# NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

# A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION (Region Three)

By Peter L. Stark

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# **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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The creation of reference works either takes many hands or many years or both. In this case, it has been both. The librarians and professional staff of the following institutions have lent their time and patience in the furtherance of this project. Ultimately, however, I alone am responsible for any errors or omissions.

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It is the author's hope that this work on the historic geography of the National Forest System will broaden the user's understanding of the slow but deliberate ways in which the System came into being and was enlarged and modified over the decades to meet changing circumstances, policies, and needs of the American people. It is also hoped that this work will deepen the user's appreciation of the System as it exists today by seeing that its growth and development has been far from arbitrary and accidental, but instead the product of many careful hands and thoughtful minds over many decades. Finally, the hope is that it will encourage the user to investigate more thoroughly the unanswered questions that arise from consulting this work, thereby enlarging the body of research and scholarship on this remarkable legacy of American conservation.

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<sup>\*</sup>Dixie National Forest part of the Intermountain Region but included here due to its land holdings in Arizona up to 1924.

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# **SOUTHWESTERN REGION**

# I. The Southwestern Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II of "The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service" in the essay *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website.

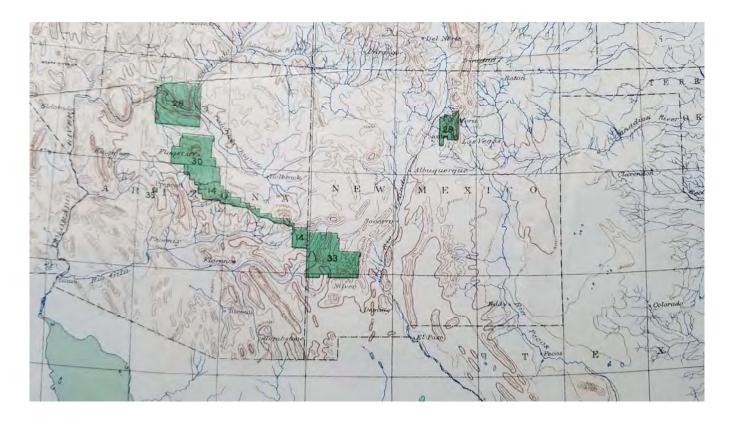


Figure 1: The six forest reserves established as of 1899 in the territory later designated as District Three: #14 Black Mesa Forest Reserve; #28 Grand Cañon Forest Reserve; #29 Pecos River Forest Reserve; #30 San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves; #33 Gila River Forest Reserve; and the 16 square miles of the #35 Prescott Forest Reserve. New forest reserves would be proclaimed starting in 1902. Map compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and issued in the Survey's Twentieth Annual Report as Part V, Plate 1, in 1899.



Figure 2: Original boundaries and national forests of District 3 as of July 1, 1908, the effective date of many of the Executive Orders reorganizing the national forests from 1907 to 1908. District 3 is shown extending from the Arizona-California border to the Mississippi River. The boundary between District 3 and District 4 (after 1919 the Intermountain District) has been placed along the Colorado River with units of the Kaibab National Forest being administered by District 4



Figure 3: Also included in District 3 as of July 1, 1908 was the Luquillo Forest Reserve in Puerto Rico, established on January 17, 1903. The Luquillo had been a forest reserve when Spain ruled the Caribbean Island. With the creation of two national forests from public land in the state of Florida, the Ocala on November 24, 1908 and the Choctawhatchee on November 27, 1908, the Forest Service extended the boundaries of District 3 to the Atlantic Ocean. This remarkable District endured for five years until a separate District 7 for the states east of the Mississippi River, Oklahoma, and Arkansas was created in 1914. See the notes under the administrative map,

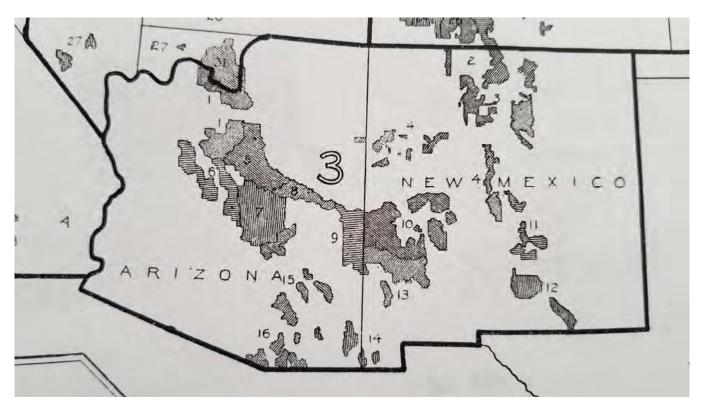


Figure 4: District 3 as of April 1, 1917 with District 3 significantly reduced and confined to the states of New Mexico and Arizona south of the Colorado River. National Forests in the area known as the Arizona Strip, north of the Colorado River at this time could be more efficiently managed by District 4. These were #27 Dixie National Forest (Mount Trumbull Division – now part of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument) and #31Kaibab National Forest.

# **Region 3 National Forests**

# **Arizona National Forests**

- 1. Tusayan
- 5. Coconino
- 6. Prescott
- 7. Tonto
- 8. Sitgreaves
- 9. Apache
- 14. Chiricahua (also in New Mexico
- 15. Crook
- 16. Coronado

# **New Mexico National Forests**

- 2. Carson
- 3. Santa Fe
- 4. Manzano
- 10. Datil
- 11. Lincoln
- 12. Alamo
- 13. Gila
- 14. Chiricahua (also in Arizona)

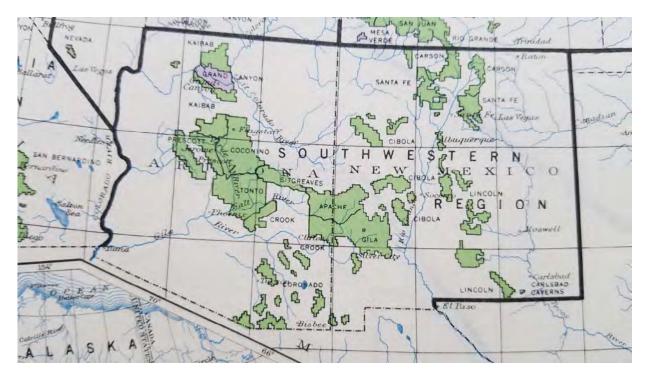


Figure 5: The Southwestern Region as of 1940. Forest Service lands on the north rim of the Grand Canyon National Park have been transferred to Region 3 and the boundary between Region 3 and Region 4, the Intermountain Region, placed on the Arizona-Utah state line. A general reorganization of the national forests in northern Arizona by the Forest Service in 1934 brought the Kaibab National Forest from Region 4 to Region 3. Thus in 1934, the Southwestern Region became the Region we know today, embracing all national forests in the states of Arizona and New Mexico.



Figure 6: The Southwestern Region in 1966 showing National Forests in shades of green, National Grasslands in shades of brown, and a one Land Utilization Projects in New Mexico (NM-25, Northern New Mexico Grant Land) in purple. Not shown is the 240 acre Cuba-Rio Puerco LUP (NM-22.) National Grasslands in Region 3 are managed under the Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands with headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The Black Kettle National Grassland is shown as two units, the larger one in Oklahoma and a smaller one in Texas, the latter being the Lake Marvin Campground near the Canadian River in Hemphill County. The Animas Mountains area (Indian Creek Unit) of the Coronado National Forest in New Mexico has been eliminated from the National Forest System (1951.) Also shown by their absence as being eliminated are the large Chupadera Division south of the Manzano Division and the smaller Mt. Powel area north of the Zuni Division on the Cibola National Forest and the Luera Mountain area on the Gila National Forest. These areas were exchanged for portions of land grants and other lands with the State of New Mexico.



Figure 7: The Southwestern Region as it exists today from a Forest Service map dated 2013. Mt. Trumbull Division of the Kaibab now absent being eliminated in February 13, 1974 from the National Forest System. The Black Kettle National Grassland in Oklahoma, the McClellan Creek National Grassland in Texas, and the Rita Blanca National Grassland in Texas and Oklahoma are administered by the Cibola National Forest, yet are located outside the Southwestern Region's boundaries. The Kiowa National Grassland in New Mexico is also administered by the Cibola National Forest.

# II. Administrative History of the Southwestern Region

The essay, *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System*, found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the national forests' names, boundaries, and land base were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to suit national policies, and to meet economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at the Southwestern Region's administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each national forest in this chapter on the Southwestern Region, one will find individual citations that established forest reserves or national forests, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official notice through a recognized government channel. The Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the President the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a "public proclamation." Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the United States Statutes at Large. Executive Orders of the President carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two is that executive orders are directed towards those inside government while proclamations are aimed at those outside government. At the time the forest reserves were being proclaimed, the majority of early executive orders issued by the President amended civil service and passport regulations and established rules to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. Executive orders also rearranged forest boundaries, combined several forests into one, withdrew lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminated some lands from the national forests. It took a presidential proclamation to establish the Taos Forest Reserve in New Mexico on November 7, 1906, but a single executive order transferred its lands to the Carson National Forest and discontinued the Taos National Forest altogether on July 1, 1908. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the public lands. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new national forests, such as the Winema National Forest in Oregon in 1961, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture as was the case with several purchase units that became national forests.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, like the ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer forest acreage, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. Of course, this all changed with the passage of the "National Forest Management Act of 1976" on October 22, 1976 when much of this authority was reclaimed by the Congress. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways are found at the conclusion of this introduction in a final section entitled, Laws and Regulations applicable to all Forest Reserves and National Forests Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Southwestern Region. Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

#### A. Initial Establishment of the Forest Reserves, 1891 to 1909, the Southwestern Region

Under the 1891 law entitled, "An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" approved March 3 (26 Stat. 1095), the President was given the authority to establish Forest Reserves within the public domain and to announce these newly created forest reserves with the issuance of a "public proclamation." On March 30 of that year, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed the first reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve (now largely the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming.) Before his term expired in March of 1893, Harrison set aside 15 forest reserves totaling 13,417,000 acres. The presidents that followed Harrison – Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt – set aside many millions of acres of additional reserves in the western states so that by 1909, there were 150 federal forests embracing 172,230,000 acres. The following listing details this growth in federal forestry for the Southwestern Region. On March 3, 1907 the Congress prohibited the President from proclaiming national forests in six western states including, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, but not in Arizona or New Mexico. The following listing details this growth in federal forestry for the Rocky Mountain Region. Those forest reserves that were merged with other reserves during the period 1891 to 1908 are noted.

# Order of forest creation in the Southwestern Region, 1891 to March 2, 1909

# 1892

Pecos River Forest Reserve, January 11, 1892 (name changed to Pecos National Forest, July 1, 1908)

#### 1893

Grand Cañon Forest Reserve, February 20, 1893 (name changed to Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, August, 8, 1906)

#### 1898

Prescott Forest Reserve, May 10, 1898

San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves, August 17, 1898 (name changed to San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, April 12, 1902)

Black Mesa Forest Reserve, August 17, 1898

#### 1899

Gila River Forest Reserve, March 2, 1899 (name changed to Gila Forest Reserve, July 21, 1905)

#### 1902

Santa Rita Forest Reserve, April 11, 1902 Santa Catalina Forest Reserve, June 2, 1902 Mount Graham Forest Reserve, July 22, 1902 Lincoln Forest Reserve, July 26, 1902 Chiricahua Forest Reserve, July 30, 1902

# 1905

Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve, March 20, 1905 Tonto Forest Reserve, October 3, 1905 Portales Forest Reserve, October 3, 1905 (abolished March 16, 1907) Jemez Forest Reserve, October 12, 1905

#### 1906

Mount Taylor Forest Reserve, October 5, 1906 Gallinas Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906 Magdalena Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906 Peloncillo Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906 San Mateo Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906 Baboquivari Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906 Huachuca Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906 Manzano Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906 Taos Forest Reserve, November 7, 1906 Tumacacori Forest Reserve, November 7, 1906

#### 1907

Big Burros Forest Reserve, February 6, 1907 Guadalupe National Forest, April 19, 1907 Sacramento National Forest, April 24, 1907 Dragoon National Forest, May 25, 1907 Verde National Forest, December 30, 1907

#### 1909

Zuni National Forest, March 2, 1909

There were no "Midnight Reserves" proclaimed on March 2, 1907 for areas that are now embraced by the Southwestern Region since the territories of Arizona and New Mexico were not subject to the Fulton Amendment prohibiting the President from creating new national forests in several western states. However, a separate "Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona" was passed by the Congress on June 15, 1926 that made Arizona and New Mexico subject to the amendment. Also, no additional land was added to existing national forests in District 3 on March 2, 1907.

As of June, 1909, the District 3 lands in Arizona amounted to 13,552,091 acres and another 10,966,631 acres in New Mexico for a total of 24,518,722 acres. In 1909, the lands north of the Colorado River were administered by District 4 (Dixie and Kaibab) and so are not included in the Arizona figure. The total figure excludes the 60,800 acres of the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma, the 3,189,781 acres of the two Arkansas national Forests, the 674,891 acres of the two national forests in Florida, or the 65,950 acres of the Luquillo National Forest in Puerto Rico. These areas are not a part of the present-day Southwestern Region. Today, Arizona lands administered by the Southwestern Region are measured at 11,812, 505 gross acres and New Mexico lands amount to 10,249,204 gross acres. Total land administered by the Southwestern Region stood at 22,190,341 gross acres including 272,914 acres of national grasslands.

With the creation of the Zuni National Forest, largely from the Zuni and Navajo Indian Reservation lands in 1909, the land base of the Southwestern Region had been put under the management of the Forest Service. National forests established after the Zuni National Forest, were simply rearrangements of forest lands that had been previously reserved excepting the 1910 Galiuro Mountains and the 1919 Winchester Mountains public land additions to the Crook National Forest, now forming parts of the Coronado National Forest.

# B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909

Much attention has been given to the struggle between the Congress and the Executive Branch before and after the President's "Midnight Reserves" of March 1907 and the resulting reaction by Congress expressed in the restrictive Fulton Amendment. Much less discussion has been given to the veritable tidal wave of system-wide reorganization activity by the Forest Service following the Midnight Reserves controversy beginning on March 16, 1907, until the expiration of Theodore Roosevelt's term as president in March of 1909. After the Fulton Amendment, he task of reorganizing the national forests with an eye towards effective administration began. Large forests were broken apart into several new ones, or smaller areas combined to form larger national forests. Evidence of this system-wide effort to reorganize the national forests for better administration can be found in the example provided by the breakup of the large 2.572 million acre Black Mesa National Forest in Arizona into two new national forests, the Apache and the Sitgreaves, and contributing large tracts of land to the Coconino and Tonto National Forests. In the opposite direction, the establishment of the Coronado National Forest was made possible by combining three small national forests, the Dragoon, Santa Catalina, and Santa Rita into one.

For nearly two years a blizzard of Proclamations and Executive Orders blew forth from the White House affecting the names and boundaries of national forests everywhere. The paper storm of 103 Proclamations and 95 Executive Orders established 23 new forests, added land to 57 existing forests in those states not named by the Fulton Amendment,

eliminated lands in 21 others, changed names, re-drew boundaries, recombined forests, and eliminated one forest and its reserved lands altogether. Generally, Roosevelt had used the proclamation as the preferred method to establish new forests and to add or eliminate lands in existing ones, while the executive order was rarely used, usually for minor issues, such as granting a right of way for a railroad or deleting small land parcels. However, during the last two years of his administration, President Roosevelt now issued scores of executive orders to reorganize and rename the national forests. Executive Order 908 alone reorganized or changed the name of 79 National Forests.

In a large sense, Presidential proclamations are official public announcements that are most often, but not necessarily, based on laws passed by Congress giving the President the authority to act alone. Executive orders, by contrast, are directed towards federal agencies, regarding how they are to conduct the business of the government. During this time, the proclamation continued to be used for adding lands to existing national forests and to establish new forests in states not included in the Fulton Amendment, but the executive order became the legal vehicle for reorganizational purposes. President Roosevelt issued nearly 200 proclamations and executive orders affecting the national forests over this two year period, an episode in the history of the National Forest System that would never again be equaled.

The 23 National Forests eliminated in District Three through these Executive Orders were:

Baboquivari Magdalena San Francisco Mtns. Big Burros Mount Graham San Mateo Black Mesa Mount Taylor Santa Catalina Dragoon Pecos River Santa Rita Gallinas Peloncillo Taos Grand Canyon Pinal Mountains Tumacacori Guadalupe Verde Portales Hauchuca Sacramento

Eleven new national forests established in District 3 from previously reserved lands during this two year period were:

Alamo (1908-1917)

Apache

Carson

Coconino

Coronado

Crook (1908-1953)

Datil (1908-1931)

Garces (1908-1911)

Kaibab

Pecos (1908-1915)

Sitgreaves

An important part of the reorganization involved the 2,257,920-acre Grand Canyon National Forest shown in green and labeled #28 in Figure 1. Before the reorganization of the Grand Canyon National Forest lands, on January 11, 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt created the 806,400-acre Grand Canyon National Monument under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906 that included the canyon itself and land on both the north and south sides of the canyon rim. The new national monument was administered by the Forest Service. Effective July 1, 1908, the Grand Canyon National Forest was spilt into a new Kaibab National Forest north of the Colorado River and added to District 4 to administer and the portion south of the Colorado River used to create the new Coconino National Forest at 3,689,982 gross acres as shown in Figure 2. Two years later, on June 28, 1910, the western and northern reaches of the Coconino were used to create the Tusayan National Forest that now occupied the area south of the Colorado River see Figure 4.

In one of the largest transfers of Forest Service lands to the U.S. National Park Service, on February 26, 1919, Public Law 65-277 (40 Stat. 1175) was signed by the President creating the Grand Canyon National Park and thereby deducting from the Kaibab National Forest 320,000 acres and 312,689 acres from the Tusayan National Forest for the new national park. The land was officially transferred from the U.S. Forest Service on August 15, 1919.

# C. Transfer (1909) and Restoration (1912) of Indian Reservation Lands in the Southwestern Region

The Southwestern Region (Region 3) and the Pacific Southwestern Region (formerly the California Region, Region 5) share an episode in the administrative history of the national forest found in no other region: the transfer in 1909 of thousands of acres of Indian Reservation land and their addition to adjoining national forests for administration as well as the restoration of those lands to their Indian Reservations of origin three years later.

During the formative years of federal forestry it was the policy of the federal government to assimilate Indians into American society and its corollary, the break-down of Indian tribal identity by the transformation of tribal assets into individual assets and terminating the reservations. The centerpiece of this policy was the General Allotment Act of 1887, also known as the Dawes Severalty Act, whereby parcels of land were allotted to individual Indians to give them a sense of private property ownership. Once all Indians residing on a reservation had been given allotments the remaining land would be declared surplus and made available to non-Indians for land entry or purchase. The Roosevelt administration continued the allotment program, but the President and Gifford Pinchot were fearful that when lands were declared surplus there would be no stopping timber companies from taking up and exploiting the forested parts of the surplus reservation lands, forsaking conservation principles. There would be no incentive for the non-Indian owners to re-plant the forest after harvesting or to manage the lands for the long term. To avoid the possibility that this rapacious behavior and despoliation of Indian Reservation forests, a sequence of events that had so often taken place in the west by private interests on the public lands, Pinchot wanted these lands transferred to Forest Service management so they could be managed according to the principles of sustained yield and watershed protection.

President Roosevelt and his close conservation allies, such as Pinchot and Secretary of the Interior James Garfield, believed that Roosevelt's successor, William Howard Taft would not be as friendly to the conservation cause, and in the remaining weeks of his administration, Roosevelt directed that Pinchot and his Interior Secretary draft proclamations with accompanying maps that would add more public land to the National Forest System before he left office on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March, 1909. On March 2, 1909, Roosevelt signed thirteen proclamations that added some 16 million acres to the national forests in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, states not subject to the Fulton Amendment of 1907. Included in these thirteen proclamations were seven affecting forested Indian Reservations.<sup>1</sup>

Each of the proclamation conveying forested Indian Reservation lands carried the same terms. Each declared that for a period of twenty-five years, the forested Indian Reservation land transferred to the U.S. Forest Service by the proclamation, would continue to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the benefit of and free use by individual Indians of timber and stone found on the lands, grazing stock, and for domestic uses. Allotments would also continue unimpaired. For the same period, Indian tribes would continue to keep the income from the leasing of grazing privileges and the disposal of dead and down timber, but under the rules and regulations established for such activities by the Secretary of Agriculture. After the twenty-five year period, all lands transferred by the proclamation and not allotted to individual tribal members would become a permanent part of the national forest and subject to all the laws and regulations governing the National Forests.

All of these proclamations were in full force when President Taft entered office and named as his Secretary of the Interior, Richard A. Ballinger. The friendly and cooperative relationship that Pinchot enjoyed with the Interior Department came to an abrupt end and soon the fears that Pinchot, the outgoing Interior Secretary, James Garfield and President Roosevelt felt after the election of 1908 became a reality. In the summer of 1909, Ballinger cancelled the cooperative agreement between the Agriculture and Interior Departments on land management and Pinchot and Ballinger fought over public land withdrawals for ranger stations and water power sites. The conflict rose to national attention in the fall of 1909 when Pinchot pointed to thirty-three coal claims in Alaska as being suspicious if not invalid. President Taft soon dismissed Pinchot for insubordination.

Proclamation 859 transferring lands of the White Mountain Apache Reservation to the Sitgreaves National Forest;

Proclamation 862 transferring lands of the Mescalero Apache Reservation to the Alamo National Forest;

Proclamation 863 transferring lands of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation to the Carson National Forest;

Proclamation 864 transferring lands of the Zuni and Navajo Reservations to the Zuni National Forest:

Proclamation 865 transferring lands of the Hoopa Valley Reservation to the Trinity National Forest;

Proclamation 866 transferring lands of the White Mountain Apache Reservation to the Apache National Forest;

Proclamation 871 transferring lands of the Tule River Indian Reservation to the Sequoia National Forest.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All dated March 2, 1909, these were:

A joint investigative committee of the Congress held hearings on the coal claims and the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. These hearings also covered the management of Indian timberlands by the Department of the Interior. The committee cleared Ballinger on the Alaska coal claims on a partisan vote and the findings from the testimony on Indian forests were inconclusive. But the "Ballinger Affair" strained relations between the Forest Service and the Interior Department for many years thereafter.

A major land use policy change grew indirectly out of the Ballinger Affair hearings. Congress passed Public Law 61-313 on June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 857, Section 7) authorizing the selling of living and downed timber on Indian Reservations under the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior and not the U.S. Forest Service. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs created a Branch of Forestry within the Indian Service to manage tribal forests later that year. Forested Indian lands would be forever separated from the national forests and would be managed for the benefit of the Indians themselves. But this new path conflicted with the overall national Indian policy of allotments and phasing out of Indian Reservations. The federal government would hold Indian timberlands for Indians as a trustee and manage them for the benefit of the Indians and not for the public at large. Furthermore, once the allotment process was complete, these lands would not be turned over for sale or entry as had been the previous policy.

With this new direction for Indian Reservation forests, could the seven proclamations transferring tribal forests to the federal government signed by Theodore Roosevelt on March 2, 1909 still stand? Could the forested lands not allotted to individual Indians be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service on March 2, 1934? With the federal government now in the role of trustee for the tribal forests, President Taft did not believe that they could be transferred by Presidential proclamation to federal ownership without due compensation. To meet its trustee responsibilities as assigned to the Department of the Interior by the Congress to manage Indian forest lands, Taft restored the lands to the seven affected Indian Reservations in a series of eight Executive Orders, numbers 1475 to 1482, all dated February 17, 1912 and effective March 1, 1912 overturning Roosevelt's proclamations.<sup>2</sup> These lands described by President Theodore Roosevelt's seven 1909 proclamations and supported by Gifford Pinchot, remain in tribal ownership and management to this day.

# D. Forest Consolidations, "...for the Economy of Administration."

The next thirty years after the 1907/1909 reorganization, or as the Forest Service called the process "redistricting," saw several changes to the number of national forests in District 3. Besides proclamations and executive orders eliminating lands unsuited for forestry purposes, redrawing boundaries between forests along watershed divides, adding lands under the authority of Congress, one areas slated to become an experimental forest was eliminated and its lands returned to the public domain for entry. The Portales Forest Reserve and National Forest created on October 3, 1905, was completely eliminated from the National Forest System less than two years later on March 16, 1907, and its lands returned to the public domain. From the wording of the proclamation the Portales was no longer required for an experimental forest. The Garces National Forest was created in 1908 by combining the Baboquivari, Huachuca & Tumacacori National Forests with 644,395 acres during the reorganization of 1907/1908. Three years later the three units of the Garces were added to the Coronado in 1911. One unit, the Baboquivari was eliminated from the Coronado and the National Forest System altogether on June 19, 1912.

Forest consolidations continued throughout the decade of 1910-1920. The Zuni National Forest had been created by the transfer of lands from the Zuni and Navajo Indian Reservations on March 2, 1909 (see Part II C above) and 221,727 acres of public land in Arizona and New Mexico. Its initial 760,981 acres had grown with the transfer of the lands of the former Mount Taylor National Forest from the Manzano National Forest in 1910 and the 1911 transfer of the Fort Wingate Military Reservation. At the beginning of 1912 the gross area of the Zuni National Forest stood at 1,088,400 acres. On February 117, 1912, Executive Order 1482 returned to the Zuni and to the Navajo Indian Reservations lands that had been added to the Zuni National Forest on March 2, 1909 which reduced the Zuni's area to 670,981 gross acres. At this reduced size, the Zuni National Forest became attractive for transfer to a larger unit. On September 10, 1914, under Executive Order 2045, the entire Zuni National Forest was added to the lands of the Manzano National Forest, the predecessor forest of the Cibola National Forest, and its name discontinued. It is now part of the Mount Taylor Ranger District. In language typical of this type of Executive Order merging national forests, the order read, in part, "It is intended by this Executive

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> After Proclamation 866 of March 2, 1909, which transferred lands from the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation and added to the Apache National Forest, a portion of these tribal lands were added to the Crook National Forest in 1910. Therefore, eight Executive Orders were necessary, affecting as many national forests, in order to transfer all the lands back to tribal ownership.

Order for the economy of administration to merge into one national forest, hereafter to be known as the Manzano National Forest...the Zuni National Forest." See Figure 8 for the map showing the growth of the Coronado National Forest from its beginnings in 1908.

Two more consolidations occurred in New Mexico, one in 1915 and another in 1917. West of Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Jemez National Forest and to the east of the capitol city, the Pecos National Forest were merged into one national forest through Executive Order 2160 of April 6, 1915 (effective July 1, 1915) and "to be thereafter known and administered as the Santa Fe National Forest...for the economy of administration..." On June 6, 1917 with Executive Order 2633, President Wilson transferred the lands of the Alamo National Forest in New Mexico, since 1908 consisting of the former Guadalupe and Sacramento National Forests, to the Lincoln National Forest to the north effective July 1, 1917 for the same stated reason for the merging of the Pecos and Jemez National Forests into the new Santa Fe.

In Arizona, on the same day, June 6, 1917, the four separate units making up the Chiricahua National Forest were all transferred to the Coronado National Forest effective July 1, 1917 for the economy of administration. The four units were formerly three independent national forests, the Chiricahua and the Dragoon National Forests in Arizona and the two units of the former Peloncillo National Forest, the Peloncillo Mountains area on the Arizona-New Mexico border and the other in the Animas Mountains along the Continental Divide in New Mexico. The addition of the Chiricahua National Forest in 1917 enlarged the gross area of the Coronado National Forest by 487,520 acres to 1,432,482 acres. See Figure 30 for the map showing the growth of the Coronado National Forest from its beginnings in 1908.

By 1930, infrastructure improvements, such as roads and telephone lines, and the need to cut staff and administrative costs mandated by the Hoover administration at the beginning of the Great Depression, led to a reorganizations of the forests in Arizona and New Mexico. A note found on some copies of the 1930 edition of the forest visitor map for the Lewis & Clark National Forest in Montana does an superb job of explaining the rationale for forest consolidations during this period: "This map represents the area embraced in the <u>former</u> Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly." One might add to this one reason that radio communication and a wider use of aircraft by the Forest Service further justified forest consolidation.

The same reasons undoubtedly led to the reorganization of the forest land surrounding the Grand Canyon National Park in the summer of 1934. The Kaibab National Forest had until 1934 been administered by the Intermountain Region (Region 4) and had occupied lands in the Arizona Strip, north of the Colorado River. On August 4, 1934, the Tusayan National Forest transferred much of its land via Executive Order to the Kaibab National Forest. The Kaibab now occupied lands south of the Colorado River in three divisions, Kaibab Division (north), Grand Canyon Division (center) and the Williams Division (south.) U.S. Highway 89 had been extended from Flagstaff, Arizona, north to a bridge over the Colorado River at Marble Canyon, to Kanab, Utah, making it possible to administer the enlarged Kaibab National Forest from headquarters in Williams, Arizona, even though maps of the time indicated that the road was unsurfaced and probably only graded. The Kaibab then became a national forest administered as part of the Southwestern Region.

Major reorganizations were in store on the border of Arizona and New Mexico for the Apache National Forest in Arizona and the Datil National Forest in New Mexico (see Figures 4 and 5.) In 1924, the Datil National forest encompassed 2,903,720 acres in New Mexico, at the time the largest national forest outside of Alaska. In January of 1925 the Apache lost its lands south of the Mogollon Rim, its Clifton Division, through a transfer to the Crook National Forest its southern neighbor. The Apache National Forest then gained over a million acres of Datil National Forest land in New Mexico, largely the modern day Quemado Ranger District, becoming for the first time a two-state national forest. In 1931, at about 1.9 million acres, the Datil faced further reductions as the Forest Service focused on the Manzano National Forest.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Typescript correction sheet, including underlining, attached to the forest visitor's map of the *Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana*, 1930. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, (Washington: Government Printing Office: 1930.)

In 1931 the Manzano consisted of units in the mountains to the east of Albuquerque, the Manzano and Sandia Mountains as well as the Chupadera Mesa, and the lands of the former Zuni and Mount Taylor National Forests in northwest New Mexico. In two transfers in December of 1931, the Datil National Forest would vanish from the maps of the Southwestern Region. First, on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, the three units today known as the Magdalena Ranger District were transferred to the Manzano National Forest. Language was included in the same Executive Order transferring these lands that changed the name of the Manzano National Forest to the Cibola National Forest. The remainder of the Datil National Forest was added to the Gila National Forest to the south on December 24, 1931 and the Datil National Forest was abolished. See Figure 8 below for a graphic explanation of how the Cibola National Forest grew over time.

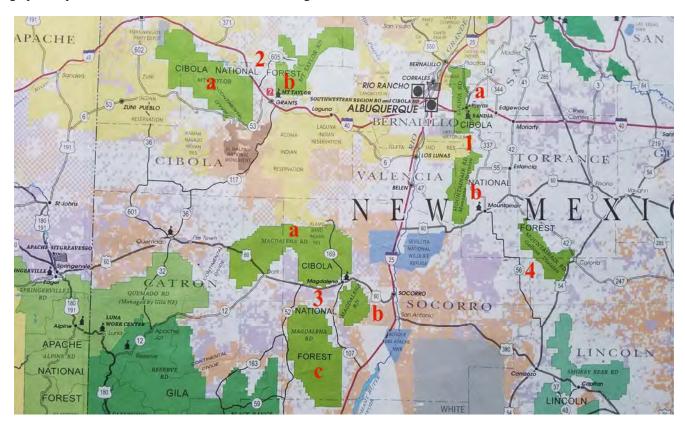


Figure 8: Component parts of the Cibola National Forest of today: 1) original lands of the Manzano National Forest established November 6, 1906, a - Sandia Mountains and b - Manzano Mountains; 2) lands of the a - former Zuni and b - Mount Taylor National Forests added to the Manzano on September 10, 1914; 3) three land units formerly part of the Datil National Forest, a - Datil Division or public lands added to the Datil National Forest on February 23, 1909, b lands of the former Magdalena and c San Mateo National Forests, b & c combined under the Magdalena National Forest July 1, 1908, added to the Datil National Forest February 23, 1909, all three units added to the Manzano National Forest and Manzano National Forest name changed to Cibola National Forest, December 3, 1931; 4) Gallinas Division added to the Cibola National Forest through a transfer from the Lincoln National Forest July 1, 1958. Map does not show the national grasslands administered by the Cibola National Forest to the east. Portion of the Southwestern Regional map of 2009.

The maps below of Arizona and New Mexico show the national forests of the Southwestern Region as of 1940 and are reproduced from the booklet, *Short Trips to – National Forests in the Land of Coronado* published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1940 covering the 13 national forests of the Southwestern Region. For cover illustration see Figure 21.

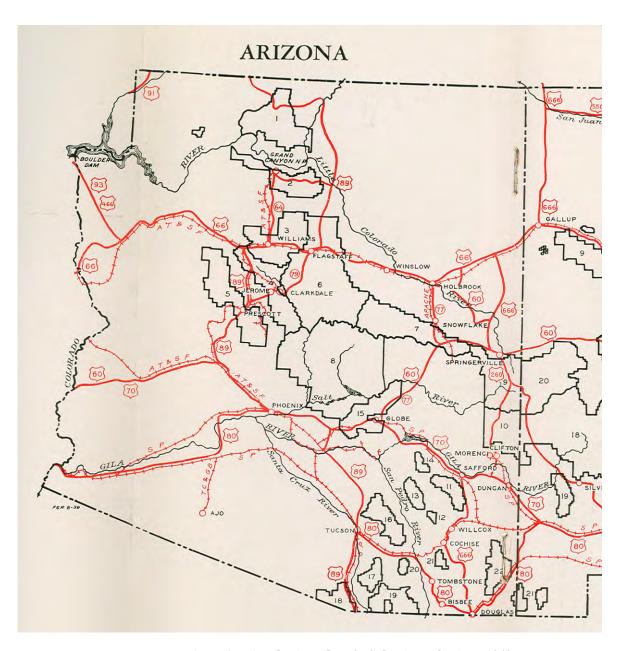


Figure 9: NATIONAL FORESTS OF ARIZONA IN 1940 ARIZONA MAP KEY

# **Kaibab National Forest**

- 1. North Kaibab Division
- 2. Canyon Division (Tusayan)
- 3. Williams Division

# **Prescott National Forest**

- 4. Verde Division
- 5. Bradshaw Division

# **Coconino National Forest**

6. Entire forest

# **Sitgreaves National Forest**

7. Entire forest

# **Tonto National Forest**

8. Entire forest

# **Apache National Forest**

9. Arizona Division

# **Crook National Forest**

- 10. Clifton Division
- 11. Mt. Graham Division

- 12. Winchester Division
- 13. Galiuro Division
- 14. Santa Teresa Division
- 15. Globe Division

#### **Coronado National Forest**

- 16. Catalina Division
- 17. Santa Rita Division
- 18. Tumacacori Division
- 19. Huachuca Division
- 20. Whetstone Division
- 21. Dragoon Division
- 22. Chiricahua Division



Figure 10: NATIONAL FORESTS OF NEW MEXICO IN 1940 NEW MEXICO MAP KEY

# **Carson National Forest**

- 1. Taos Division
- 2. Amarilla Division
- 3. Jicarilla Division

# Santa Fe National Forest

- 4. Pecos Division
- 5. Jemez Division

#### Cibola National Forest

- 6. Sandia Division
- 7. Manzano Division

- 8. Mt. Taylor Division
- 9. Zuni Division
- 10. Chupadera Division
- 11. Datil Division
- 12. Magdalena Division
- 13. San Mateo Division

# **Lincoln National Forest**

- 14. Gallinas Division
- 15. Lincoln Division
- 16. Sacramento Division
- 17. Guadalupe Division

# **Gila National Forest**

- 18. Gila Division including the Luera Mountains
- 19. Big Burros Division

# **Apache National Forest**

20. New Mexico Division

#### **Coronado National Forest**

21. Animas-Peloncillo Division

The final act of forest consolidation by the Southwestern Region occurred on October 23, 1953 when the Secretary of the Interior issued Public Land Order 924, effective July 1, 1953, (18 Federal Register 6823) that abolished the 1,452,483-acre Crook National Forest and distributed its lands among three existing national forests. The order transferred the Clifton Division in Arizona to the adjacent Gila National Forest in New Mexico while the Globe Division came to the Tonto National Forest. See Figure 11.

The Coronado National Forest received the Crook National Forest's "Sky Islands" of the Mount Graham, Santa Teresa, Galiuro, and Winchester Mountain units. This arrangement was changed five years later on August 15, 1958 by Public Land Order 1719, effective July 1, 1958, (23 Federal Register 6453) which reduced the Apache National Forest's presence in New Mexico and transferred the Clifton Division from the Gila National Forest to the Apache National Forest. The Clifton Division, or the lands south of the Mogollon Rim, had been a part of the original Apache National Forest of July 1, 1908, but had been moved to the Crook National Forest in 1925. 1958 saw their return. With the discontinuation of the Crook National Forest in 1953, the Southwestern Region now had 12 proclaimed national forests as it does today. Over the course of 62 years, 1891-1953, 48 proclaimed national forests had administered federal forest land in the states of Arizona and New Mexico.



Figure 11: The National Forests in Region 3 (Southwestern Region) in early 1958. Note that the several units of Crook National Forest have been divided between the Coronado, Tonto, and Gila National Forests and that the Animas Mountains portion of the Coronado National Forest (Indian Creek Unit) is no longer shown on the map of Region 3 as it was in the 1940 map in Figure 10. The Indian Creek Unit had been elimination in 1951 through exchange procedures.

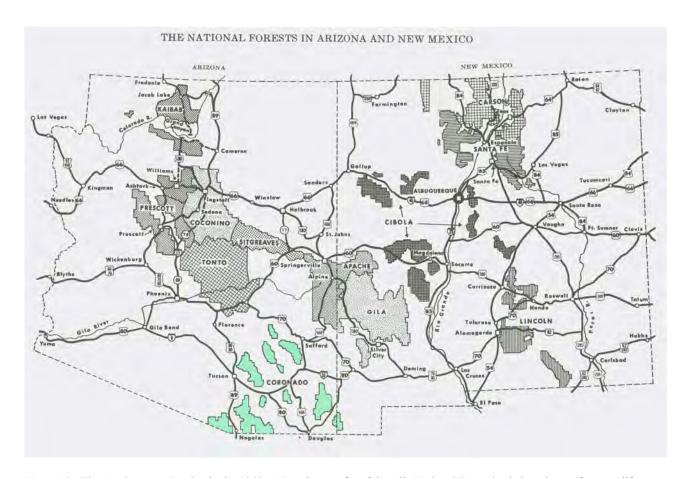


Figure 12: The Southwestern Region in the 1960s. Note the transfer of the Gila National Forest lands in Arizona (former Clifton Division of the Crook National Forest) to the Apache National Forest, which took place in August of 1958. Apache National Forest lands in New Mexico are shown much reduced since the 1958 boundary change (Quemado Ranger District) and are administered by the Gila National Forest. The Apache National Forest merged administratively with its neighbor on the Mogollon Rim, the Sitgreaves National Forest, in 1974, although both remain separately proclaimed forests. Mt. Trumbull Division remained a part of the Kaibab National Forest until it was returned to the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management on February 13, 1974.

# E. Wilderness Areas in the Southwestern Region

The Southwestern District holds the distinction of having the first wilderness area in the National Forest System. In June of 1924, Frank C.W. Pooler, District Forester for the Southwestern District, followed the advice of wilderness advocate and his own Assistant District Forester in charge of Operations, Aldo Leopold, and designed 755,000 acres of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico, as a place whose primary and highest use would be for wilderness recreation. Leopold was the first to define and use the word "wilderness" in proposing a particular kind of land use within the national forests and went on to be one of the founding members of the Wilderness Society in 1935. In 1926, William B. Greeley, Chief Forester issued an order for a comprehensive survey of potential wilderness lands under Forest Service jurisdiction and then requested each forest supervisor to submit a list of possible wilderness areas within their area.<sup>4</sup>

The 1924 designation of the headwaters of the Gila River as a wilderness area, several areas in California, together with the roadless wilderness area of 747,840 acres in Minnesota's Superior National Forest in 1926 were the only such designated areas until 1929 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued his L (Lands)-20 Regulation. The new regulation was no doubt promoted by the wilderness inventory and recommendations initiated by the Chief Forester in 1926 and by the 1928 report of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands. Until Regulation L-20, a District Forester's wilderness set asides could easily be overturned by the next district forester or the chief forester. The L-20 regulation defined and provided a procedure for the establishment of Experimental Forests, Experimental Ranges, Natural Areas, and Primitive Areas, although the regulation carried the title of "Experimental Forests and Ranges" alone.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Michael From, Battle for the Wilderness, (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974), p. 121.

There are many references in the literature to Regulation L-20, and a few partial quotations from it, but the full text is rather elusive. Perhaps the first and possibly the only widely available printing of the L-20 regulation appeared in the Saturday, August 15, 1936, issue of the *Federal Register*. Curiously, it was not identified by its number "L-20." However, it followed the text of all other "Lands" regulations from L-1 to L-19. Despite being inadvertently unnumbered, one can easily recognize that by its title it is Regulation L-20. Here is the complete text:

[L-20] Experimental Forests and Ranges. The Chief of the Forest Service shall determine, define, and permanently record a series of areas of national forest land to be known as experimental forests sufficient in number and extent adequately to provide for the experimental work necessary as a basis for forest production or forest and range production in each forest region, these areas to be dedicated to and used for research; also where necessary a supplemental series of areas for range investigations to be known as experimental ranges; and a series to be known as natural areas sufficient in number and extent adequately to illustrate or typify virgin conditions of forest or range growth in each forest or range region, to be retained in a virgin or unmodified condition for the purposes of science, research, and education; and a series of areas to be known as primitive areas, and within which will be maintained primitive conditions of environmental, transportation, habitation, and subsistence, with a view to conserving the value of such areas for purposes of public education and recreation. Within any areas so designated, except for permanent improvements needed in experimental forests and ranges, no occupancy under special-use permit shall be allowed or the construction of permanent improvements by any public agency be permitted except as authorized by the Chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary.<sup>5</sup>

The very next year, under Regulation L-20, the Chief of the Forest Service established primitive areas in the state of Oregon, namely the Eagle Cap, Mountain Lakes, and the Mount Jefferson Primitive Areas. Ten years after Regulation L-20 had been introduced, some 75 Primitive Areas totaling about 14.2 million acres, including two canoe areas in Minnesota, had been set aside on the national forests.

Between 1929 and 1939, the following primitive areas were created on the lands of the Southwestern Region under Forest Service Regulation L-20:

San Pedro Parks (1931) on the Santa Fe National Forest. (41,132 acres)

Galiuro (1932) on the Crook (after 1953 on the Coronado) National Forest. (52,717 acres)

Mazatzal (1932) on the Tonto National Forest. (205,137 acres)

Mount Baldy (1932) on the Apache National Forest. (6,975 acres)

Chiricahua (1933) on the Coronado National Forest. (18,000 acres)

**Gila** (1933) on the Gila National Forest (755,000 acres previously set aside in 1924 – 1933, 433,690 acres – see entry for the Black Range, below)

**Pecos** (1933) on the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests. (136,640 acres)

Pine Mountain (1933) on the Prescott and Tonto National Forests. (20,061 acres)

**Sierra Ancha** (1933) on the Tonto National Forest. (20,850 acres)

White Mountain (1933) on the Lincoln National Forest. (31,171 acres)

**Blue Range** (1933) on the Apache and Gila National Forests. (173,712 acres)

Black Range (1933) on the Gila National Forest. (169,336 acres, originally part of the 1924 Gila Primitive Area)

Sycamore Canyon (1935) on the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests. (47,756 acres)

When it came to mapping these special areas, the terms "Primitive" and "Wilderness" were on occasion only loosely applied. For instance, maps of the Coconino National Forest labeled the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area not as a primitive area but as a wild area even though it was set aside under the 1929 L-20 regulations. Sycamore Canyon had not been reclassified as a wild area under the 1939 U-2 regulation for areas of under 100,000 acres and it was not until 1972 before it officially became a wilderness area. Generally, Forest Service cartographers recognized and implemented Regulation L-20 and primitive areas were labeled as such on administrative and forest visitor maps from this period, 1929-1939. But there are instances where "primitive" and "wilderness" and even "wild" were used interchangeably, especially after 1939 when new wilderness regulations were issued. As the federal government and the Congress prepared for a comprehensive wilderness law, Forest Service correctly represented on its maps the regulation under which these reservations were established, especially after 1956.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> "Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Related to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests." *Federal Register* 1:1100 (15 August, 1936), p.1100.

After 1939, the creation of new Wilderness and Wild areas were governed by new regulations, namely CFR 251.20 (U-1) for Wilderness Areas (over 100,000 acres) and CFR 251.21 (U-2) for Wild Areas (under 100,000 acres.) The first and only such wilderness area created in the Southwestern Region under the U-1 regulation was the 124,117-acre Superstition Wilderness Area on May 17, 1940 (now 160,281 acres) and in 1960 the first and only wild area established under the U-2 regulation in 1960 was the 6,027-acre Wheeler Peak Wild Area. Also, under the 1939 regulations the Forest Service was allowed to review existing Primitive Areas for possible re-designation as Wilderness or Wild Areas. For example, after public hearings, 438,360 acres of the over 600,000 acres of the Gila Primitive Area were reclassified from "primitive" to "wilderness" under the 1939 U-1 regulations, while the remaining portion of some 140,000 acres, largely on the southeastern border and the periphery of the new Gila Wilderness Area, continued as a new, smaller Gila Primitive Area. Generally, it can be difficult to determine exactly when the Forest Service reclassified an existing primitive area to either a wilderness or wild area under the U regulations of 1939. However, reclassification dates have been found for the Southwestern Region in its publication, National Forest Facts, Southwestern Region for 1957. By January of 1964, the Forest Service had reclassified five primitive areas in the Southwestern Region as Wild Areas, namely the Chiricahua (September 18, 1940), Galiuro (June 19, 1940), and Sierra Ancha (February 13, 1951) in Arizona and the San Pedro Parks (September 16, 1940) and White Mountain (March 1, 1957) in New Mexico. The Forest Service had also reclassified three primitive areas larger than 100,000-acres as Wilderness Areas, the Mazatzal in Arizona (June 13, 1940), the Pecos (March 11, 1955) and as noted above, the larger western portion of the Gila (January 15, 1953.)

The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577 – 78 Stat. 890) established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. In passing the law, Congress gave itself, for the first time, the power to determine how a particular piece of national forest land would be classified and used. It decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that "All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For the Southwestern Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System were conferred upon the following areas immediately upon the act becoming law: in Arizona, the Chiricahua, Galiuro, Mazatzal, Sierra Ancha, and the Superstition Wilderness; in New Mexico, western portion of the Gila, Pecos, San Pedro Parks, Wheeler Peak, and the White Mountain Wilderness Areas.

In the Southwestern Region, the Black Range, Blue Range, eastern portion of the Gila west of the Black Range, Pine Mountain, Mount Baldy, and Sycamore Canyon Primitive Areas remained as created – primitive areas. Under the Wilderness Act, these areas were placed in the review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 by the Forest Service and culminated in 1972 in an agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the reviews were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the RARE process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes individually and at other times in large groups spread across the nation. Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, such as the one for Arizona in 1984. The Mount Baldy Wilderness Area was created in 1970 by a separate act of Congress while in 1972 Congress passed two laws that established the Pine Mountain and Sycamore Canyon Wilderness. The primitive areas on the Gila National Forest were reclassified by a 1980 law with 140,000 acres of the Gila Primitive Area added to the existing Gila Wilderness, the New Mexico portion of the Blue Range Primitive Area established as the Blue Range Wilderness, and the lands of the Black Range Primitive Area were renamed the Aldo Leopold Wilderness. By 1980, all primitive areas established under regulation L-20 of 1929 had been added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, the 175,112-acre Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona's Apache National Forest remains the very last primitive area in the National Forest System. Perhaps it will eventually be added to the adjoining 29,304-acre Blue Range Wilderness in New Mexico.

In the administrative history portion of this work, when a wilderness was established in a Region 3 national forest after the 1964 Wilderness Act, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1972, Congress established the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness using land from the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott, National Forests. Information on that public law will be found under all three forests. But, even though the Apache National Forest merged its administrative functions with the Sitgreaves National Forest, a reference to the creation of the Mount Baldy Wilderness Area in 1970 will not appear in the administrative history of the Sitgreaves National Forest because its proclaimed land base does not touch upon the Mount Baldy Wilderness.

Congressional designations of certain portions of rivers within Region 3 as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System and special areas established by congressional action as National Recreation Areas will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected. Also noted are laws that enlarged existing wilderness areas.

# F. National Grasslands in the Southwestern Region

The story of the National Grasslands administered by the United States Forest Service began during the great depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933(48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization "to correct maladjustments in land use." Bankhead-Jones led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for agriculture and became in effect the enabling legislation for creating national grasslands, which ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into and called Land Utilization (LU) Projects or Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects and between 1933 and 1946, there were some 250 projects on 11.3 million acres in 45 states with a cumulative cost to the federal government of about \$4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were in the Eastern States, primarily the Southeast and the remainder in the far West. The Department of Agriculture's Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred, this time to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands by planting pasture grass, restricting grazing on virgin rangeland, and building flood control structures. On January 2, 1954 the responsibility for the protection, management and administration of the Land Utilization Projects was yet again transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Forest Service. Between 1954 and 1960, 15 Land Utilization Projects had been assigned to the Southwestern Region and were administered as a part of the Cibola National Forest. The 15 projects transferred to the Southwestern Region in 1954 can be found listed on the 1959 map entitled, National Forest Index Map: National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service. These 15 are also found on the chart below.

In 1958 the Southwestern Region organized the Panhandle Forest Unit with headquarters located in Amarillo, Texas. On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres in the West, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, thereby giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice "...to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration..." In the same year, the Panhandle Forest Unit changed its name to the Panhandle National Grasslands. By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice were grouped into 18 administrative units in the western United States and given locally significant names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations.

When the Chief of the Forest Service issued his 1961 order, 5 of the 18 new national grasslands were located in the New Mexico – Texas – Oklahoma region and were united under the name, Panhandle National Grasslands and administered from Amarillo, Texas which in turn, despite existing regional boundaries, were assigned to the Southwestern Region. The five areas that made up the Panhandle National Grasslands were the Kowa in eastern New Mexico; Rita Blanca in Texas and Oklahoma adjacent to the Kiowa National Grassland; Black Kettle in Western Oklahoma, and the Caddo and Cross Timbers in North Texas. On December 6, 1962, (27 Federal Register 12217-12218) the Chief's order was amended to change the status of the Lake McClellan Recreation Area (TX-24) into the McClellan Creek National Grassland becoming the 6th national Grassland administered by Region 3 and the 19th national grassland. The 1962 amendment also added the Lake Marvin Campground (TX-26) to the Black Kettle National Grassland. In 1970 the Panhandle National Grasslands split between Region 3 and Region 8; the Kiowa, Black Kettle, Rita Blanca, and McClellan Creek National Grasslands remained in Region 3 and administered from the Cibola National Forest Supervisor's Headquarters in Albuquerque, while the Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands transferred to the Texas National Forests and Grasslands with

headquarters in Lufkin, Texas, as part of the Southern Region, Region 8. In 1974 the Forest Service renamed the Cross Timbers National Grassland the Lyndon B. Johnson National Grassland to honor our 36<sup>th</sup> president and Texas native. On July 1, 1970, the forest supervisor's office in Amarillo was closed, and headquarters for grassland districts in the Southwestern Region of the United States were located at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with rangers stationed in Clayton, New Mexico, Cheyenne, Oklahoma, and Texline, Texas. An administrative merger in 1979 of the Cibola National Forest with the national grasslands into the Cibola National Forest and Grasslands officially recognized the management realities.

The Southwestern Region still continues to manage one Land Utilization Project. This is the 240 acre Cuba – Rio Puerco LUP (NM-22) just to the north of the town of Cuba, New Mexico. It is administered from the forest supervisor's headquarters of the Santa Fe National Forest in Santa Fe, New Mexico and is the location of the Cuba Ranger District office. Six of the 15 Land Utilization Projects transferred to the Southwestern Region to manage in 1954 were not incorporated into national grasslands by 1962. One of those is the Cuba-Rio Puerco mentioned above. Public Law 87-631 (76-432) of September 5, 1962 formally added four projects located on New Mexico grant lands to the Carson and to the Santa Fe National Forests as noted in the chart below. Because of Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745) of June 15, 1926 an act of Congress was necessary to add lands to any national forest in New Mexico or Arizona. Therefore it took a specific new law in order to add these four Land Utilization Projects in New Mexico to the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in 1962. Finally, the small 2,099-acre Curry County Land Utilization Project has challenged the researcher in discovering its disposition. Numbered NM-26, the project is shown as three small parcels south and west of Clovis, New Mexico on the 1961 map of the Panhandle National Grasslands, (see below Figure 13) but is not identified as the Curry County LUP. By 1963 its acreage had fallen to 1,722. Between June 30, 1965 and June 30, 1966 the Curry County LUP and its 1,722-acres had disappeared entirely as indicated by the Forest Service's annual publication Land Area of the National Forest System, issues for 1965 and 1966.

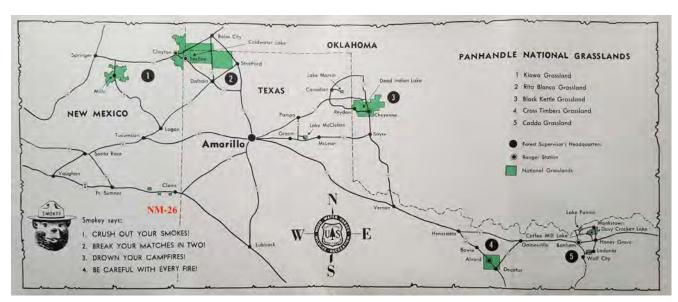


Figure 13: 1961 map of the Panhandle National Grasslands made by the Southwestern Region. Land Utilization Project NM-26 or the Curry County LUP is shown and highlighted on the map south and west of Clovis, New Mexico. The Cross Timbers (#4) and Caddo (#5) National Grasslands are shown as being a part of and administered by Region 3. In 1970 these two grassland units were assigned to the Southern Region, Region 8.

Original LU Project Name	Designation	Later Name	<b>Disposition</b>
New Mexico			
Central Curry	NM-26	None	Unknown. Possibly sold or transferred to
			the State of New Mexico or perhaps
			added to the Canon Air Force Base.
Cuba-Rio Puerco	NM-22	None	Remains a 240-acre Land Utilization
			Project administered by Region 3.
Juan de Gabaldon Grant	NM-12	None	Added to the Santa Fe National Forest by
			an Act of Congress September 5, 1962.

Original LU Project Name	Designation	Later Name	Disposition
New Mexico	) D ( (	T. N. 10 1 1	
Mills*	NM-5	Kiowa National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National
Northern New Mexico	NM-25	None	Forest for administration.
Grant Land	NIVI-23	None	Portion in T. 22 N., R. 10 East added to the Carson National Forest and
Grant Land			portions of the Polvadera Grant and Juan
			Jose Lobato Grants added to the Santa Fe
			National Forest by an Act of Congress on
			September 5, 1962.
Ojo de San Jose Grant	NM-9	None	Added to the Santa Fe National Forest by
To a Commute	NIM O	N ( E' 20)	an Act of Congress September 5, 1962.
Taos County	NM-2	None (see Figure 29)	Added to the Carson National Forest by an Act of Congress September 5, 1962
Union County*	NM-21	Kiowa National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National
emen county	1111 21		Forest for administration.
Oklahoma			
Cimarron*	OK-21	Rita Blanca National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National
D MIL C . *	OH 22		Forest for Administration.
Roger Mills County*	OK-22	Black Kettle National Grassland	Attached to the Cibola National Forest for administration.
Texas			Potest for administration.
Boggy Creek†	TX-22	Black Kettle National Grassland	Lake Marvin Area.
Cross Timbers*	TX-25		Today, attached to the Texas National
		Re-named the Lyndon B. Johnson	Forests and Grasslands. From 1961-1970,
Dallam County*	TX-23	National Grassland in 1974. Rita Blanca National Grassland	Region 3; 1971-Present, Southern Region. Attached to the Cibola National
Danam County	1 <b>X-</b> 23	Kita Dianca National Grassiand	Forest for Administration.
Ladonia*	TX-29	Caddo National Grassland	Today attached to the Texas National
			Forests and Grasslands. From 1961-1970,
			Region 3; 1971-Present, Southern Region.
McClellan Creek†	TX-24	McClellan Creek National	Attached to the Cibola National
N	TW 7	Grassland	Forest for administration.
Northeast Texas*	TX-7	Caddo National Grassland	Today attached to the Texas National Forests and Grasslands. From 1961-1970,
			Region 3; 1971-Present, Southern Region.
			1155151, 17, 1 11655111, Doubletin Region.

<sup>\*</sup>Areas formally named "National Grasslands" (22 Projects) by the notice of June 20, 1960 in the Federal Register.

The Forest Service has continually worked to integrate the national grasslands and their personnel into one national system. Helping this effort is the fact that the Forest Service administers the national grasslands with the same ethic of multiple-use management as it does with the national forests. The Forest Service has sought to promote stable grassland agriculture, a stronger economy at the local and national level, and the wise use of the national grasslands' many resources, which include outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. Former Land Utilization Project TX-24 became the McClellan Creek National Grassland in FY 1962, for a total of 19 National Grasslands in the system. Today, there are 20 National Grasslands, the most recent being the Butte Valley National Grassland (formerly Land Utilization Project CF-22) in Northern California, dedicated in 1991.

<sup>†</sup> McClellan Creek named a National Grassland on December 6, 1962, (27 Federal Register 12217-12218) making 19 National Grasslands and Boggy Creek added to the Black Kettle National Grasslands as Lake Marvin in the same notice.

# G. Purchase Units and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions under the National Forest Reservation Commission in the Southwestern Region

#### **Purchase Units**

The Weeks Law of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the conservation of forest lands and thereby protect the watersheds of navigable streams. The law also established a National Forest Reservation Commission to be the deliberative and governing body over a land acquisition program that allowed the federal government to purchase private lands at the headwaters of navigable streams as recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission members consisted of the Secretaries of War (later Defense) Agriculture, and the Interior, two U.S. Senators and two U.S. Representatives. Before purchase areas or units could be established in any state, that state's legislature had to approve and the governor sign an act of consent, or enabling act, which could, but not necessarily, limit the purchase unit by acreage or by location, as determined by the state itself. In the early years of the Commission, purchase units were created by the Commission in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine and along the backbone of the Appalachian Mountains from West Virginia to Alabama. A new District 7 of the Forest Service to manage the new and growing purchase units was organized in 1914, later to be known as the Eastern District.

The area administered by the present-day Southwestern Region had one purchase unit established by the National Forest Reservation Commission during Commission's existence from 1911 to 1976. This was the Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit an area of 92,514 acres within the Lincoln National Forest, established at the Commission's February 13, 1940 meeting. The purchase unit was located in a high plateau area that had been destructively logged and was experiencing problems with soil erosion and flood damage along the Rio Penasco River, part of the Pecos River watershed. The local inhabitants had added to the erosion problem by cultivating crops high up on the steep slopes. About half of the 100 homesteaders had left the area due to the erosion by the time the Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit was created. The soil erosion had also negatively affected the nearby Carlsbad Irrigation Project. 36,314 acres of the area in Otero County were owned by the Forest Service, but this fact had not been adequate to control erosion. Some 33,000 acres of the proposed unit were deemed to be purchasable by the Commission and 15,716 acres are eligible for exchange. Of the 33,000 acres in private hands, 20,715 acres were acquired in three purchases<sup>6</sup> over the life of the Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit and added to the Lincoln National Forest for a cost of approximately 40 thousand dollars. There were no lands acquired through exchange.

# Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965

Increased public pressure on the public lands for recreation led Congress to pass a land acquisition law that would enable state and federal governments to expand outdoor recreation opportunities. The Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 established a special fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources through a land acquisition program by agencies of the federal government as well as the states. In the case of the Forest Service, the Act authorized the purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases could also be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational land purchase. An additional provision in the law limited Forest Service land acquisition west of the 100<sup>th</sup> Meridian to 15% of the total land acquired using the Land and Water Conservation funds. Thus, most of the acreage purchased under this program was on eastern national forests, precisely where the majority of the national forest purchase units had already been established. Generally, recreation lands purchased under the act would by their nature be high-value properties and, with a few exceptions, such as the Sylvania Tract purchase on the Ottawa National Forest, would not embrace extensive areas.

According to the last annual report issued by the National Forest Reservation Commission, fiscal year 1975 ending June 30, 1975, over \$226 million dollars had been expended by the Commission on purchasing lands for recreation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Forest Service alone since 1965. That figure compares to \$114 million dollars spent since 1911 on purchases under the Weeks Law. The report does not provide the acreage purchased under each law separately. <sup>7</sup> However, we do know from the U.S. Forest Service's annual publication detailing the land areas of the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 17,462 acres purchased March 21, 1940; 3,172 acres purchased December 9, 1941; 80 acres purchased March 5, 1942. No other purchases were made by the Commission. Records do not show that any land exchanges were made in the purchase unit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> National Forest Reservation Commission, *Annual Report...for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1975*, (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1976), p. 4.

National Forest System, that as of September 30, 1976, after 10 years of land acquisition under the LWCF, 2,976 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service in Arizona and 8,004 acres in New Mexico.<sup>8</sup> These lands were necessarily small parcels of high value primarily for outdoor recreation purposes.

The Land and Water Conservation Act was extended for another 25 years in 1990. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018, but he Land and Water Conservation Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over \$25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase to the relevant committees in Congress. However, the practice of establishing single limited-purpose purchase units continues, but now by the Secretary of Agriculture. Over its 65 year history, the National Forest Reservation Commission, executing the Weeks Law and its amendments together with other laws such as the Land and Water Conservation Act, acquired nearly 21 million acres of forest land which are now administered by the National Forest System. Another 240,000 acres were purchased under the various Forest Receipt Acts and other special acts.

After the abolition of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. The Forest Service develops a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service which are forwarded on to the President for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding. Significantly for Region 3, the 101 million dollars of federal funds that purchased the 90,000 acre Valles Caldera National Preserve came from the Land and Water Conservation Fund derived from royalties the US government receives from offshore petroleum and natural gas drilling.

#### H. Modern Consolidations, World War II to the Present

In 1948, the North Pacific Region (Region 6) combined the administrative functions of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests in northeastern Oregon under one forest supervisor, the first such combination that took place without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, such as a law, proclamation, or order. These two "proclaimed" forests, as they are called, remained legally separate, but with a single administrative staff, one headquarters location, under a single supervisor. In maps and in Forest Service publications, this new unit was referred to as the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests – plural. This subtle separation lasted until 1963 when the forest became in name as it was on the ground as the "Wallowa-Whitman National Forest." These modern consolidations are not recorded anywhere because they are accomplished without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, as had previously been the case. The result has been ever longer lists of "Proclaimed Forests" having their administrative functions consolidated under hyphenated forest names. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Creating hyphenated forests is purely an administrative combination to reduce costs.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle justified forest consolidations in his annual report for 1955:

"In the interest of more effective and economical administration of the national forests and service to the people dependent upon them, several consolidations were made during 1955. Better transportation and communication systems are two of the many factors which make it possible to consolidate units without sacrificing service to national forest users."

Chief McArdle in the same report moved on to describe the consolidations of the Harney with the Black Hills National Forest and discontinuing the Harney name, the elimination of the Cabinet National Forest by distributing its lands to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> U.S. Forest Service, *National Forest System, Areas as of September 30, 1976.* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1977. The next issue for 1977 did not have the chapter of statistics entitled, "Lands acquired with money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service*, 1955, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955), page 14.

Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests, the renaming of the Chelan to the Okanogan National Forest, and the return of the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois to the Army. However, he did not take advantage of the opportunity provided by his own report to explain the administrative merger of two proclaimed national forests as in the case of the Shasta-Trinity in California and the Grand Mesa and Uncompandere National Forests in Colorado that occurred in 1954. It is important to note that each "separately proclaimed" national forest is still separately listed and statistics provided in the Forest Services' annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System*.

Together with administratively combining forests, there is also the trend for the Forest Service to administer one forest's lands by another. When the three national forests of the Idaho Panhandle merged, the Montana lands of the Kaniksu National Forest were handed to its neighbor, the Kootenai National Forest to administer. It is a pattern that is repeated throughout the National Forest System. Instead of legally transferring these lands to the forest that actually manages them, these lands are simply turned over to adjacent forests to administer in the proclaimed forest's name. In addition, for matters of efficiency and economy, the Forest Service at times administers adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. This kind of administrative arrangement leads to confusing maps and mental conceptions of the geographic extent of individual federal forests and it gives credibility to the notion that in time all federal public land will eventually be administered by one agency.

The Southwestern Region has examples of both of these modern trends. During the same period of time when the North Pacific Region consolidated the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, the Southwestern Region used a Public Land Order dated October 23, 1953 to eliminate the Crook National Forest. The Public Land Order transferred the lands of the Crook National Forest to the Coronado, Gila, and Tonto National Forests, and discontinued its name. A hyphenated forest was probably not possible because of the Crook's wide geographic distribution dictated that its lands had to be distributed among three other forests not simply attached to one.

The Southwestern Region's first administrative combination came in 1974, with the creation of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests. The Sitgreaves remains the smallest national forest in the Southwestern Region at 884,495 acres. At the same time, the Apache National Forest's lands in New Mexico, Quemado Ranger District, were assigned to the Gila National Forest for management. Due to the very large acreages for each of the national forests in Region 3, there has been only this one administrative merger. The National Grasslands assigned to the Southwestern Region, the Black Kettle, McClellan, Kowa, and Rita Blanca, formally merged administratively with the Cibola National Forest in 1979 ratifying the situation that had existed since the 1950s.

Administrative consolidations over time have reduced the number of Ranger Districts within individual national forests as well. For instance, in 1927, the Prescott National Forest had seven ranger districts. Today there are three. These trends towards consolidations of separate national forests for the economy of administration, for forests to manage another's lands, and the reduction in the number of ranger districts will most likely continue.

# National Forests of the Southwestern Region (2019):

Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (Administrative combination, 1974)
Carson National Forest
Cibola National Forest and National Grasslands (Administrative combination 1979)
Coconino National Forest
Coronado National Forest
Gila National Forest
Kaibab National Forest
Lincoln National Forest
Prescott National Forest
Santa Fe National Forest
Tonto National Forest

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service*, 1958, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 24, where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for the establishing, combining, and dividing ranger districts to improve administration.

Immediately below is a chronology of the laws and decisions affecting the National Forest System as well as those affecting only the areas within the Southwestern Region. Many of these laws were determining factors shaping the National Forest System and are referred to in the administrative histories of each forest.

If a particular forest existed before and after the name change from "Forest Reserve" to "National Forest" on March 4, 1907, both those names are given in the title as they were referred to using both names. Under each forest reserve or national forest a short description of the unit is provided. There follows in simple chronological order, a listing of the official acts of the President, the Congress, administrative decisions and notices affecting that particular forest.

Administrative histories and the mapping of national forests that were once administered by the Southwestern Region between 1908 and 1914 in Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma and Puerto Rico are found in the Southern Region, Region 8. Given the condition of the roads and the state of communications in the early 20th Century, the area of Arizona north of the Grand Canyon/Colorado River was more easily administered from Ogden, Utah than from Albuquerque, New Mexico. Two Arizona units of the Dixie National Forest, the Parashont Division and a smaller eastern portion called the Mount Trumbull Division, both lying north of the Colorado River, were administered by District 4 from 1908 to 1916 (See Figure 31.) In 1916, the Parashont Division was eliminated from the National Forest System and its lands returned to the public domain. A reduced Mount Trumbull Division was transferred to the Kaibab from the Dixie National Forest in 1924. Even though the Dixie National Forest has always been part of the Intermountain Region, a partial administrative history of the Dixie can be found in this chapter on the Southwestern Region because between 1908 and 1924 it administered lands in the Arizona Strip, since 1934 a part of the Southwestern Region. This will provide some necessary continuity.

# III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Southwestern Region

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the "Creative Act." **1891, March 3** (26 Stat. 1095)

"An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" "Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof." (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.

# 1891, March 30

(26 Stat. 1565)

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries."

# 1895, January 12

(28 Stat. 601)

"Printing Act of 1895"

This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, begun in 1895 (Section 69.)

"Washington Birthday Reserves."

# 1897, February 22

# **Presidential Proclamations (29 Stat. 893-912)**

Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 "Organic Act" featured immediately below. Established on 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1897 were the Bitter Root,

Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves (Region 1); Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); and the Mount Rainier, Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6). There were no Washington Birthday Reserves in the future Region 3.

The "Organic Act" for federal forestry.

# 1897, June 4

# (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)

"An Act Making appropriates for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes." The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was authorized to survey, evaluate, and report on the resources of the forest reserves. The President was authorized to modify any past or future "Executive Order" to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland's Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by Presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

"An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two."

# 1901, March 2

#### (31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)

Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

"An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture."

1905, February 1

Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)

Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the "Transfer Act." On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 861, 872-873).

"An Act for the protection of American Antiquities."

# 1906, June 8

# Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)

"The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments..."

"Forest Homestead Act."

# 1906, June 11

# Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)

Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157.) Also known as the "June 11<sup>th</sup> Act."

"Midnight Reserves"

#### 1907, March 1 & 2

# Presidential Proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)

President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves in the western United states setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. There were no new forest reserves in the future Southwestern Region created over these two days since the territories of Arizona and New Mexico were not subject to the Fulton Amendment.

Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. "An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight."

# 1907. March 4

# Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)

Under "GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, forest fires, and lumbering:...."

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

#### 1907, March 4

# Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)

"An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight." The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that "hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress." California was added to this prohibition in 1912 (see below, under June 25 1910) and Arizona and New Mexico in 1926 (see below June 15, 1926.) Montana was exempted from the law July 20, 1939 (see below)

"Twenty-Fiver Percent Fund" established.

#### 1908, May 23

#### Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)

"An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine." Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the "Twenty-Five Percent Fund" is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

Inspection Districts (later Regions) established.

# 1908, December 1

#### **Action by the Forester**

The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, decentralized the organization of the Forest Service regionally by mandating the creation of six Inspection Districts.

"An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases."

#### 1910, June 25

# Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)

Authorized the President to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for "water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal." Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the President or by Congress. The law specifically states, "That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress," thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above.) The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the President to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

"Weeks Law."

# 1911, March 1

# Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.

National Park Service established.

# 1916, August 25

# Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)

"That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service..."

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.

# 1916, October 17

# **Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)**

Lands in North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916, Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

"An Act To consolidate national forest lands."

#### 1922, March 20

# Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)

The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the "General Exchange Act" and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the "Weeks Law Exchange" Act.

First Wilderness established.

#### 1924, June 3

# **Action by the District Forester**

The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

"Clarke-McNary Act."

# 1924, June 7

# Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and most importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and for irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and southern pineries as the first purchase units proposed were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on the Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized (Section 7) to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Under Section 9, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

"Exchange Act of 1925"

# 1925, March 3

# Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)

Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called "Weeks Law Exchanges" now authorized for purchase units.

"An Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona."

#### 1926, June 15

# Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745)

"No forest reservation shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of New Mexico or Arizona except by Act of Congress."

"McNary – Woodruff Act."

# 1928, April 30

#### Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)

Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lakes States District to administer land purchases in that region.

"Organization of Executive Agencies."

# 1933, June 10

# Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2

Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in New Mexico, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933. For the Southwestern Region, the national monuments transferred from Forest Service management included Sunset Crater and Walnut Canyon, both within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest, the Chiricahua and Saguaro, both within the Coronado National Forest, and the Tonto, within the Tonto National Forest, in Arizona, and the Gila Cliff Dwellings, within the boundaries of the Gila National Forest, in New Mexico. The Saguaro was redesignated a national park on October 4, 1994. It should be mentioned here that the Grand Canyon National Monument, managed by the Forest Service, was transferred to the National Park Service upon the establishment of the Grand Canyon National Park by Congress in 1919. The Bandelier National Monument in the Santa Fe National

Forest had been transferred from Forest Service management a year earlier by President Herbert Hoover's Proclamation of February 15, 1932.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.

# 1934, March 10

# Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)

Authorized the President to establish fish and game sanctuaries within national forests upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce upon the approval of the state legislature in which the forest was situated.

The "Taylor Grazing Act of 1934."

# 1934, June 28

# Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)

Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the President to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary's opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and Executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry.

Forest Service regulations appear in the Federal Register.

# 1936, August 15

# 1 Federal Register 1090-1103

"Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests" included the full text of L-20 on "Experimental Forests and Ranges" addressing the establishment of primitive areas (page 1100.) Oddly, regulation L-20 has been inadvertently undesignated.

"Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act."

# 1937, July 22

# Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)

Title III of this act "Retirement of submarginal Land" ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private lands that were submarginal agricultural lands or not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas.

Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

# 1939, September 19

# 4 Federal Register 3994

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, published in the *Federal Register* dated September 20, 1939, proposed land use regulations on the establishment, use, modification, and elimination of Wilderness Areas (Regulation U-1), Wild Areas (Regulation U-2), Recreation Areas (Regulation U-3), Experimental and Natural Areas (Regulation U-4), Public Camp Grounds (Regulation U-5), and Occupancy and Use (Regulation U-6.) These later appear in the 1939 supplement to the *Code of Federal Regulations* Chapter 36, Part 2, Section 251.20 through 251.25. Wilderness Areas were defined as areas being over 100,000 acres and Wild Areas were those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands."

# 1942, April 24

# Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sign all orders withdrawing or reserving public lands and all orders revoking or modifying such orders, provided that such orders had the prior approval of the President's Budget Office, the Attorney General, were published in the *Federal Register*, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order expanded and increased the use of the Public land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President's Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

"Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States."

# 1943, April 23

# Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

"Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the President to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes."

# 1952, May 26 Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

"Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions" for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

# 1953, December 24

# Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)

# (effective January 2, 1954)

Under "Forest Service" on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the "Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010-1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies, and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S Forest Service for administration. The Notice was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

"To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes."

# 1956, July 26

# Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)

The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Good examples of land transfers made under this law would be 1) land exchanged between the Los Padres National Forest and the Army's Fort Hunter-Liggett in the coast range of California in 1956; 2) the transfer of 27,456 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest in conjunction with the Lake Ouachita project in Arkansas; 3) lands exchanged between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest in October, 1969, July 1971, and July 1974 connected to the Libby Dam and Reservoir project being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956."

# 1956, August 3

# Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)

Among a host of other authorizations, this law's Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture "to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work." Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the "Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978" to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes."

#### 1958, July 31

# Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

"To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests."

#### 1958, September 2

# Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests.

"Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act by the Forest Service."

#### 1960, June 20

# Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)

Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the Federal Register. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands as Lake Marvin and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

"Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore."

# 1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the *Federal Register* into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1.

Allows public lands and lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to be added to the National Forest System

# 1962, July 9

# Public Law 87-140 (76 Stat. 140)

Lands acquired under the gift and exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and are within the boundaries of the national forests, and which are determined to be suitable for forestry purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture may be reserved by the issuance of a Public Land Order by the Secretary of the Interior and ordered added to the national forest.

"Depository Library Act of 1962."

# 1962, August 9

# Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 significantly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

#### 1963, March 26

# Circular #1, President's Recreation Advisory Council

Circular #1 sets forth the Council's findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that "National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress."

"Wilderness Act."

# 1964, September 3

# Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)

Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and began a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] "Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For Region Three, this meant that wilderness status was conferred upon the Chiricahua, Galiuro, Mazatzal, Sierra Ancha and Superstition Wilderness Areas in Arizona and the Gila, Pecos, San Pedro Parks, Wheeler Peak, and White Mountain Wilderness Areas in New Mexico. The act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.

"Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965."

# 1964, September 3

# Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)

Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the National Forest System. The fund can be used in support of outdoor recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and expired in 2015. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018. The Land and Water Conservation Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states.

"Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

# 1968, October 2

# Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)

Established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines "wild and scenic," immediately designated eight rivers as Wild and Scenic including a segment of the Rio Grande River to be managed by the Carson National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management. Also identified 27 additional rivers as potential additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

"National Trails System Act."

#### 1968, October 2

# Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)

Instituted "a national system of recreation and scenic trails," designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of that system, and prescribed the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eleven National Scenic Trails have established since 1968, five administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1983, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail and the Arizona National Scenic Trail both designated in 2009.) Nineteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122.) All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or across the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.

"National Environmental Policy Act of 1969."

# 1970, January 1

# Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)

Established a national policy for the environment and a Council on Environmental Quality. Mandated "Environmental Impact Statements" in particular circumstances.

"Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974."

#### 1974, August 17

# Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)

Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law's Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the "National Forest System."

"Federal Land Policy and Management Act"

#### 1976, October 21

#### Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on "National Forest Townsites," revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above.) Updated by the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988" (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the "Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000" (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613.)

"National Forest Management Act of 1976."

# 1976, October 22

# Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)

Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that "Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress." Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law by transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over \$25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

"Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978."

# 1978, October 10

# Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to accept, received, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions." This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

"To designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of New Mexico for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes."

#### 1980, December 19

#### Public Law 96-550 (94 Stat. 3221)

Designates 8 new wilderness areas in the national forests of New Mexico, authorizes 4 additions to existing wilderness areas, creates 6 wilderness study areas, establishes the Langmuir Research Site and the Chaco Culture National Historic Park.

"To designate certain national forest lands in the State of Arizona as wilderness, and for other purposes."

#### 1984, August 28

#### Public Law 98-406 (98 Stat. 1485)

Designates 27 new wilderness areas in the national forests of Arizona, authorizes 5 additions to existing wilderness areas, creates 3 wilderness study areas and designates other areas for further study. Several wilderness areas established on Bureau of Land Management land, including wilderness areas on former Forest Service land, namely, Grand Wash Cliffs, Mt. Trumbull, and Mt. Logan wildernesses in the Arizona Strip.

"Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988."

# 1988, August 20

# Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)

The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

"Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988."

#### 1988, November 18

## Public Law 100-696 (102 Stat. 4571)

Transfers to the state of Arizona 50,811-acres of the Santa Rita Experimental Range to satisfy the remaining federal debt to the state for relinquishments of lands for the Central Arizona Project under the provisions of the Act of June 20, 1910 (Public Law 61-219, 36 Stat. 557), enabling statehood for New Mexico and Arizona. Remaining lands within the Santa Rita Experimental Range to be used in an exchange program to acquire state of Arizona trust lands within the Catalina State Park (Santa Catalina Mtns.), Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, Black Canyon Corridor, Arivaca Lake, the Madera-Elephant Head Trail (Santa Rita Mtns.), and Lake Pleasant. Catalina State Park and Madera-Elephant Head Trail lands acquired from the state to be added to the Coronado National Forest; all other lands to be administered by U.S. Department of the Interior agencies. Act revokes all or portions of Executive Orders, Public Land Orders, and Secretarial Orders creating and governing federal lands exchanged with the state of Arizona. Santa Rita Experimental Range to be administered on behalf of the state by the College of Agriculture of the University of Arizona.

"Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990."

#### 1990, November 28

#### Public Law 101-628 (104 Stat. 4469)

Designates 39 new wilderness areas on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, some bordering wilderness areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

"National Forest System Month, 1991."

#### 1991, June 28

#### **Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)**

Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in the celebration of 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

"Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000."

#### 2000, July 25

#### Public Law 106-248 (114 Stat. 613)

Acknowledges that Federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

"Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000."

#### **2000, November 7**

#### Public Law 106-458 (114 Stat. 1983)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange specified scattered parcels of National Forest land at fair market value and to sell to the city of Sedona, Arizona the title to 300 acres of National Forest land for the construction of an effluent disposal system.

"Education Land Grant Act."

#### **2000, December 28**

#### Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.

"Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005."

### **2005, November 22**

#### Public Law 109-110 (119 Stat. 2351)

Authorizes a land exchange between the Yavapai Ranch Limited Partnership and the Secretary of Agriculture for 35,000 acres of privately owned land within the boundaries of the Prescott National Forest for 2 land parcels of 1,528.26 acres in the Coconino National Forest, 2 land parcels of 1,187.5 acres in the Kaibab National Forest, and 3 land parcels of 17,700 acres in the Prescott National Forest. Includes conservation measures to protect the water resources of the Verde River Basin.

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005.

# 2005, February 7, 2005

# **Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)**

Presidential Bush proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States "to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service's contributions to our country.

"Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005."

#### 2005, August 2

#### Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009."

#### 2009, March 30

# Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)

A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110<sup>th</sup> and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 5205 of the law (123 Stat. 158) designated the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail extending approximately 1,200 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

# IV. The Mapping of the Southwestern Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the Southwestern Region reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site. Even so, the Southwestern Region's map making diverged in a few noteworthy respects from the cartographic record of other regions of the Forest Service. Where it diverged, the Southwestern Region imparted to many of its maps unique characteristics that distinguish them from all the other maps made by other regions of the Forest Service.

By 1900, the General Land Office had produced individual maps for all six forest reserves within the boundaries of Arizona and New Mexico that later came to be a part of District 3. The U.S. Geological Survey, charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897, had mapped only four forest reserves in Arizona and New Mexico. Most forest thematic mapping made by the U.S. Geological Survey appeared in the volumes of its Annual Report series for 1899, 1900, and 1901 (19th through 21st Annual Reports.) This was not the case for the four forest reserves in the southwest. Information and mapping of the four mapped reserves are to be found in the Geological Survey's Professional Papers series begun in 1902. Figure 1 above shows the geographic extent of three national forests investigated. Professional Paper No. 33, but for the Lincoln Forest Reserve, established in 1902, the Survey's report only covers the present-day Smokey Bear Ranger District. The Geological Survey did not examine the Grand Canyon or Prescott Forest Reserves in Arizona or the Pecos River Forest Reserve in New Mexico all in existence when the Survey began its investigations as ordered by the Congress.

The U.S. Geological Survey reports (with maps) and forests investigated are:

Forest Conditions in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, by J.B. Leiberg, T.F. Rixon, and Arthur Dodwell. 1904. <u>Professional Paper No. 22.</u>

Forest Conditions in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona, by F.G. Plummer from notes by T.F. Rixon and Arthur Dodwell. 1904. Professional Paper No. 23.

Forest Conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico, by F.G. Plummer and M.G. Goswell. 1904. <u>Professional Paper No. 33.</u>

Forest Conditions in the Gila River Forest Reserve, New Mexico, by T.F. Rixon. 1905. Professional Paper No. 39.

All General Land Office and Geological Survey maps are listed under each forest reserve.

Until the forest reserves of District 3 could be, borrowing a phrase of the time, "put under administration," that is, a U.S. Forest Service District Office organized and staff recruited, mapping would be done from the Washington headquarters office. The decentralization theme, long a mark of the Forest Service, influenced the cartographic priorities of each district office as did the map standards issued by the Washington D.C. headquarters office of the Forest Service.

# A. Folios and administrative maps, the early years.

Every District of the Forest Service had a different experience with the folios of the *Forest Atlas*, largely due to the fact that before it could be fully completed, the program's architect and principal advocate, Gifford Pinchot, left the Forest Service. His overall plan for the *Forest Atlas* -- professional foresters in the field being supplied with best available maps of their forest from Forest Service Headquarters; foresters noting changes and corrections to sheets from first-hand observation; revised maps being returned to Washington, D.C. for corrections and updating; new atlas sheets being printed with the new information and returned to foresters in the field – was still in place but it appeared not to be fully enforced largely because of Pinchot's other vision of a decentralized administrative arrangement for the Forest Service. From the publication record, the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, Intermountain, and North Pacific Districts simply did not continue with the plan at all. Others such as the Northern and California Districts (now Pacific Southwest Region) attempted to keep their *Forest Atlas* series relevant and up-to-date, but did so to meet their own specific requirements apart from Pinchot's uniform national plan.

The Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Forest Service furnished District 3 with 20 separate folios of the Forest Atlas, compiled and issued between 1907 and 1910. These 20 atlases for as many national forests were part of the first uniform national set, sharing those characteristics common to all the other folios compiled and printed for the national forests by the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. In 1907, Gifford Pinchot chose to have cartographers prepare a prototype atlas page using the thematic map found in U.S. Geological Survey's Professional Paper 22 of 1904 that investigated the forest conditions on the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve. This thematic atlas page was then circulated among many forest scientists for review and comment. Only one copy of this sample page made for review has been found, this one held by the American Geographical Society. The AGS example has a note that reads, "Acquired by Gift Jul 16, 1921 from Dr. I. Bowman" that is Dr. Isaiah Bowman (1878-1950), director of the American Geographical Society from 1915 to 1935 and author of the landmark work, Forest Physiography (New York: Wiley, 1911). Ink handwriting on this sheet states, "Part of Forest Atlas of U.S.A. (issued for use of Forest Officers only)" and on the back of the sheet in crayon, "Forest Atlas Sample Page." Extensive typescript descriptive notes on the sheet address map standards, suggest ways to deal with non-conforming legend symbols, and the general size of sheets. This format, coverage, and symbols shown in this single sheet later became the standard for every sheet that followed in the Forest Atlas and indicates that Pinchot sought expert advice and comment from the scholarly community before launching his radical mapping project for the national forests. A full descriptive citation of this review sheet is provided below under the mapping for the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve. This one sheet was the only one made for this forest reserve whose lands, in 1908, largely became the Coconino National Forest, so it cannot be considered a full atlas. A complete Forest Atlas was made for the Coconino National Forest in 1908 and 1909. Forest Service policy dictated that the folios in the Forest Atlas series were to be considered internal documents and not released to the public, which means that that atlases now accessible to the public were no doubt donated to institutional libraries once they lost their relevance to the operations of the Forest Service. Under each Forest Atlas citation can be found information on institutions and libraries holding that particular atlas.

According to plan, new editions of the atlases were to be made after Forest Service staff in the field made revisions to the atlases and sent the information back to Washington, D.C. District 3 issued no new editions with revised information after the initial set had been finished, however, in 1913 a special "Forest Type" edition for the Kaibab National Forest was made with the same number of sheets as the atlas issued in 1908. This was during the time when the Kaibab was managed by

District 4. Separate "Grazing Atlas" folios were compiled in 1913 and 1914 for the Coconino in 20 sheets and the Tusayan in 10 sheets. After nearly ten years of no new atlas work, a special number in the *Forest Atlas* series was issued for just the Animas Division of the Coronado National Forest in New Mexico. Published in 1923, this atlas made by Southwestern District cartographers provides coverage for the two units of the former Peloncillo National Forest: 1) Peloncillo Mountains unit; 2) the Animas Mountains unit. The 1923 *Forest Atlas* did not carry any thematic information, but had topography in brown and drainage in blue on six sheets numbered 28 to 33. It was the last atlas to be printed for national forests of the Southwestern Region.

But the legacy of the atlases remains. 15 of the 20 atlases had been issued in both a colored (thematic information) and black & white (base) set of atlas sheets within their portfolios while five were issued only in black & white, totaling 208 color and 551 black & white atlas pages covering the national forests of the Southwestern Region. The Coconino at 40 sheets and the Datil at 37 sheets had the largest number of atlas sheets while the Mount Graham National Forest had the fewest at three sheets. An amazing amount of early information on the land base of the Forest Service can be found in these atlases. These atlas sheets were later used to compile administrative maps. For more information on the atlases themselves please see the essay, *Mapping Our National Forests* elsewhere on this web site.

From the map record itself, a remarkable number of administrative maps were made by local cartographers on the national forests in Arizona and New Mexico or in the District headquarters in Albuquerque. Less reliance was placed on Washington, D.C. for administrative maps than was found in other Districts of the Forest Service. Many forests had "Temporary Base Maps" made in 1914 and 1915 by District 3 often with the notice that "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." A detailed topographic map of the Sitgreaves National Forest was made by a cartographer identified as J. H. Allison who was probably stationed on the Sitgreaves, perhaps in its headquarters in Snowflake, Arizona. The Coconino also had two maps made on the local level, one in 1908 of the southern portion of the forest, and a "Fire Map" made in 1913. When administrative maps uniform with national standards came out after 1917, District 3 cartographers in Albuquerque were most often given credit. Among those early cartographers were, Lee C. Daves, Frederick E. Landon, Audrey C. and Marie Scach, and Frank E. Washburn.

The dependence of District 4 (Intermountain District) on Forest Service cartographers based in Washington, D.C. is evident in the early mapping of the Dixie and Kaibab National Forests, then administered by District 4. For the Southwestern District, Forest Service Headquarters made maps, primarily by Hofer S. Meekham and Ellen L. Mehurin, for the Apache National Forest after its reorganization of 1925, the Coronado National forest in 1918 to 1927, the Datil National Forest, 1919-1925, the Gila National Forest, 1922-1926 which was also reorganized in 1925, and the Manzano National Forest from 1922 to 1926. Compared to other Forest Service Districts Washington, D.C. cartographers' involvement in District 3 map making during this early period was quite low. All other administrative maps were made according to national standards in Albuquerque for the Southwestern District at scales of 1:126,720 or 1:253,440.

Administrative maps made for the national forests of the Southwestern Region during this early period up to about 1950 have a distinctive characteristic: the lack of color. While other regions of the Forest service, but not all, made their administrative maps showing national forest land in green, or exchange areas in a patterned green, alienated lands within national forest boundaries in light red, or simply showing water features in blue, the Southwestern Region produced only black and white administrative maps. The promise found on the "Temporary Base maps" of 1914 and 1915 that these maps would be "eventually succeeded by a two color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped" failed to be met. After 1945 saw the slow introduction of color onto some administrative maps of the national forests of Region 3. The exception to this feature of the Southwestern Regional mapping were the 12 topographic maps of Region 3 forests and forest division made between 1928 and 1939. These published maps showed contours in brown and water features in blue at scales of 1:63,360 or less often at 1:126,720 without the use of aerial photography. Region 3 cartographer Bertrand Elliott led the work with his name on 11 of the 12 maps assisted by Clarence G. Johnson. Topographic maps were made for the entire Coconino (1935 at 1:126,720-scale) and Sitgreaves (1933 at 1:126,720) National Forests. The Apache, Cibola, Coconino, Coronado, Crook, Gila, and Prescott National Forests had topographic maps made for their various named divisions or, in the case of the Apache National Forest, a western sheet at 1:63,360 in 1929 and a topographic map at 1:126,720-scale for the entire forest in 1932. These topographic maps represent the best mapping of the Region.

The Southwestern Region made few maps of individual ranger districts. The exception being the topographic maps as described. Before World War II, the Northern and North Pacific Regions shared an early interest in producing small scale administrative maps of its ranger districts and after the war, the Northern Region continued to produce ranger district maps as did the California Region. In fact, the California Region made the production of ranger district maps its major mapping program from about 1950 well into the 1960s. Few ranger district maps have been located in libraries and archives for forests of the Southwestern Region, but what have been found are listed under their national forest.

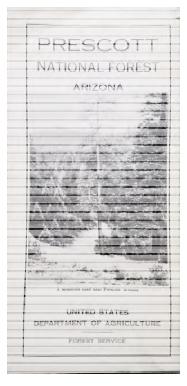
#### B. Forest Visitor Maps from 1913 to the 1950s

The first four maps made for the forest visitor in District 3 were issued between 1914 and 1917 and were constructed in Washington, D.C. according to national standards. Folded forest visitor maps were made for the Pecos National Forest in 1914, the Gila and Tonto National Forest in 1915, and for the Kaibab National Forest (then in District 4) in 1917, all printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. The maps, except the Kaibab, were subtitled, "Directions to Hunters and Campers" like those made for the Rocky Mountain Region. The Kaibab National Forest map was subtitled "Directions to Campers and Travelers" the same as most other early forest visitor maps made by the Washington, D.C. office. The Southwestern District produced a highway map of Arizona and New Mexico showing the national forests in District 3, first in 1922, with others following in 1928 and 1934. Folded visitor maps for an entire district were made by most districts of the Forest Service at this time. The ones made by District 3 showed main highways in red and were exceptionally well done.

By the early 1920s the Southwestern District had completed the task of compiling a black and white, 4-inch administrative map (1:253,440-scale) conforming to national standards for every forest it administered as well as 2-inch maps (1:126,720-scale) for the majority of its forests. But, unlike other Districts that used the 1:253,440-scale or 4-inch administrative maps as their base for their forest visitor maps, the Southwestern District issued its maps beginning in the Spring of 1924 that were quite distinctive. Figure 14 A shows the outside map panels of the 1924 Gila National Forest map, the first such national forest map made for the public by the Southwestern District itself in Albuquerque (see Figure 33 for the map inside the covers). Also shown is the 1927 title panel of the Prescott National Forest map (Figure 14 B.) These maps had characteristics found only on the Southwestern District forest visitor maps. This type of map issued by District 3 persisted until 1958 when a completely new, but again distinctive, series of forest visitor maps were issued by the Region. A look at the Prescott National Forest map of 1927 will serve as a typical example.



A



В

Figure 14: A Outside panels for the 1924 bi-fold Forest Visitor's map of the Gila National Forest (see Figure 33 under the Gila National Forest below for the map itself) and, **B** the map cover of the 1927 Forest Visitor Map of the Prescott National Forest.

The map cover for the 1927 Prescott National Forest visitor map appears similar to many other visitor maps made at this time by many other regions of the Forest Service. However, upon opening the map it becomes clear that it is not based on the 1:253,440-scale administrative map (Figure 15.) There are two maps on the sheet given almost equal importance by their nearly equal size. First, neither map has a geographic or a public land (Township & Range) grid like the majority of

the forest visitor maps made during this time. 11 The two maps have no color and the main map of the Prescott National Forest has been drawn at a small scale, in this case about 9 miles to the inch or about 1:570,000. The map shows national forest and county boundaries, national monument boundaries (then administered by the U.S. Forest Service), improved motor highways and secondary roads, populated places, ranger stations, fire lookouts, settlements, railroads, trails, major mountains, springs streams and dry stream beds. Crisp lines, bold and varied text and symbols convey most all the information needed by the visitor. This type of map, repeated throughout the Southwestern District, was probably necessary due to the large size of the national forests it administered as well as the geographically dispersed national forests such as the Cibola and Coronado. Smaller sheets kept costs down for a District that lacked strong revenue streams from timber sales and other forest receipts. However, the Prescott map represents an improvement over the 1924 Gila National Forest map (see Figure 33 below.)

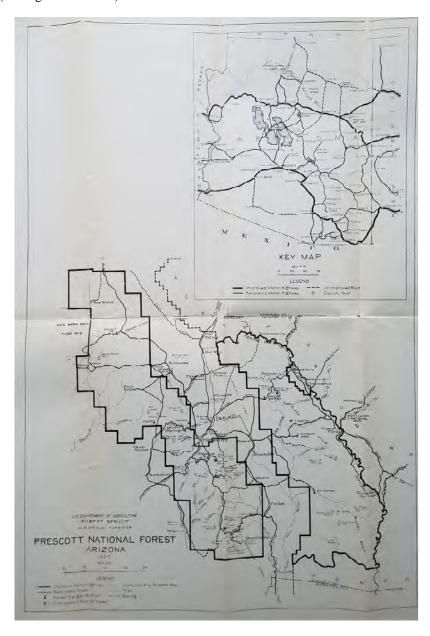


Figure 15: Prescott National Forest map of 1927 unfolded reveals a small-scale map of the forest and a "Key Map" of the state of Arizona and part of New Mexico showing main roads to the Prescott National Forest.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> This was typical for maps made for the public by District 3, however, the 1926 Manzano National Forest map has a geographic grid and the 1924 Santa Fe National Forest has a public land (Township and Range) grid, but without values, and main roads in red.

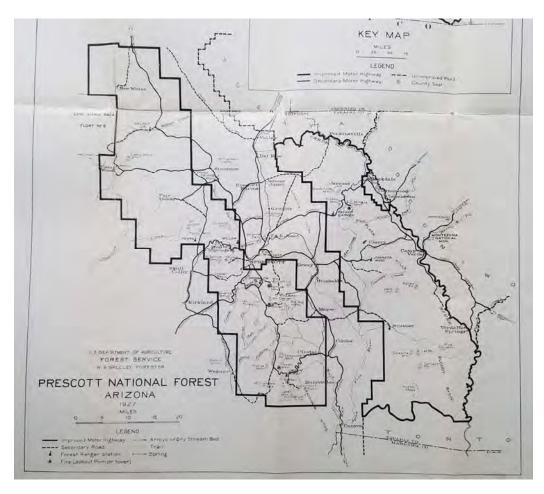
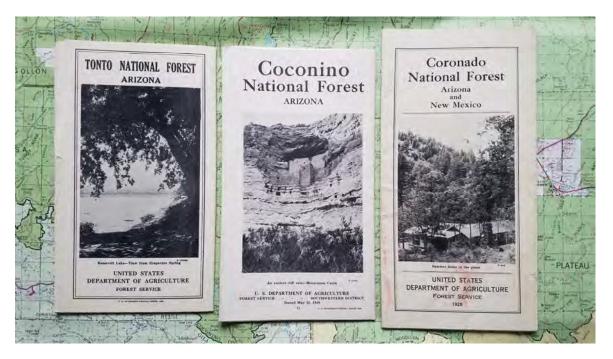


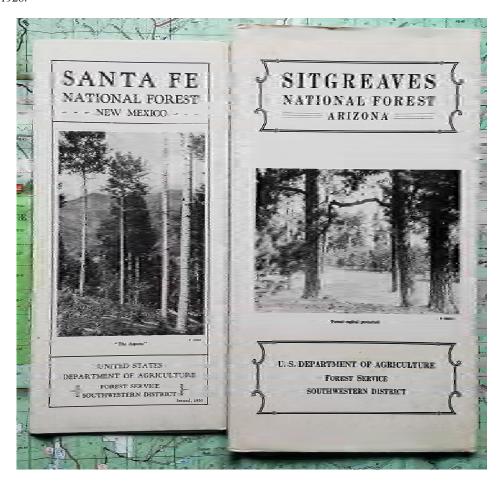
Figure 16: Detail of just the Prescott National Forest portion of the map. The Prescott and Eastern mining railroad is shown as is the Santa Fe, Prescott, and Phoenix Railroad. An elegant map for a large 1,358,553-acre forest.

25 small-scale, black and white maps in the same format as the Prescott shown above with a small scale forest map with a "Key Map" showing a large area of the southwest on the same sheet were issued between 1924 and 1938. The first of this type of map was the 1924 for the Gila National Forest and for the Taos Division of the Carson National Forest. Similarly, the first forest visitor map for the Coronado National Forest focused solely on its Chiricahua Division, while the rest, like the Prescott, carried a map of the entire forest. Most had a scale of about 8 miles to the inch or 1:500,000, but the Coconino map of 1924 had smallest scale of all at 1:800,000. The 1930 map of the Sitgreaves National Forest (see Figure 18), one of the smallest national forest in the Southwestern Region at 883,912 acres, came with the scale of 1:253,440 on a very large sheet, however, the style of the map did not vary from the Prescott National Forest map pictured above even though a 1:253,440-scale administrative map had been made for the Sitgreaves in 1924 and could have been used as the base map. A 1934 map of the new Cibola National Forest showed all units of the forest in their true geographic relationship at the scale of 1:500,000. Also in 1934, a map of the Gila National Forest (see Figures 26, 27, and 28), did use the 1:253,440-scale administrative map as its base with a geographic and public land grids and showed main roads, primitive area and game refuge boundaries in red, but the Southwestern Region did not make any more of this type of forest visitor map. Indeed, four years later, the 1938 Kaibab National Forest visitor's map resembled all the other small scale maps issued between 1924 and 1939 (see Figure 19.)

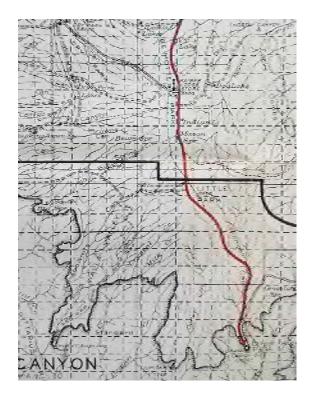
The divergence of administrative mapping from forest visitor mapping in format, symbology, scale, and map content was not unusual and resulted from the unique challenges faced by each region. Administrative maps had to meet the national standards set by the Washington, D.C. office. Maps made for the public during the early years of the Rocky Mountain, Southwest, and Intermountain Regions displayed an astonishing variety of styles, format and scale. The forest visitor maps issued by the Southwestern Region from the late 1920s to about 1957 would not provide geographic coordinates or township and range lines, which were an absolute requirement for administrative maps. For the most part, visitor maps would be issued uncolored until the four booklet type publications came out between 1939 and 1942. Administrative and forest visitor maps compiled in the early 1970s onward would again converge with the advent of "Class A" mapping. See comparison of Kaibab maps in Figure 19.



*Figure 17:* Three early forest visitor maps produced for national forests of the Southwestern District by Forest Service cartographers in District 3 headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico: Tonto National Forest 1928; Coconino National Forest 1929, and Coronado National Forest 1928.



*Figure 18:* Two forest visitor's maps issued by the Southwestern Region in 1930. Despite the larger sheet affording a larger scale map for the Sitgreaves National Forest, the map itself carries no more information than other maps issued during this period.



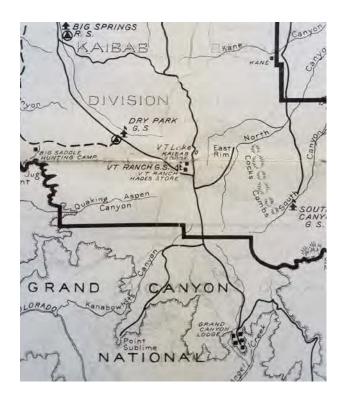
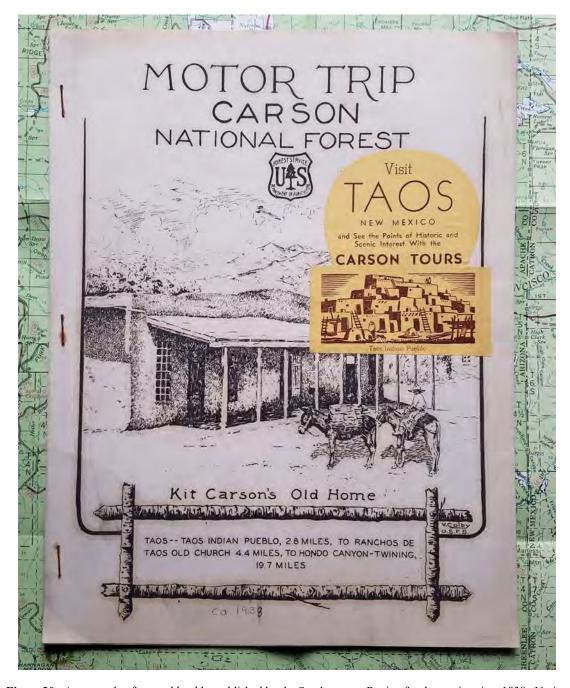


Figure 19: A comparison of Kaibab National Forest visitor maps both showing the same area on the North Canyon Rim. On the left is a 1930 map made by the Intermountain District in Ogden, Utah using a 1:253,440-scale administrative map as its base with added color, and with geographic and public land (Township & Range) grids. On the right is a 1938 map made by the Southwestern Region at a smaller scale but in the same format as Region 3's other forest visitor maps such as the Prescott National Forest pictured above in Figure 15. The Kaibab National Forest, then in Region 4 and located exclusively on the north rim of the Grand Canyon had been transferred to the Southwestern Region to join two other national forest units on the south rim to assume its present day dimensions in 1934.

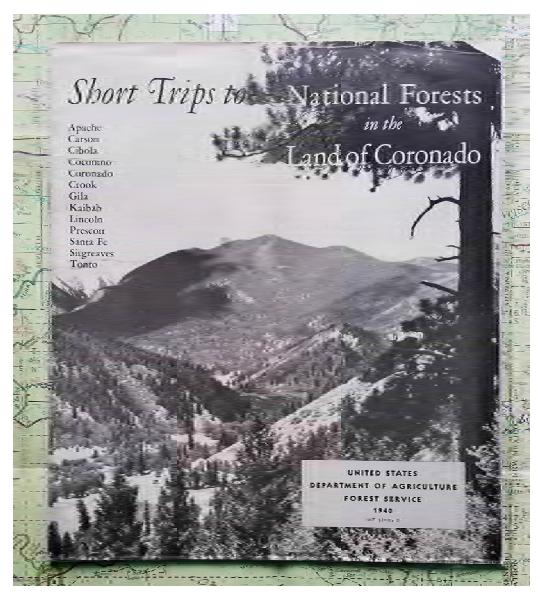
In the 1930s, the Southwestern Region produced several travel booklets for the forest visitor. These were 10.5" x 8" mimeographed typescript road logs with sketch maps and text addressing the history of the region traversed by the tours. The cover illustration that appeared on most of the *Motor Trip* pamphlets was an illustration of "Kit Carson's Old Home" in Taos, New Mexico, drawn by V. Colby, U.S.F.S. The ephemeral nature of these travel pamphlets probably resulted in few surviving copies. Also, there is a good chance that more than the 14 titles (listed below) were actually published and in more than one edition. Automobile journeys through the national forests of the Southwest were later written for all forests in Region 3 and printed in the 1940 booklet & map, *Short Trips to – National Forests in the Land of Coronado*. (See cover illustration in Figure 21 and maps included in the booklet in Figures 9 and 10, and the descriptive citation below under **V. Maps of the Region.**) The travel booklets that have been identified are arranged here alphabetically as no issue numbers were assigned to the booklets by the U.S. Forest Service:

- 1) Motor Trip, Carson National Forest, Plaza to Plaza Motor Trip, Taos to Santa Fe. 1938. https://nfsl.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17053coll2/id/168563/rec/139
- 2) Motor Trip, Carson National Forest, Taos to Raton via the Santa Fe Trail and the Highway of the Immortals, 1938.
- 3) Motor Trip, Carson National Forest, Taos-Taos Indian Pueblo to Ranchos de Taos, Old Church to Hondo Canyon-Twining (no date)
- 4) Motor Trip, Carson National Forest, Tres Piedras and Vallecitos Districts and Return, 1938
- 5) Motor Trip, Carson National Forest, Taos Canyon, Palo Flechado Pass, Moreno Valley, Eagle Nest, Elizabethtown, Red River, Red River Pass Red River City, Red River Canyon, Questa, Lama, San Cristobal, Arroyo Hondo, El Prado, Placita and Taos. (1933-1947) 1938
- 6) Motor Trip, Cibola National Forest, Cedro Canyon, Manzano, Mountainair, Quarai Ruins, Abo Ruins, Belen. 1939
- 7) Motor Trip, Cibola National Forest, Demonstration route, Sandia Ranger District. 1939
- 8) Motor Trip, Cibola National Forest, Juan Tabo and La Cueva Recreation Areas. 1939
- 9) Motor Trip, Gila National Forest, Silver City, Hot Springs, via Black Range Highway.
- 10) Motor Trip, Santa Fe National Forest, Albuquerque to Cuba, Rio de las Vacas, Seven Springs Fish Hatchery, Soda Dam, Jemez Springs, and return to Albuquerque or Santa Fe. 1940

- 11) Motor Trip, Santa Fe National Forest, Albuquerque to Jemez Pueblo, Paliza Canyon, Paliza Forest Camp, Hughes Sawmill, Vallecitos de los Indios, Boyd's Range, Las Conchas Forest Camp, Valle grande, Bland, Pena Blanca and return to Albuquerque on Santa Fe Highway. 1940
- 12) Motor Trip, Santa Fe National Forest, Tesuque Canyon Loop, Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico. 1940
- 13) Motor Trip, Santa Fe National Forest, Trip to the Jemez Crater and Jemez Mountain Pueblos, Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico.1940
- 14) Motor trips, Tonto National Forest. 1941



*Figure 20:* An example of a travel booklet published by the Southwestern Region for the tourist, circa 1938. Notice that a commercial tour guide company, Carson Tours, has placed an advertising sticker on this booklet, described as #3 in the above listing.



*Figure 21:* Tour booklet published by the Southwestern Region in 1940. "Suggested Motor Trips" are arranged alphabetically by national forest with illustrations and introductory text. The landscape shown in the photograph is not identified. A map of Region 3 is found in the middle of the booklet and has been reproduced here as two panels (Figures 9 and 10.)

The Southwestern Region issued four forest visitor booklets with maps uniform to many other such booklets then being made for national forests in all other regions of the Forest Service, except the California and North Pacific Regions, from 1939 to 1942 and again for a short period after World War II. Figure 22 below shows a typical booklet issued for many national forests of the time. The Southwestern Region issued booklets such as this for the Apache (1941), Coconino (1939), Coronado (1942), and Prescott (1941) National Forests, printed and distributed throughout the nation to depository libraries by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The maps found in these booklets were not based on Forest Service administrative maps. For Region 3, they very much followed in the tradition of the separately published forest visitor maps made before World War II, no geographic or public land grid, just basic information such as national forest boundaries, roads, and forest recreation information, but with the addition of the color red. A fifth forest visitor booklet might have been planned for the Sandia Ranger District of the Cibola National Forest based on the existence of a single map dated 1941 with characteristics similar to those maps found in the other four booklets issued by the Southwestern Region.

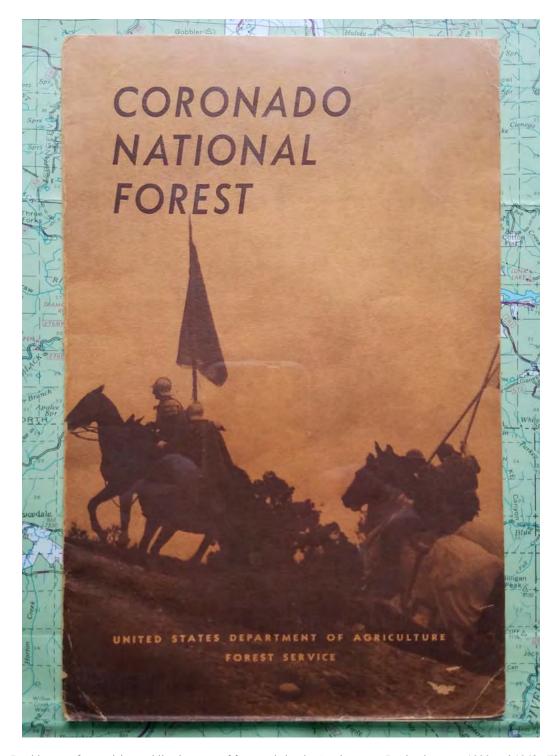


Figure 22: Booklet type forest visitor publication, one of four made by the Southwestern Region between 1939 and 1942. The illustration on the cover of the Coronado National Forest booklet was taken during the pageant in the Southwest celebrating the entrada of the Coronado Expedition of 1540-1542 in search of the Seven Cities of Cibola. The photo shows reenactors with costumes, flags, and equipage as nearly authentic as possible.

# C. Post-War Mapping

Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the Southwestern Region faced the need to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with a shortage of funding for aerial photography acquisition. Aerial photography was quickly becoming the standard base material from which administrative maps were made. A solution to the problem was met by partially revising and reproducing decades old administrative maps to serve until new more accurate maps could be made. The Southwestern Region revised most of their older administrative maps in the 1940s and 1950s, even adding color for the first time to maps of the Carson, Gila and Kaibab National Forests. Many of these revised maps were printed, but several, like the one made for the Apache National Forest in 1959, remained as blue line or as ozalid prints. This decision resulted in new maps being produced with a wide array of accuracy. Because of the uneven accuracy of its maps, the Forest Service adopted a system for classifying map base material for all regions with a "Class A" rating as the highest for accuracy and "E" or "EE" for accuracy unknown. Most administrative maps produced by the Southwestern Region carried a Class A rating beginning in 1958, with the first one being for the Sitgreaves National Forest. A map was rated "Class A" if it had been "compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1958... from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and U.S. Geological Survey; Forest Service road information correct as of February 28, 1958." How this classification system was applied to base data is difficult to determine since the definitions for each of the alphabetical designations could not be found after many years of research and inquiries of Forest Service cartographers. From the map record itself one can conclude that the classification system began around 1951 and ended about 1980 when most every national forest had been accurately mapped with aerial photography and carried an "A" classification. Between 1958 and 1972, the Southwestern Region had constructed a Class "A" map for most of its twelve national forests and its four national grasslands, though several administrative maps carried a lower "Class C" rating. These maps were soon used to construct maps for the general public. Region 3 issued a Class "A" forest visitor map of the Gila National Forest in 1974 and by 1977, the public had access to highly accurate maps for almost every part of the national forest system in the Southwestern Region. 1974 marks the date when maps made for administrative purposes and for recreational purposes would finally converge in Region 3.

While in the midst of acquiring aerial photography and mapping its national forests, Region 3 was given the additional task of mapping nearly 271,288 acres of newly added national grasslands. Between 1968 and 1972, Class A Forest Service administrative maps at the scale of 1:126,720 were made for each of the Region's national grasslands (Table 1) at the same time as the region continued the effort to produce Class A maps for its national forests.

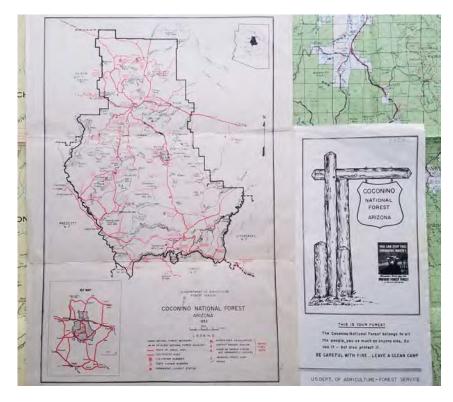
Between 1942, when the forest visitor's booklet for the Coronado National Forest was issued, and 1958, very few maps for the forest visitor were issued and of these, all were closely related to the maps found in the forest visitor booklets. There is a small-scale map issued in 1950 of the Pecos Division (eastern half) of the Santa Fe National Forest using red for roads, trails, wilderness boundaries and Forest Service facilities. Also, maps for recreation were issued for the Coconino National Forest in 1953 and again in 1956, before a new map in the recreation map series came out in 1959. These almost appear as emergency maps made to satisfy public demand. See Figure 23.

As the Southwestern Region revised its older administrative maps after the war and began to construct new Class "A" administrative maps, the Region launched a new series of forest visitor maps that were unique to the Region. In the same year the first Class "A" administrative map for the Sitgreaves National Forest was produced, the first map in the new forest visitor map series was released for the Tonto National Forest. It was appropriate that the Tonto had been selected for the first of this new series since the Tonto had not seen a forest visitor map since 1928. In Figure 24 below are pictured four forest visitor maps issued for Southwestern Region forests between 1959 and 1972. None of these recreation maps carried a map accuracy letter rating and a few were reprinted with a different panel photograph. These were the first multi-colored maps made for the public and carried both a public land (Township and Range) grid and a geographic grid, listing of recreation sites, illustrations, and descriptive text. Table 2 shows the publication record for these recreation maps for each of the 12 national forests in Region 3 and when a Class "A" maps were issued superseding the recreation map series beginning in 1974.

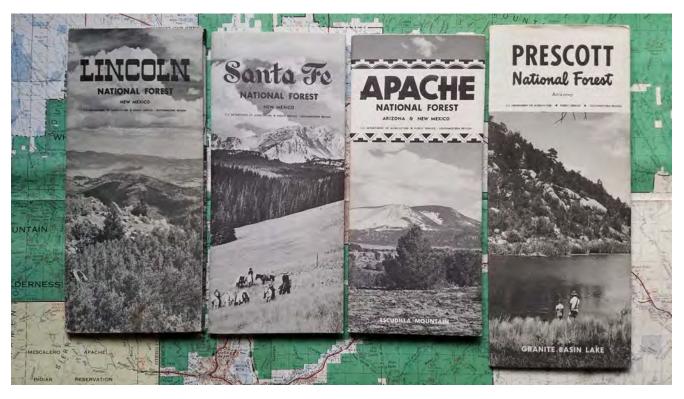
While the recreation map series was being published, the Southwestern Region also issued a series of special "Hunters" or "Sportsman's" maps for smaller portions of each national forest or for wilderness areas. A selection of these can be seen in Figure 25. Every national forest in Region 3 had one or two of these maps for specific parts of its area, such as the Walnut Creek area on the Prescott or the Mimbres-Black Range area on the Gila National Forest. These maps for areas popular with hunters were also made by the North Central Region for national forests in Missouri and Indiana. Citations for these special maps are found under the national forest of which they are a part or included in the section on wilderness areas (Section VIII, Part A.)

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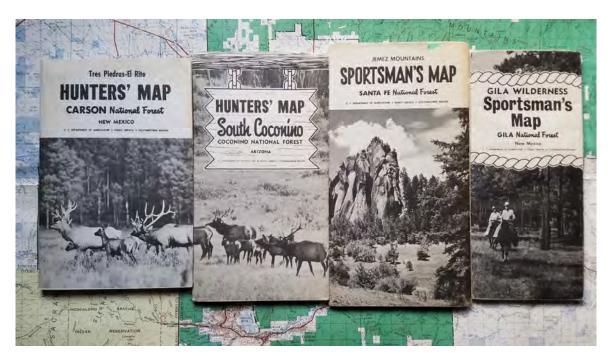
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> This wording from the compilation statement of the 1958 Class A administrative map of the Sitgreaves National Forest.



*Figure 23:* Unfolded recreation map for the Coconino National Forest from 1953 with front cover. The map was reissued in 1956 and bears many similarities with the maps found in the forest visitor's booklets but with some text and a folded title panel.



*Figure 24:* Recreation maps (1958-1972) for the following forests: Lincoln National Forest, 1959; Santa Fe National Forest, 1960; Apache National Forest, 1964; and Prescott National Forest, 1972. Not all panel illustrations had captions to the photographs. Some national forests changed the panel illustration on their recreation maps.



*Figure 25:* A selection of Hunter's or Sportsman's maps for national forests in Region 3: Tres-Piedras-El Rito Hunters' map of the Carson National Forest and the Hunters' map for the South Coconino area on the Coconino National Forest both dated 1964; Jemez Mountains Sportsman's Map of the Santa Fe National Forest dated 1966, and Gila Wilderness Sportsman's Map, Gila National Forest dated 1968.

# CLASS "A" NATIONAL FOREST MAP PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION

National Forest/Sheet Name	Date First	Date New Map Issued (up to 1975)
	Edition	1 (1)
	Published	
Apache North Half	1972	(1963 map Class "C")
Apache South Half	1963	1972
Carson East Half	1968	
Carson West Half	1968	
Cibola, Grants-Gallup RD	1968	
Cibola, Sandia-Mountainair RD	1968	
Cibola, Magdalena RD North Half	1973	
Cibola, Magdalena RD South Half	1973	
Coconino North Half	1969	
Coconino South Half	1969	
Coronado, Chiricahua-Peloncillo Mtns.	1965	
Coronado, North Portion	1969	
Coronado, South Portion		(1972 map Class "C")
Gila North Half	1966	
Gila South Half	1966	
Kaibab North Unit	1967	
Kaibab South Unit	1966	
Lincoln, Guadalupe Division	1964	1973
Lincoln, Ruidoso-Smoky Bear Districts	1967	
Lincoln, Sacramento Division	1965	
Prescott North Half		(1970 & 1974 maps Class "C")
Prescott South Half		(1970 & 1974 maps Class "C")
Santa Fe East Half	1967	
Santa Fe West Half	1968	
Sitgreaves	1958	1972
Tonto North Half	1969	1975
Tonto South Half	1969	1975

#### CLASS "A" NATIONAL GRASSLAND MAP PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION

National Grassland Forest/Sheet Name	Date First	Date New Map Issued/Scale
	Edition	(up to 1975)
	Published	
Black Kettle National Grassland	1972	
Panhandle National Grassland (Kiowa)	1968	
Panhandle National Grassland	1968	1970 under name "Rita Blanca"
(Rita Blanca)		

Class A maps for the Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grasslands were published in 1972 by the Southern Region, Atlanta, and a Grasslands Visitor Edition published in 1974 by the Southern Region.

Table 1: Region Three 1:126,720-scale Class A (Forest Series) administrative map production

#### SOUTHWESTERN REGION FOREST VISITOR MAP PRODUCTION, 1958 TO 1977

National Forest	Scale	Dates Recreation map Issued	First Class "A" Forest Visitor Map issued
Apache	1:285,000	1960, 1963, 1964	1977, Apache-Sitgreaves
Carson	1:253,440	1960, 1964, 1968	1975
Cibola	Various	1960, 1968	1975, Sandia-Mountainair RD; 1976, Mount Taylor RD
Coconino	1:200,000	1960, 1964, 1968, 1973	1976
Coronado	1:300,000	1959, 1963, 1967	1975, Chiricahua-Peloncillo (Douglass RD)
Gila	1:253,440	1960, 1962, 1968, 1970	1974
Kaibab	1:280,000	1960, 1964	1976 (two maps, north & south)
Lincoln	1:300,000	1959, 1967	1974, Smokey Bear RD & Sacramento RD
Prescott	1:253,440	1960, 1964, 1969, 1972	1977 (2 maps, north and south)
Santa Fe	1:300,000	1960, 1970	1975
Sitgreaves	1:190,080	1960, 1964, 1972	1977, Apache-Sitgreaves
Tonto	1:316,000	1958, 1962, 1969	1976

Table 2: Recreation map production, 1958 to 1973, and Class "A" map production, 1974- for the forest visitor.

# D. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

# 1. Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest in the regional chapters includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service maps directly into the OCLC national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records were published in paper in the Government Printing Office's *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications*. With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database. Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor's maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with a high accuracy rating of "Class A," so much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by the various Forest Service regions soon disappeared.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC's internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings, cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most every Forest

Service thematic maps, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions. Specifically for the Southwestern Region, the cartobibliography does not include aerial planimetric quadrangles for various national forests in the Southwestern Region from the 1950s & 1960s. Modern black & white travel maps or campground directories in booklet format are not listed.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, driving tours, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Other maps for wilderness areas and national grasslands were widely distributed. These are included here in separate section (Section VIII.)

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography is arranged in a slightly different way for each region. This is especially true for the early maps of the Forest Reserves produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region and then by smaller areas in the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Under each individual national forest a few descriptive paragraphs and an administrative history in chronological order by event are provided. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes each regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest's administrative history and its maps, under each forest the first maps to be listed are those that accompany Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders. Most every proclamation diagram is found reproduced in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* and these are noted with an \* in the administrative history itself. But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Executive Order maps were, for the most part, only issued separately and do not include maps. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping, *Forest Atlas* citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to the mid-1970s.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor or recreation map. Maps of a forest's ranger districts will always follow an administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a "?" it is the author's best estimate.

#### 2. Use

Since many of these early forest reserves were later broken up into smaller national forests and renamed, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining the modern day Sitgreaves National Forest, for instance, the first entry in the administrative history for the Sitgreaves notes that the forest was established from lands of the Black Mesa and Tonto National Forests. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for both these forests to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history made previous to the establishment of the Sitgreaves in 1908. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or specific land area.

# 3. Sample Map Entry See Figures 26, 27, and 28 below.

# 1) Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1934. (Forest Visitor's map)

- 2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott May 1929. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 11140.
- 3) 1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' W107°30'/N34°00' N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 72 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
- 4) "Fair Motor Roads," game refuge and primitive area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."
- 5) Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Engelmann and Colorado blue spruce." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region. Back panel title has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934.
- 6) Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 481 (January 1935), page 13.
- 7) Holdings: NA 8) OCLC: none

Explanation:

#### First line, title information:

Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

#### Second line, statement of responsibility:

Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information if available on the map. Reprinting information if any.

#### Third line, mathematical data:

Date, [Date verified], [? Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, Public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

#### Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:

Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features. Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, inset maps, key maps, special areas shown, and other information.

# Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:

Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration. Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information. Usually, only applies to forest visitor maps.

#### Sixth line, map reference:

Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or *Forest Atlas*, it is provided here as are *Monthly Catalog* citations from the Government Printing Office.

#### **Seventh line, holding information:**

Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA= National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

#### Eighth line, national cataloging information:

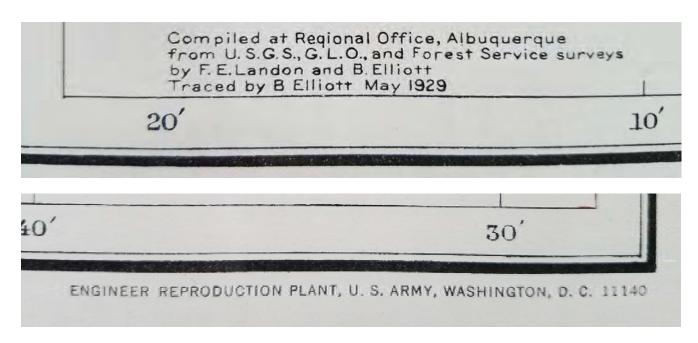
OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not as a map. Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.



*Figure 26:* Front and back illustrated panels for the 1934 forest visitor's' map of the Gila National Forest, New Mexico as described in the sample citation. This was the only forest visitor map made with a 1:253,440-scale administrative map as its base between 1917 and 1974.



Figure 27: Unfolded map showing title block and legend from the lower left corner, for the 1934 Gila National Forest.



*Figure 28*: Compilation and printing statements from the unfolded 1934 Gila National Forest map. The compilation statement appears at the lower left corner inside the neat line; printing statement appears in the lower right corner outside the neat line.

# 4. Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, over 300 individual cartographer's and draftsmen's names have been identified on Forest Service mapping from about 1905 until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer's names in the map's credit lines ceased. This includes cartographic staff both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region that stopped including names by the mid-1940s. Much like other regions, the Southwestern Region ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing map work by the early 1960s. In each regional chapter, the names of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. General Land Office cartographers are also listed for maps made for that region.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer, the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, DC and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted. Many names could not be located in the directories, but most every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person's occupation or employer. Typical are the results from the Southwestern Region. Of the 54 Forest Service cartographers identified on Region 3 maps, eleven, or about 20%, remain known only by their initials or last names.

Many women cartographers were identified system-wide including three who had changed their last names due to marriage including one listed here in this chapter on the Southwestern Region. Fabiola R. Gilmore married Frank B. Rawlins and appeared on Region 3 from 1931 onwards as Fabiola G. Rawlins. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in Washington, D.C., Sara Lillian Acker and Ellen L. Mehurin are the Southwestern District's Fabiola R. Gilmore, and Audrey and Marie Schach. Most cartographers were locally hired and only a handful of cartographers moved from one regional office to another. Each regional chapter will include an index of cartographer's names, the form(s) of the name

found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the "Mapping of Our National Forests" chapter elsewhere on this website. The list is not an attempt to be a comprehensive directory or biography of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

# V. Maps of the Region

## National Forests, District 3, 1912. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; drawn by Frank C. Keefer. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W115°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows the names and boundaries of the national forests included in District 3 along with towns and settlements, railroads, and rivers. Includes insets: 1) a portion of the state of Arkansas shown the boundaries of the Arkansas and Ozark National Forests in their true geographic relationship; 2) a portion of the state of Oklahoma showing the boundaries of the Wichita National Forest; 3) a portion of the state of Florida showing the boundaries of the Choctawhatchee and Ocala National Forests in their true geographic relationship. National Archives copy is hand colored showing the status of mapping in each of the national forests of District 3 and is accompanied by a chart dated 1913 showing the progress and status of mapping in the District.

Reference: 35th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1913/1914), page 148.

Holdings: NA OCLC: 780449064

## National Forests, District 3, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W115°20' – W102°45'/N37°15' – N31°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests of District 3 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservation, county names, district and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Reference: 40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1918/1919), page 168.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of

New Mexico; Univ. of Wisconsin

OCLC: 12982860

# National Forests, District 3, Showing Main Highways, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W115°20' – W102°45'/N37°15' – N31°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests of District 3 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservation, county names, district and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue; main highways in red. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Reference: 40th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1918/1919), page 168.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

# National Forests, District 3, Showing Main Highways, 1922. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced W. Kadish 1922. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:1,980,800. W115°-- W103°/N37°-- N31°. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 61 cm., folded to 22 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Main roads shown in red. National forests shown with a variety of cross-hatched patterns. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service District Headquarters and Forest Supervisors Headquarters, and major rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: The Sunshine Recreation Ground of a Nation. Panel

illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a waterfall. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern District" and an alternative title: *National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico*. "Government Printing Office."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 336 (December 1922), page 318.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Wisconsin; NA; NAL

OCLC: 51910229

#### National Forests, District 3, Showing Main Highways, 1925. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced W. Kadish 1922; revised by B. Elliott, 1925. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:1,980,800. W115°--W103°/N37°--N31°. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 56 cm., folded to 20 x 8 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Main roads shown in red. National forests shown with a variety of cross-hatched patterns. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service District Headquarters and Forest Supervisors Headquarters, and major rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico: Information and Road Map.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Mormon Lake, Coconino National Forest, Arizona." Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Southwestern District (Issued 1928.)" Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 399 (March 1928), page 652.

Holdings: Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38423286

# National Forests, Region 3, Showing Main Highways. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by L. I. Neiman, 1933. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934. 1934. Scale: 1:1,500,000. W115°-- W103°/N37°--N31°. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 76 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Good roads, secondary roads, and roads under construction shown in red. National forests shown with a variety of cross-hatched patterns. Also shows national forest, national park, national monument, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service District [Regional] Headquarters and Forest Supervisors Headquarters, and major rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico: Information and Road Map.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The Forest" Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 479 (November 1934), page 356.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Harvard College Library; Michigan State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA; NAL OCLC: 21845059

#### National Forests of Region 3 (Southwestern Region), 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Washington Office, Sept. 1934 from U.S.G.S., General Land Office, County, Forest Service and other maps by Henry W. Stowell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W115°--W103°/N37°--N31°. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 89 cm. No relief indicated. Map also published in a black & white edition.

Shows national forests of Region 3 in three shades of green and one shade of blue; national parks shown in purple; national monuments shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, military reservations shown in orange; game preserves outlined in patterned black. Also shows towns and settlements, state, land grant, and county boundaries, railroads, streams and stream directions. Public land grid in Arizona based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian and in New Mexico, public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:1,000,000-scale state base map series.

Reference: Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1935, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 39. Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; (Black & white): NA; LC

OCLC: 29342817

Short Trips To – National Forests in the Land of Coronado (Forest Visitor's booklet and map) See Figure 21 United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1940. U. S. Government Printing Office 16 – 14152. 1940. 31 pages. Booklet 23 x 20 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Booklet cover has an uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a mountain and forest vista through the trees, and a listing of the national forests discussed in the booklet: Apache, Carson, Cibola, Coconino, Coronado, Crook, Gila,

Kaibab, Lincoln, Prescott, Santa Fe, Sitgreaves, Tonto.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 547 (July 1940), page 1014.

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Grand Canyon National Park Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; New

Mexico State Univ.; NA; NAL OCLC (book): 21724262

## ---- [National Forests of the Southwestern Region – Arizona and New Mexico] (Forest Visitor's map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region]; FGR 8-39.

[1940] Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. No geographic grid. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

18 x 27 cm., folded into a 32 page booklet to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows roads, road numbers, railroads, and railroad names in red. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, drainage, towns and settlements in black. Each national forest or each national forest division is numbered on the map and keyed to a listing in the margin under Arizona (left margin) or New Mexico (right margin.) Map folded into the center of the booklet forming pages 15 through 18 inclusive. **See Figures 9 & 10** 

# National Forests of Region 3 (Southwestern Region), 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Washington Office, Sept. 1934 from U.S.G.S., General Land Office, County, Forest Service, and other maps by Henery [i.e. Henry] W. Stowell; revised 1941. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W115°--W103°/N37°--N31°. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 91 cm. No relief indicated. Map also published in a black & white edition.

Shows national forests of Region 3 in three shades of green and one shade of blue; national parks shown in purple; national monuments shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, military reservations shown in orange; game preserves outlined in patterned black. Also shows towns and settlements, state, land grant, and county boundaries, railroads, streams and stream directions. Public land grid in Arizona based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian and in New Mexico, public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. A 1941 revision of the map compiled in Sept. 1934. Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:1,000,000-scale state base map series.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; New Mexico State Univ.; Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas; Univ. of Utah.; NA; LC

OCLC: 22214187

# National Forests of Region 3 (Southwest Region), 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Washington Office, Sept. 1934 from U.S.G.S., General Land Office, County, Forest Service, and other maps by Henry W. Stowell; revised 1941. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W115°--W103°/N37°--N31°. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 91 cm. No relief indicated. Map also published in a black & white edition. Also issued as a blueline print.

Shows national forests of Region 3 in three shades of green and one shade of blue; national parks shown in purple; national monuments shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, military reservations shown in orange; game preserves outlined in patterned black. Also shows towns and settlements, state, land grant, and county boundaries, railroads, streams and stream directions. Public land grid in Arizona based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian and in New Mexico, Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Base map from U.S. Geological Survey 1:1,000,000-scale state base map series.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona. Univ. of Arizona has a variant edition of this map in a blackline print.

# Southwestern Region, National Forests and Grasslands, 1967. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Southwestern Region, 1967].

[1967] Scale, ca. 1 ca. 1:2,530,000. W115°20'--W98°45'/N38°-- N31°. Color. 33 x 60 cm. Relief not indicated. National forests and grasslands shown in green; roads and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, Forest Supervisor's Headquarter cities, and drainage features.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Georgia; New York Public Library; Syracuse Univ.; Texas A & M Univ.

OCLC: 36452966

# VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps, 1891-1944

The state maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. state maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unfortunately, the G.L.O. state maps do not show forest purchase areas established by the U.S. National Forest Reservation Commission. These maps provide a unique and essential state context for the national forests that individual national forest maps lack. In some instances, they can be the only cartographic representation of a few, early, short-lived forest reserves. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests for that state, although the years that state maps were issued are provided. After 1945, the researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests.

#### 1. Arizona

During this period, the General Land Office issued several 12 mile to the inch-scale maps for the territory and, after 1912, the state of Arizona for the years 1892, 1897, 1905, 1910, 1921, 1934, and 1941. All except the 1892 dated map show federal forest lands.

#### Territory of Arizona.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1897. The Friedenwald Co., Photo-Lith. Balto.

1897. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W115°00' – W109°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition, and in a black & white edition with blue water features.

Shows the rectangular (51 miles x 57 miles) Grand Canyon Forest Reserve (established 1893) as the only such reserve in the Territory. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: NA, LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 6491338

#### Territory of Arizona.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1903; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare. Andrew B. Graham Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.

1903. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W115°00' – W109°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. Joining the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve after the 1897 map are the Black Mesa, Chiricahua, Mount Graham, Prescott, San Francisco Mountains, Santa Catalina, and Santa Rita Forest Reserves along with the adjacent areas of the Gila River Forest Reserve in New Mexico. Private land grants are now shown in gray. Includes inset of southern Arizona and area in Mexico illustrating the route of the Sonora Railway from Nogales to Guaymas and a Township diagram showing numbered sections. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 21714897

#### Territory of Arizona.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1909; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.

1909. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W115°00' – W109°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows the national forests of Arizona very close to their modern day extent, although still divided into many more national forests than at present. Also shows the Zuni National Forest in Arizona and New Mexico along with adjacent Datil and Gila National Forests in New Mexico. Includes insets of Tucson and Phoenix, a Township diagram showing numbered sections, and map of "Connections to Railroads in Arizona" being inset of southern Arizona and area in

Mexico illustrating the railroads in southern Arizona to Guaymas and Federal reclamation projects are now shown in blue. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries

OCLC: 10035947

#### State of Arizona.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1912; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C.

1912. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles.) W115°00' – W109°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows the fewer national forests in Arizona than the 1909 map due to consolidations. Includes insets of Tucson and Phoenix, a Township diagram showing numbered sections, and larger map of "Connections to Railroads in Arizona" being a railroad map of southern Arizona and northwest Mexico. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: NA; LC and 24 other libraries

OCLC: 8711865

#### State of Arizona.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1921; compiled and drawn by Daniel O'Hare; traced and lettered by A.L. Higgins. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1921. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles.) W115°00' – W109°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with brown relief.

Since 1912, the Dixie National Forest has been reduced to the area around Mt. Trumbull and the small Grand Canyon National Monument has become the larger Grand Canyon National Park at the expense of the Kaibab and Tusayan National Forests. The Coronado National Forest is shown to have absorbed the Chiricahua National Forest. Includes insets of northwestern Mexico and the southwestern United States and a "Township Diagram showing sections and quarter sections." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: NA and 14 libraries OCLC (Color): 30528783

# State of Arizona.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1933; compiled and drawn by T.W. Gales. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1933. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles.) W115°00' – W109°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows only Arizona and no adjacent state's area. Map lacks insets and diagrams. Full extent of national forest lands are expertly shown on this map.

Holdings (Color); NA; LC and 20 other libraries; (Black & white): Univ. of Michigan; NA OCLC (Color): 30528782; (Black & white): 68802452

## State of Arizona.

---- 1941. Black & white reprint of the 1933 map. Holdings: LC; NA

#### 2. New Mexico

Between 1891 and 1945, the General Land Office issued maps for the territory and after 1912, the state of New Mexico, for the years 1894, 1896, 1903, 1908, 1912, 1927, and 1936. All show federal forest lands.

#### **Territory of New Mexico.**

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under supervision of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Draughting Division G.L.O.; compiled and drawn by Robert H. Morton; traced and lettered by Wm. Naylor and I.P. Berthrong. Julius Bien & Co. Photo Litho.

1894. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.) W109°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition printed by The Friedenwald Co., Photo-Lith. Balto.

Military reservations shown in solid red; confirmed land grants and county boundaries outlined in red; unconfirmed private grants outlined in brown, Indian Reservations shown in yellow; and forest reserves shown in green. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. On this 1894 map, only the Pecos River Forest Reserve (established 1892) is shown.

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Utah; NA

OCLC (Color): 60524178; (Black & white): 29264424

#### **Territory of New Mexico.**

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under supervision of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Draughting Division G.L.O.; compiled and drawn by Robert H. Morton; traced and lettered by Wm. Naylor and I.P. Berthrong. Julius Bien & Co Photo Lith.

1896. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.) W109°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. Military reservations shown in solid red; confirmed land grants and county boundaries outlined in red; unconfirmed private grants outlined in brown, Indian Reservations shown in yellow; and forest reserves shown in green. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. On this 1896 map, only the Pecos River Forest Reserve (established 1892) is shown. Color map also printed by A. B. Graham Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.

Holdings: NA; LC & 18 other libraries

OCLC: 35824200

#### **Territory of New Mexico.**

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O., 1903; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.

1903. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.)  $W10\bar{9}^{\circ}00' - W103^{\circ}00'/N37^{\circ}00' - N31^{\circ}20'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition with blue water features.

The Pecos River Forest Reserve has now been joined by the Gila River (1899) and the Lincoln (1902) Forest Reserves. "Private land grants" shown in gray. Unlike other G.L.O. state and territory maps, there are no city insets on any New Mexico map issued by the General Land Office.

Holdings: LC; NA and 20 other libraries

OCLC: 60523670

#### **Territory of New Mexico.**

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O., 1908; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman. Andrew B. Graham, Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.

1908. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.) W109°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 94 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. New Mexico is shown to have 14 national forests as of 1908, although not all forest land has been reserved by this date. The Portales National Forest (1905-1907) has come and gone and so does not appear on any G.L.O map of New Mexico.

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Wisconsin Historical Society; LC; NA; (Black & white): Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; Newberry Library; Univ. of Utah

OCLC (Color): 38897532; (Black & white): 32785189

#### **State of New Mexico.**

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O., 1912; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman. The Eckert Lithographing company, Washington, D.C.

1912. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.) W109°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.

At statehood, New Mexico is shown to have 9 national forests as well as a larger area reserved as national forests. The reduction from 14 to 9 since 1908 was due to consolidations. Reclamation projects are shown in light blue; National Monuments and Bird Refuges are shown in purple, along with military reservations in red, Indian Reservations in yellow, and land grants in gray.

Holdings: LC; NA and 22 other libraries

OCLC: 11751511

# State of New Mexico.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1927. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1927. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.) W109°00', -W103°00', N37°00', -N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. Fifteen years later, the full extent of national forests are shown in 8 national forests: Apache, Carson, Coronado, Datil, Gila, Lincoln, Manzano, and Santa Fe.

Holdings: LC; NA and 21 other libraries

OCLC: 29264477

#### State of New Mexico.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1936; revised by T.W. Gales. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, 1:760,320 (12 miles to 1 inch.) W109°00' – W103°00'/N37°00' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. In this 1936 map, the national forests of New Mexico nearly reach their ultimate form with the discontinuation of the Datil National Forest and the appearance of the modern Cibola National Forest. The Coronado still occupies the Peloncillo and Animas mountain ranges in the southwestern part of the state. The Indian Creek unit occupying the Animas Mountains would be gone by December of 1951, the last major change in forest acreage.

Holdings: LC; NA and 23 other libraries

OCLC: 38897534

# VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests

# ALAMO NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1908-1917

The Alamo National Forest as established in 1908 combined the Guadalupe and Sacramento National Forests into one administrative unit which would later form (after 1917) the southern portions of the Lincoln National Forest. Alamo, in its many variations, is found throughout New Mexico as a place name. Alamo is Spanish for "Cottonwood" or "Poplar" and as such, wherever this tree was seen to grow, it served as an indicator of the location of water (Julyan, p. 7-9.) The Alamo National Forest was most likely named after the Alamo Canyon which opens onto the city of Alamogordo, New Mexico. Initially, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Alamo National Forest were established in Alamogordo, New Mexico but were moved to the settlement of Cloudcroft in 1911, before being returned to Alamogordo in 1915.

## ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Guadalupe and Sacramento National Forests. Gross acreage at establishment: 1,164,906.
2)	1909, March 2	*Proclamation 862, 35 Stat. 2239	Part of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation added. Area now stands at 1,536,150 gross acres.
3)	1910, October 20 (elimination effective January 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1097, 36 Stat. 2755	Land added and land eliminated. Gross acreage: 1,290,700
4)	1912, February 17 (effective March 1, 1912)	Executive Order 1481	Land restored to the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation. Area reduced to 941,790 gross acres.
5)	1915, March 30	Executive Order 2158	Public lands withdrawn for classification purposes for possible inclusion in the Alamo National Forest's Guadalupe Division.
6)	1916. April 3	*Proclamation 1330, 39 Stat. 1774	Land added, including those lands withdrawn from public entry by Executive Order 2158, and land eliminated.

Executive Order 2633

Forest abolished; all lands (866,656 gross acres) transferred to the Lincoln National Forest.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Alamo National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March, 2, 1909.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled in part from G.L.O. plats. [Proclamation] No. 862. 1909. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white diagram in two parts, folded to 34 x 21 cm.

**Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)** [northern portion]. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. 53 x 43 cm. Relief not shown. Shows national forest boundaries, populated places, ranches, drainage, roads, railroads, and trails. Hatched portion of the map shows land added to the Alamo National Forest by this Proclamation that was "Formerly part of the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation." Map shows the northern or Sacramento Mountains portion of the Alamo National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

**Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)** [southern portion]. Scale, ca. 1:310,000. 39 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, settlements, roads, and drainage. Map of the Guadalupe Mountains portion of the Alamo National Forest. Map shows no additions or deletions of lands ordered by this Proclamation on the Guadalupe Mountains portion of the Alamo National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

## Alamo National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 20, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1097.

1910. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white diagram in two parts, folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Part one of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) [northern portion]. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. 53 x 43 cm.

Shows national forest boundary, "Part of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation included in Alamo National Forest March 2, 1909," land "Eliminations effective Jan. 1, 1911," and land "Additions effective date of Proclamation" along with drainage, settlements, ranches, roads, railroads, and trails. Map of the northern or Sacramento Mountains portion of the Alamo National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Part two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) [southern portion]. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. 53 x 43 cm. Shows national forest and state boundaries, land "Eliminations effective Jan. 1, 1911," along with drainage, settlements, and roads and trails. Legend refers to "Part of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation added" and "Additions effective date of Proclamation" found on "Part one of diagram." There are no additions to this portion of the forest, the Guadalupe Mountains part of the Alamo National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA

## Alamo National Forest, New Mexico; Diagram forming part of Proclamation, dated April 3, 1916.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. F. E. Landon, Drafts., 1916. [Proclamation] no. 1330. 1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 71 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. 2 maps on 1 sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lands added to and lands eliminated from the Alamo National Forest, towns and settlements, roads and railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Map diagram shows both sections of the Alamo National Forest on one sheet: Sacramento Mountains area (indicating forest lands eliminated) and the Guadalupe Mountains area (indicating forest lands added.) "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

#### New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.)

U.S. Geological Survey; Surveyed in 1909-1911. Engraved Dec. 1913 by U.S.G.S.; R.B. Marshall, chief geographer; E.C. Barnard and Sledge Tatum, geographers in charge; topography by Van H. Manning, J.H. Wilke, and C.A. Ecklund; control by R.B. Robertson and K.W. Trimble. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Geological Survey, 1914. Edition of Feb. 1914. Scale, 1:250,000. Coordinates: W106°00' – W105°00'/ N33°30' – N32°30'. Includes Public land (Township & Range) grid ticks along the margins. Color map with green showing vegetation cover. 45 x 38 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in an edition without green

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

vegetation layer.

Map is essentially a topographic map of Otero County, New Mexico and shows the Mescalero Indian Reservation. Map reprinted 1948 with the title: *New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.)* 

Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 14766498

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Alamo Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°00′ – W104°38′/N33°20′ – N32°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundaries by letters keyed to a separate legend sheet. General land classification shown in colors keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Includes the entire Alamo National Forest including the Sacramento Mountains and the Guadalupe Mountains areas.

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 884714573

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Alamo National Forest [Guadalupe Division], (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture]; Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 68 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, transportation routes, sawmills, water sources, and administrative divisions. "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico Library

OCLC: 819663837

# Alamo National Forest [Sacramento Division], (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture]; Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 69 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, transportation routes, sawmills, water sources, and administrative divisions. "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Holdings: Museum of New Mexico Library

OCLC: 819665216

#### APACHE NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA – NEW MEXICO 1908-PRESENT

The Apache National Forest is named for the Indian Nation who called east-central Arizona home. The Fort Apache and San Carlos Apache Indian Reservations share a common border with the Apache National Forest to the West (Barnes, p. 21.) Until 1925, the Apache National Forest included lands only in Arizona. After the addition of a portion of the Datil National Forest in that year, the Apache National Forest covered land areas in both Arizona and New Mexico. Also in 1925, lands of the Apache National Forest south of the Mogollon Rim were transferred to the Crook National Forest. Upon the discontinuation of the Crook National Forest in 1953, this area in Arizona south of the Mogollon Rim formerly part of the Apache National Forest before 1925 was transferred to the Gila National Forest for a period of five years, before being reunited with the Apache in 1958. The same 1958 Public Land Order also transferred some Apache National Forest lands in New Mexico to the Gila National Forest. In 1974 the Apache National Forest was administratively combined with its neighbor, the Sitgreaves National Forest. Since then it has been referred to under the hyphenated name, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, with headquarters in Springerville, Arizona, and managed as one forest, or as the

Forest Service would say, "Two separately proclaimed National Forests under one supervisor." Apache National Forest lands in New Mexico covering approximately 646,000 acres in Catron County, the Quemado Ranger District, are now administered by the Gila National Forest. Both of these administrative decisions were not announced in the *Federal Register* because no land had actually been transferred or names changed. The Apache National Forest lands in New Mexico are still part of the Apache, but are managed by the neighboring Gila National Forest.

In 1933 the Secretary of Agriculture designated the highland area known as the Blue Range as a primitive area under the terms of the landmark regulation L-20 issued in July of 1929. In 1971, the President of the United States forwarded a recommendation for the Blue Range Wilderness in New Mexico and Arizona to Congress. Congress acted in 1980 on the New Mexico portion of the primitive area by passing the New Mexico Wilderness Act, designating the 29,304-acre Blue Range Wilderness on the Gila National Forest. The Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona at 175,112-acres is the last designated primitive area in the National Forest System. The Blue Range Wilderness in New Mexico and the Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona by law are managed exactly the same as all designated wilderness areas.

Other wilderness areas on the Apache National Forest include the Mount Baldy Wilderness at 7,079 acres, occupying the eastern slope of Mount Baldy, an extinct volcano on the boundary with the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. The Mount Baldy Primitive Area was set aside in 1932 at 6,975 acres and was given wilderness status by an act of Congress in 1970. Created under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 were the 5,200-acre Escudilla Wilderness, encompassing Escudilla Mountain, at 10,912 feet, a landmark of eastern Arizona and the 11,080-acre Bear Wallow Wilderness protecting Bear Wallow Creek and providing habitat for the once endangered Apache trout, a unique native species. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Apache National Forest have been located in the town of Springerville, Arizona since its establishment in 1908 and after the administrative merger with the Sitgreaves National Forest in 1974.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1908, July 1	Executive Order 876	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Black Mesa National Forest (Clifton Addition) on 1,785,711 gross acres.
2)	1909, March 2	*Proclamation 866, 35 Stat. 2244	Portion of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation added.
3)	1910, September 26	*Proclamation 1088, 36 Stat. 2746	Portion of former White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation added to the Apache National Forest in 1909 transferred to Crook National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Gross Area: 1,625,000 acres.
4)	1912, February 17 (effective March 1, 1912)	Executive Order 1475	Land restored to the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation. Area Reduced to 1,276,400 gross acres.
5)	1925, January 23	*Proclamation 1728, 43 Stat. 1984	Land added from Datil National Forest in New Mexico. Becomes an "Arizona-New Mexico" forest. Clifton Division south of the Mogollon Rim transferred to the Crook National Forest. Total area reduced to 707,989 gross acres.
6)	1925, November 11	Executive Order 4341	Land eliminated in Section 8, T. 5 S., R. 16 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, for townsite purposes.
7)	1937, July 27	Executive Order 7678 2 Federal Register 1325	Apache Migratory Wildlife Refuge established on 2,680 acres of Apache National Forest land.
8)	1958, August 15 (effective July 1, 1958)	Public Land Order 1719 23 Federal Register 6453	Arizona portion of the Gila National Forest (Clifton Division) transferred to the Apache National Forest and portions of New Mexico lands of the Apache National Forest transferred to the Gila National Forest.

9) 1958, October 6	Public Land Order 1743	Public Land Order 1719 of August 15,
	23 Federal Register 7895	1958, corrected. By the end of 1958,
		the Apache National Forest enlarged to
		1,226,474 gross acres.
10) 1970, October 23	Public Law 91-504, 84 Stat. 1104	7,000-acre Mount Baldy Wilderness
		established from the former Mount Baldy
		Primitive Area first set aside in 1932.
11) 1980, December 19	Public Law 96-550, 94 Stat. 3221	Blue Range Wilderness established.
		(New Mexico portion of the Blue Range
		Primitive Area established 1933 abolished
		under this Act – Arizona portion remains.)
12) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1485	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984"
		establishes the Bear Wallow Wilderness
		and the Escudilla Wilderness.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

#### Apache National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 876.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 28 cm., folded to 31 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows lands that were "Formerly part of Black Mesa National Forest Proclamation of July 12, 1907" from which the Apache National Forest was created. Also shows national forest, "White Mountain Indian Reservation" and state boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Autry Museum of the American West; NA OCLC (Map): 51948622; (Book): 170932300

# Apache National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1909.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 866.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, railroads, military and other roads, streams, and land additions (formerly part of White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation.) "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Apache National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 26, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1088.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, land "Eliminations, "Lands transferred to Crook National Forest," and lands that were "Part of White Mt Apache Indian Reservation included in Apache National Forest Mar. 2, 1909." Also shows streams, military and other roads. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

# <u>Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 23, 1925.</u>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Washington and District Offices, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Washburn; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°00' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N32°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. Highlights lands "Transferred to the Apache National Forest from the Datil National Forest" and lands "Transferred from the Apache National Forest to the Crook National Forest." Proclamation transfers the area of the Apache National Forest south of the Mogollon Rim to the Crook National Forest (returned to the Apache in 1958) and adds areas in New Mexico forming the northwest portion of the Datil National Forest (reduced in 1958). Proclamation 1728 is entitled, *Apache*,

Crook and Datil National Forests, Arizona and New Mexico with one page of text and three maps, one for each of the national forests affected in one publication. This citation is only for the Apache National Forest map from that publication. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian"

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1728.

Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See <u>Land-classification map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve Arizona</u> below under Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona for early thematic coverage of the future Apache National Forest.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Apache Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°35' – W109°05'/N34°15' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." General land classification shown in colors keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NA; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, AGS has a full 13 sheet black & white edition and a color edition lacking sheet 7.

OCLC: 884519750

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Datil Folio</u> (1909, sheets 1-2, 7-10, 17-20 & 25-26 below for coverage of the New Mexico portion of the Apache National Forest, added in 1925, in thematic folio format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Apache National Forest, Arizona, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Jan., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°00' – W108°50/N34°20' – N32°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in New Mexico based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 38194626

# Apache National Forest, Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Jan., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W $109^{\circ}55' - W108^{\circ}50'/N34^{\circ}15' - N32^{\circ}50'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $66 \times 45$  cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in New Mexico based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Holdings: LC

# Apache National Forest, Arizona. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by B. Elliott, Feb. 1924. Government Printing Office.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 64 x 35 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and state boundaries together with populated places, ranger stations, "Auto" and "Secondary" roads, railroads, fire lookouts, permanent streams, and telephone lines. Includes table of "Distances from Springerville" the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters.

Text, black & white illustrations, and location map showing the location of the Apache National Forest in relation to the state of Arizona on verso. Panel title: *Apache National Forest, Arizona; Information for Mountain Travelers*. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "A portion of road completed in Apache National Forest."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 359 (November 1924), page 260.

Holdings: LC; NA

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Washington and District Offices, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Washburn; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°00' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N32°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian" South half of the Apache National Forest shown on this map to be a a part of the Crook National Forest. Map also shows the areas in New Mexico once part of the Datil National Forest now administered by the Apache National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NAL

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Washington and District Offices, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Washburn; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca 1:253,440. W109°55'—W108°10'/N34°30'—N33°18'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38222896

## Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1926. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; B.E. Mar. 1926. Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:290,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 38 x 53 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, ranger stations, "Auto" and "Secondary" roads, fire lookouts, permanent streams, and telephone lines. Includes table of "Distances from Springerville" where the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters is located.

Text, black & white illustrations, and location map showing the location of the Apache National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico on verso. Panel title: *Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico: Information for Travelers.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a horse and rider fording a mountain stream with pack animal.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 378 (June 1926), page 986.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 812481478

# Crook National Forest (Clifton Division), Arizona, 1928 & 1938. (Topographic map)

See under Crook National Forest for a complete citation of this area south of the Mogollon Rim later transferred to the Apache National Forest (via the Gila National Forest) in 1958 forming the southern half of the Apache National Forest.

## Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington and District Offices, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin and F.E. Washburn; revised 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca 1:253,440. W109°55'—W108°10'/N34°30'—N33°18'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Syracuse Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 51619862

## Apache National Forest (West Half), Arizona, 1929. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1925 from U.S.G.S.,

G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel and B. Elliott; traced by J.J. Mangel and B. Elliott; revised by B. Elliott, August 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°42' – W109°02'/N34°15' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 140 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, ranger stations, lookouts, and other cultural features. Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features in black. Coverage is sketchy outside the national forest boundary in Arizona and ends altogether at the Arizona/New Mexico state line. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 38222897

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1932. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1925 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by J.J. Mangel and B. Elliott; revised by B. Elliott, January, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W109°46'—W108°15'/N34°15'—N33°28'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 77 x 119 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

OCLC: 38222898

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1934 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F. E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W109°45' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Libraries; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 38194628

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1934 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F. E. Landon and B. Elliott; revised at Regional Office January, 1938. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13477 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W109°45' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Arizona State Library; Colorado College; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of

New Mexico; LC; NA OCLC: 10397175

#### Apache National Forest, Arizona – New Mexico, (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, N. Mex. United States Government Printing Office Washington: 1941.

1941. 22 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. The back cover of the booklet has a map of the states of Arizona and New Mexico showing the location of the Apache National Forest. Booklet cover has an uncaptioned one-color photograph of a forest road through the trees.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 559 (July 1941), page 955.

Holdings: NA; LC & 38 other libraries.

https://nfsl.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17053coll2/id/163099/rec/33

OCLC (book): 6084690

# ---- Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1940. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region; FGR 12-39. U.S. Government Printing Office 1941 O – 286599. Map has "657" in lower right corner.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic grid. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 53 cm., folded into a 22 page booklet to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, drainage, place names in black. Roads and road numbers, wild area boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved forest camps in red. Also includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Apache National Forest in relation to major highways along the Arizona and New Mexico border region. Map folded into the back of the booklet.

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1934 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F. E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott; revised 1941. The Smith-Brooks Press, Denver.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W109°45' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Libraries; Univ. of New Mexico; Texas A & M; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 51620238

# Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1934 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F. E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott; revised 1941; [latest revision] 2-47 R.C.E.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°45' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 44 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 227543704

# Apache National Forest, Arizona Portion, 1959. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].

1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°45' – W109°02'/N34°20' – N33°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 130 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Ozalid reproduction.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137375461(both Arizona and New Mexico portion as a two sheet set)

## **Apache National Forest, New Mexico Portion, 1959.** (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].

1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°02' – W108°10'/N34°20' – N32°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 130 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Ozalid reproduction.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC: 137375461(both Arizona and New Mexico portion as a two sheet set); 53447144 (single New Mexico portion)

# Apache National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona and New Mexico, 1960.

Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W109°40' – W108°20'/N34°20' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Apache National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Apache National Forest, Arizona & New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Escudilla Mountain."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; New Mexico State Univ.; Cornel Univ.; LC; NAL

OCLC: 38130277

# Blue Range Primitive Area Hunter Map, Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1962.

See under Part VIII. Maps of Wilderness, National Grasslands, and other Special Areas, Section A. Wilderness Areas.

# Apache National Forest (North Half), Arizona and New Mexico, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1963, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Army Map Service Topographic map, and U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs planimetric map.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°45' – W108°05'/N34°15' – N33°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue; unimproved roads, trails, railroads, and other cultural features shown in black. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" showing the north half of the Apache National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico, and "Source Diagram." "Gila and Salt River Meridian, New Mexico Principal Meridian." Map has note: "All Forest route numbers shown on this map are prefixed by "1" on official records dated June 30, 1964." "Forest Service Map Class C."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC (1963 North & South administrative maps together): 38222899

#### Apache National Forest (South Half), Arizona and New Mexico, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1963, from Forest Service Class C planimetric maps; control by U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and U.S. Geological Survey.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°40' – W108°40'/N33°45' – N32°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue; unimproved roads, trails, railroads, and other cultural features shown in black. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state state, and county boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" showing the south half of the Apache National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Gila and Salt River Meridian, New Mexico Principal Meridian." Map has note: "All Forest route numbers shown on this map are prefixed by "1" on official records dated June 30, 1963." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA

## Apache National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona and New Mexico, 1963.

Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W109°40' – W108°20'/N34°20' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Apache National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Apache National Forest, Arizona & New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Escudilla Mountain."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; LC

OCLC: 6353200

## Apache National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona and New Mexico, 1964. See Figure 24

Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W109°40' – W108°20'/N34°20' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Apache National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Apache National Forest, Arizona & New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Escudilla Mountain." Later printing has a black & white panel illustration captioned, "Lee Valley Hay Lake."

Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries.

OCLC: 5440406

## Apache National Forest (North Half), Arizona and New Mexico, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°45' – W108°10'/N34°15' – N33°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Apache National Forest lands shown in green; adjacent national forests shown in a lighter shade of green; roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue; unimproved roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, and other cultural features shown in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the North half of the Apache National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Gila and Salt River Meridian, New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA and 12 other libraries.

OCLC (1972 North & South administrative maps as a set): 2956442; OCLC (North half alone): 10776022

## Apache National Forest (South Half), Arizona and New Mexico, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°40' – W108°40'/N33°35' – N32°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Apache National Forest lands shown in green; adjacent national forests shown in a lighter shade of green; roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue; unimproved roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, and other cultural features shown in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the South half of the Apache National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Gila and Salt River Meridian, New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries.

OCLC (1972 North & South administrative maps as a set): 2956442; OCLC (South half alone): 10776004

## Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, Arizona, 1977. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1976 at Geometronics Service Center, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1977. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, both sides, on sheet, 127 x 70 cm., folded to 24 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests are shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Indian Reservations are shown in yellow; state land shown in purple; Bureau of Land Management land are shown in orange; private land shown uncolored; main highways, road and trail numbers, primitive area boundaries, recreation site information, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Both maps include tables of recreation information, "Key Map," and "Vicinity Map and U.S.G.S. [topographic map] index." "Gila and Salt River Meridian, New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map." Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest scene with a stream as the center piece.

**Apache National Forest, Arizona, 1977.** W109°45' – W109°00'/N34°15' – N32°59'. 126 x 66 cm.

Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1977. W111°05′ – W109° 43′/N34°45′ – N34°05′. Includes text and illustration.

Holdings: LC and 56 other libraries

OCLC: 15280767

## BABOQUIVARI FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1906-1908

This forest was named for Baboquivari Peak and Mountains that were included within its boundaries. The name comes from a Papago word meaning "narrow in the middle" describing a well-developed waist about the middle of Baboquivari Mountain as viewed from the valley floor (Barnes, p. 34.) The lands of the original Baboquivari National Forest, 126,720 acres, joined the Huachuca and Tumacacori National Forest to create the Garces National Forest in 1908 in the reorganization of 1907/1908. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. An April 21, 1910 Proclamation reduced the Baboquivari unit of the Garces National Forest by over 21,000 acres. Two years later, the Garces National Forest was discontinued and the three units of the Garces were folded into the Coronado National Forest. Finally, the remaining lands of the original Baboquivari National Forest, now a part of the Coronado National Forest, were returned to the public domain under Presidential Proclamation 1204 on June 19, 1912. Since 1990, the immediate area around Baboquivari Peak has been a 2,040-acre designated Baboquivari Peak Wilderness Area managed by the Bureau of Land Management under the Department of the Interior. For its short history as an independent forest, the Baboquivari had its supervisor's headquarters in the nearby border town of Nogales, Arizona.

## ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3251	Established Forest Reserve on 126,720
		acres of public land in southeastern

Arizona.

2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Combined with the Huachuca and the Tumacacori National Forests to establish the Garces National Forest.

## DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

## Baboquivari Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 29 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown, however, drainage direction indicated with arrows. Shows forest reserve boundaries, location of Indian villages, and drainage. "Longitude 34°30' West from Washington." Indicates location of the 32<sup>nd</sup> parallel. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51989143

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See below, <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Garces Folio</u> (1908, sheets 1 & 2) for coverage of the Baboquivari National Forest in atlas format.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## BIG BURROS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1907-1908

Julyan writes, "Whatever burros inspired this name must have lived a long time ago because Juan Nentwig's map of 1762 shows *S. [Sierra] de las Burros.*" (Julyan, p. 52-53.) Forest Supervisor headquarters were located briefly in Silver City, New Mexico. The area is now a non-contiguous part of the Gila National Forest southwest of Silver City. Apart from the small addition of April 6, 1907, and another boundary adjustment on February 15, 1909 ordered by Proclamation 843 (35 Stat. 2224) when the area was a part of the Gila National Forest, the boundaries of the Big Burros unit of the Gila National Forest has not changed.

## ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, February 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3274	Established Forest Reserve, 155,340 acres.
2) 1907, April 6	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2120	1,440 acres added along the Gila River.
· -		Acreage stands at 156,780.
3) 1908, June 18	*Proclamation 811, 35 Stat. 2190	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to
		the Gila National Forest

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

## Big Burros Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 6, 1907. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows forest reserve boundary and a portion of the Gila River. In lower margin, "Longitude 31°30" West from Washington." Indicates location of the 32°30' parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

## Big Burros National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 6, 1907. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundary and "Addition from Public Lands." In lower margin, "Longitude 31°30" West from Washington." The small amount of lands added to the National Forest fall entirely on the west bank of the Gila River in T. 17 & 18 S., R. 17 W. Indicates location of the 32°30' parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 18, 1908.

See full citation under Gila National Forest, Proclamation Diagrams, for Proclamation 811.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See below, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Gila Folio (1909 – Sheets 13 & 18) for coverage of the Big Burros National Forest in atlas format.

## BLACK MESA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1898-1908

The southern boundary of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve extended along "The Rim" or "The Mogollon Rim." The highland above the rim was called the Black Mesa by early settlers and others because very dark in color of the rocks exposed below the rim. The Mogollon Rim extends east from Camp Verde to intersect the road from Holbrook to Ft. Apache [near present-day McNary] (Barnes, p. 51.) This overly large, elongated east-west forest (see Figure 1) was broken up in 1908 to create the Sitgreaves and Apache National Forests as well as contributing some land to the new (1908) Coconino National Forest and to the existing (1905) Tonto National Forest. During its short ten years of existence on the Mogollon Rim, the Black Mesa had supervisor headquarters first in Clifton, Arizona and after 1908 in Show Low, Arizona for its Northern Division and in Springerville, Arizona for its Southern Division.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1898, August 17	Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1782	Established Forest Reserve with a gross area of 1,658,880 acres.
2) 1906, June 30	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3218	371,360 acres added (Clifton Addition.) Area now stands at 2,030,240 gross acres.
3) 1907, July 12	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2146	542,009 acres added. Acreage increased to 2,572,249 gross acres.
4) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 868, 869, 876 & *Proclamation 818, 35 Stat. 2196	Forest abolished and lands used to establish the Sitgreaves (E.O. 868);
		Apache (E.O. 876) National Forests; contributed land towards the
		establishment of the Coconino (Proc.
		818) National Forest. Land also added to
		the Tonto National Forest (E.O. 869.)

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

## Map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve in Arizona: First Proclamation (Aug. 17, 1898.)

[U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office]; Cudlipp, Del.

1898. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 52 cm. Relief shown by shading and hachures.

Shows national forest and state boundaries together with towns, rivers, and streams. "Present area 1,658,880 acres." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Modified G.L.O. map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve to show the forest's boundaries at its establishment.

Holdings: NA

## Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906. Compiled from G.L.O. records.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries. Along lower neat line are longitude degree figures based on the Washington Prime Meridian. Indicates location of the 34<sup>th</sup> parallel. Public Land grid based on the "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Proclamation adds lands to the Black Mesa National Forest but the map does not show newly added lands, only re-drawn boundaries. National Archives copy annotated "Former Area – 1,658,880 [acres], Add. – 371,360 [acres]." Area added south of the Mogollon Rim in unsurveyed townships 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 S., R. 28, 29,30, 31, and 32 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA

## Black Mesa National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 12, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Proclamation adds lands to the Black Mesa National Forest along nearly the entire northern boundary of the Black Mesa National Forest as indicated by a cross-hatched pattern identified in the legend as "Additions from the public lands." Holdings: LC; NA

## Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for Executive Order No. 868 establishing the Sitgreaves National Forest from lands of the Black Mesa National Forest see below under the Sitgreaves National Forest.

## Tonto National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for Executive Order No. 869 that transferred lands from the Black Mesa National Forest to the Tonto National Forest, see below under the Tonto National Forest.

## Apache National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For complete citation for Executive Order No. 876 establishing the Apache National Forest, see above under Apache National Forest.

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.

For full citation see under Coconino National Forest – Proclamation Diagrams, for Proclamation 818.

#### U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

## Land-Classification Map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona.

U.S. Geological Survey. [Printed by] A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore.

[1904]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W111°40' – W109°00' N34°40' – N33°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 color maps on one sheet, 40 x 26 cm., folded to 22 x 29 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)

Main report title: <u>Forest conditions in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona.</u> Prepared by F.G. Plummer from notes by Theodore F. Rixon and Arthur Dodwell, 1904.

Shows seven land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber, woodland without merchantable timber, timberless lands, logged-off lands, and burned timber areas.

(Series: <u>U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper</u> No. 23; Plate VI) between pages 58 and 59. Serial Set volume number: 4989 (59<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, H. Doc. 613.)

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma, LC OCLC (book): 5804881; (map): 25797247

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## Map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture.

No date [1900?]. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows roads, trails, settlements, claims and camps.

Holdings: LC

## CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1908-Present

The Carson National Forest was "named after Christopher "Kit" Carson, the trader, frontiersman, government scout, and Indian agent who figured prominently in the history of northern New Mexico and who knew well the forests later named after him." (Julyan, p. 66.) In 1933, the Chief of the Forest Service created the 136,640 acre Pecos Primitive Area on both the Carson and the Santa Fe National Forests. After some adjustments to its boundaries, the Secretary of Agriculture, using the 1939 U-1 regulation for areas over 100,000 acres in size, reclassified the Pecos Primitive Area as an enlarged 167,416 acre Pecos Wilderness Area on March 11, 1955. The Wheeler Peak Wild Area includes the highest point in the state of New Mexico with an elevation of 13,167 feet. The Wild Area was created by order of the Chief of the Forest Service in 1960 on 6,051 acres entirely within the borders of the Carson National Forest. The 1964 Wilderness Act conferred wilderness status of both of these two areas. Other wilderness areas followed the Pecos and the Wheeler Peak on the Carson National Forest as the administrative history, below, shows. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Carson National Forest were first located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, moved to Antonito, Colorado in 1909, Tres Piedras, New Mexico in 1912, and finally being relocated to Taos, New Mexico in 1915 where they have been ever since.

Blue Lake at eleven thousand feet elevation in a glacial cirque in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and sacred to the Taos people, was finally returned to the Taos pueblo after a struggle of nearly one hundred years on December 15, 1970 by an Act of Congress.

Section 3061 entitled "Columbine-Hondo Wilderness" (128 Stat. 3816) a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015" (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) established the 45,000-acre Columbine-Hondo Wilderness on the Carson National Forest and modified the boundary of the adjacent Wheeler Peak Wilderness. The law also conveyed four parcels of National Forest System land without consideration to the Town of Red River, New Mexico for public purposes, i.e. a wastewater treatment plant, a cemetery, a public park, and a public road. The Village of Taos Ski Valley received a 4.6 acre parcel of National Forest System land for a wastewater treatment plant and the law also authorized the sale of two parcels of Carson National Forest land, one measuring 0.2 acres and another at 0.1 acre.

## ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 848	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Taos & Jemez
2) 1909, March 2	*Proclamation 863, 35 Stat. 2240	National Forests on 946,480 gross acres. Part of Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation and other lands added (444,200 acres.)
3) 1910, August 24	*Proclamation 1082, 36 Stat. 2741	Land added. Area increased to 1,500,713 gross acres.
4) 1912, February 17 (effective March 1, 1912)	Executive Order 1476	Land restored to Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, 399,000 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,123,400 gross acres.
5) 1914, January 14	*Proclamation 1261, 38 Stat. 1989	21,115 acres added and 175,605 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 968,910
6) 1921, March 4	Public Law 66-382, 41 Stat. 1364	gross acres. Authorizes the exchange of private lands within the Carson National Forest for an
7) 1923, June 16	*Proclamation 1667, 43 Stat. 1919	equal value of land or timber.  Land added from Santa Fe National  Forest. Also, 124,247 new acres added and 10,393 acres eliminated. Total area now stands at 1,125,910 gross acres.
8) 1925, January 23	*Proclamation 1727, 43 Stat. 1984	77,630 acres added. Area increased to 1,203,540 gross acres.
9) 1926, April 21	Public Law 69-138, 44 Stat. 303	Authorizes the acquisition of private lands within the Mora Grant by exchange of lands or timber within existing national forests under the authority of the Exchange Act of 1922. Land so acquired to be added to the Carson, Manzano, or the Santa Fe National Forests.
10) 1928, March 27	Public Law 70-194, 45 Stat. 372	Authorizes the protection of the Rio Pueblo de Taos watershed through the withdrawal of public lands and through regulations.
11) 1928, April 16	Public Law 70-279, 45 Stat. 431	Exchange Act of 1922 extended to include all former Spanish and Mexican land grants within or contiguous to the Carson, Manzano, or Santa Fe National Forests.
12) 1928, July 7	Executive Order 4929	Lands withdrawn from public entry under the authority of Public Law 70-194.
13) 1933, May 31	Public Law 73-28, 48 Stat. 108	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to segregate lands within the Carson National Forest for the benefit of Pueblo de Taos Indians of New Mexico.
14) 1933, June 16	Executive Order 6178	15 acres of land eliminated in Sections 35 & 36 of T. 23 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.
15) 1936, May 5	Executive Order 7361	Executive Order 4929 of July 7, 1928 withdrawing land for the protection of the Taos Pueblo water supply amended to embrace 37,000 acres.
16) 1937, August 28	Executive Order 7698 2 Federal Register 1774	8.89 acres eliminated in Sec. 2, T.25 N., R. 8 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.
17) 1949, May 31	Public Law 81-79, 63 Stat. 144	Extended the boundaries of the Carson National Forest to include 15,000 acres of state of New Mexico lands in a portion of township T. 25 N., R. 15 E., New Mexico

		Meridian, with the expectation that land
18) 1950, January 27 (effective January 1, 1950)	Public Land Order 632 15 Federal Register 603	exchanges with the state will follow.  Land added from Santa Fe National  Forest in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.
19) 1952, June 28	Public Law 82-419, 66 Stat. 284	Area increased to 1,226,094 gross acres. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer the North Juan Jose Lobato
20) 1952, November 17	Secretary of Agriculture Order 17 Federal Register 10637	Grant to the Carson National Forest. North Lobato Grant added under the authority of Public Law 82-419 of June 28, 1952. Area: 1,291,450 gross acres.
21) 1954, March 25 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 947 19 Federal Register 1763	Land transferred to the Santa Fe National Forest in the vicinity of the Rio Chama in T. 24-26 N, R. 2-4 W., New Mexico Meridian.
22) 1962, March 23	Public Land Order 2638	Land added from Santa Fe National
23) 1962, September 5	27 Federal Register 2904 Public Law 87-631, 76 Stat. 432	Forest in the Sangre de Cristo Mtns. Bankhead-Jones land NM-LU-2, Taos County Land Utilization Project and part of Sebastian Martin Grant, NM-LU-25 added. Area now stands at
24) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	1,507,700 gross acres. See Figure 29. The Pecos Wilderness on the Carson and the Santa Fe National Forests and the Wheeler Peak Wild Area on the Carson National Forest made part of the National
		Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Former wild area now called the Wheeler Peak Wilderness Area.
25) 1965, March 9	Public Land Order 3560 30 Federal Register 3439-40	5,354 acres eliminated from the National Forest, much of it patented or alienated land, to facilitate adjudication by the Bureau of Land Management of long standing claims to title of portions of a Spanish land grant.
26) 1965, July 6	Public Land Order 3709	1.06 acre of land in Rio Arriba County
27) 1968, October 2	30 Federal Register 8788 Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)	eliminated. National Wild and Scenic River Act designates a 68 mile section of the Rio Grande River south of the Colorado/New Mexico state line as a charter member of the National Wild and Scenic River System to be managed by the Carson National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management.
28) 1970, December 15	Public Law 91-550, 84 Stat. 1437	48,000 acres held in trust for the benefit of the Pueblo de Taos Tribe within the Carson National Forest (Blue Lake area) transferred to the Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation.
29) 1972, October 6	Public Law 92-465, 86 Stat. 777	Land added in Section 28, T. 25 N., R. 13 E. Section 16, T. 24 N., R. 11 E. New Mexico Meridian, eliminated.
30) 1972, October 9	Public Law 92-474, 86 Stat. 790	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to exchange 1,060 acres in the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests for the Ghost Ranch Museum complex (310 acres of private land) to be added to the Carson National Forest.

31) 1973, August 15	Public Land Order 5378 38 Federal Register 22550	281 acres of land eliminated in Sections 5 & 8, T. 27 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico
32) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	Meridian portion lying west of the Rio Grande River. "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Chama River Canyon
33) 1980, December 19	Public Law 96-550, 94 Stat. 3221	Wilderness on the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests.  "New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980"
		establishes the Cruces Basin Wilderness and the Latir Peak Wilderness; 55,000 acres added to the existing Pecos Wilderness;
		14,700 acres added to the existing Wheeler Peak Wilderness.
34) 1993, November 2	Public Law 103-132 107 Stat. 1371	Old Taos Ranger District Office and Warehouse on 0.633 acres conveyed to the town of Taos in exchange for \$360,000.
35) 2006, December 12	Public Law 109-385 120 Stat. 2681	"Valle Vidal Protection Act of 2006" withdraws the 101,794 acre Valle Vidal Unit of the Carson National Forest from all forms of entry under the public land laws, mining laws, and geothermal leasing laws.
36) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3816)	Establishes the Columbine-Hondo Wilderness

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 848.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Carson National Forest: "All of Taos National Forest [233,200 acres] (Proclamation of Nov. 7, 1906); Part of Jemez National Forest [713,280 acres] (Proclamation of Apr. 24, 1908.)" Also shows national forest and land grant boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: NA

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1909.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 863.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, additions to the Carson National Forest from public lands, and additions of lands "Formerly part of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation." Land grants are named. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

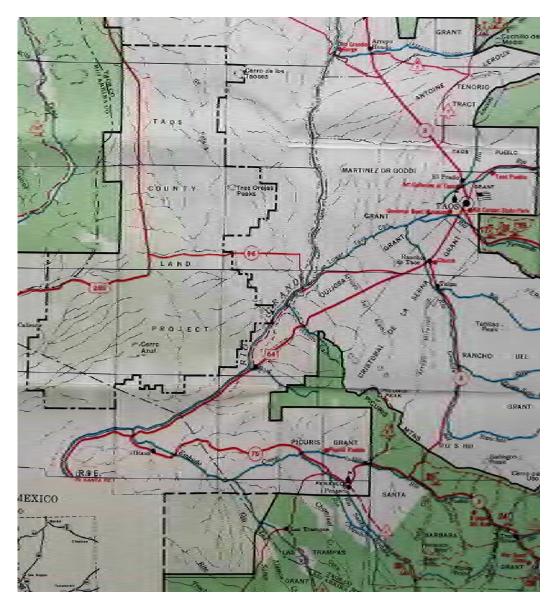
## Carson National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 24, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1082.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 81 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest, state, and land grant boundaries, additions (1910) from public lands, and "Part of Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation included in Carson National Forest Mar. 2, 1909." Land grants are named. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA



*Figure 29:* Taos County Land Utilization Project (NM-LU-2) in light green and a portion of the Sebastian Martin Grant also in light green west of Las Trampas added to the Carson National Forest by an Act of Congress, September 5, 1962, Public Law 87-631, 76 Stat. 432. Excerpt from the 1960 Recreation Map of the Carson National Forest.

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 14, 1914.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1261.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 69 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest, state, and land grant boundaries, lands added to and lands eliminated from the Carson National Forest. Land grants are named. Includes inset of Section 22, T.28 N., R. 9 E. to show boundary changes in greater detail. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 16, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Nov., 1922 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel: traced by J.J. Mangel. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03'—N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 90 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries. Carson National Forest land additions, land eliminations, and lands transferred from the Santa Fe National Forest to the Carson National Forest shown in patterned red tint. Includes 2 insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. "New Mexico Principal

Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1667.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 23, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Nov., 1922 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel: traced by J.J. Mangel. Revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03'—N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 90 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries. Carson National Forest land additions (Las Trampas Grant and the Santa Barbara Grant) are shown in patterned red tint. Map corrected by hand to read "Jan. 23, 1925" and not "Jan. 22, 1925." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1727.

Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

## Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Carson Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107°10' – W105°20'/N37°00' – N36°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Partly color. 19 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Only sheets 1-2, 7-8 & 11 (western portion of the of the Carson National Forest west of Lumberton, N.Mex. & Tres Piedras area) are colored; the rest are in black & white. The five colored sheets show general land classification keyed to a separate map legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "N. Mex. Prin. Mer. and Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. National Agricultural Library has only the black and white edition. Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee copy is the only one with a colored sheet 11.

OCLC: 884927196

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## Carson National Forest (Temporary Base Map), 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture]; Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, transportation routes, sawmills, water sources, land grants, and administrative divisions. Includes the Jicarilla Division on the same sheet. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian and base.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico Library

OCLC: 799903328

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by A.C. Schach. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03'—N36°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: NA

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Nov., 1922 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel: traced by J.J. Mangel. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30′ – W105°00′/N37°03′ —N35°57′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC

## Taos Division of the Carson National Forest, New Mexico. (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by F.R. Gilmore and B. Elliot, Jan. 1924. Government Printing Office.

[1924] Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black and white. 26 x 20 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows USFS ranger stations, national forest and state boundaries, auto roads, railroads, settlements, old churches, lakes, streams, and mountains. Includes listing of trout streams and mileages from Taos. Shows only the eastern portion of the Carson National Forest from El Rito east to Eagle Nest Dam.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Carson National Forest, New Mexico. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Cabresto Lake."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 352 (April 1924), page 592.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico Library; NA

OCLC: 800410106

## <u>Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1925.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Nov., 1922 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel: traced by J.J. Mangel. Revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03'—N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NAL

## <u>Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1926.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Nov., 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel: traced by J.J. Mangel. Revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03'—N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 801557377

## <u>Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1930.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, January, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman; traced by L.I. Neiman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Michigan; Hardin-Simmons Univ., Texas; LC; NA

OCLC: 875906047

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C.G.J. Jan. 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 45 cm., folded to 20 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Carson National Forest in relation to the state's other national forests and its major roads and cities.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *The Carson National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "The Forest Ranger with pack and saddle horses." Also on panel title, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region 1930."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 432 (December 1930), page 375.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New

Mexico; NA OCLC: 71303943

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, August, 1934, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 192004388

## <u>Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1935.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman and B. Elliott, August, 1934; traced by B. Elliott. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 801410160

## Carson National Forest (East Half), New Mexico, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.I. Neiman and B. Elliott, August 1934; traced by B. Elliott; revised September 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°15' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA

## Carson National Forest (West Half), New Mexico, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by L.I. Neiman and B. Elliott, August 1934; traced by B. Elliott; revised September 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°30' – W106°15'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman and B. Elliott, August 1934; traced by B. Elliott; revised September 1937. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads,

land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 875187456

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman and B. Elliott, Aug. 1934; traced by B. Elliott; revised Jan. 1941. The Smith-Brooks Press, Denver.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC: NA: NAL

OCLC: 10427149

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1947 from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., S.C.S. Aerial and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F.G. Rawlins.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 178 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Carson National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC: 53446701

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1947 from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., S.C.S. aerial and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F.G. Rawlins.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W107°30' – W105°00'/N37°03' – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 55 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Carson National Forest are shown in green. Also shows National Forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, land grants, Forest Service administration facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; (Black & white): NA; NAL OCLC: 137375048

## Carson National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W $107^{\circ}20' - N105^{\circ}20'/N37^{\circ}00 - N35^{\circ}57'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 81 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Carson National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, recreation trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and boundaries of Forest Service special areas show in red; live streams and lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation areas, ski areas, and key map, "The National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Carson National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Carson National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, black & white photograph, captioned, "Red River" being a panorama of the river valley.

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 45751206

## Jicarilla Hunters' Map, Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1963.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°22' – W107°10'/N37°00' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 41 cm, folded to 17 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, and Forest Service special areas shown in red; live

streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, settlements, and drainage. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Jicarilla area. Public Land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a hunter standing in a field.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 875188652

## Carson National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1964.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°20' – N105°20'/N37°00 – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 81 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Carson National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, recreation trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and boundaries of Forest Service special areas show in red; live streams and lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation areas, ski areas, and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Carson National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Carson National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, black & white photograph, captioned, "Red River" being a panorama of the river valley.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Univ. of Utah

OCLC: 51231648

## Tres Piedras - El Rito, Hunters' Map, Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1964. See Figure 25

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°40' – W105°50'/N37°00' – N36°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 70 cm, folded to 19 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the area shown on the map. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a heard of elk in a mountain meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Texas A & M Univ.

OCLC: 51457377

## Jicarilla Hunters' Map, Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°22' – W107°10'/N37°00' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 41 cm, folded to 17 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, and Forest Service special areas shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, settlements, and drainage. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Jicarilla area. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a hunter standing on a rock taking a shot.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 874585959

## Carson National Forest (East Half), New Mexico, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' – W105°10'/N36°50' – N35°37'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest lands in green; roads, road numbers, and larger settlements in red, water features in blue. Also

shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration points and other cultural features. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the East Half, Carson National Forest in New Mexico. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC (East Half & West Half as 2 map set): 5474265; (Single sheet): 68802590

## Carson National Forest (West Half), New Mexico, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric maps, 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Main map: W106°45' – W105°50'/N37°00' – N36°10'. Western area inset: W107°22' – W107°10'/N37°00' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 color maps on sheet, 79 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights

Shows national forest lands in green; roads, road numbers, and larger settlements in red, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and grant, state, and county boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration points and other cultural features. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the West Half, Carson National Forest in New Mexico. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC (East Half & West Half as 2 map set): 5474265; (Single sheet): 68802592

## Carson National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°20' – N105°20'/N37°00 – N35°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1973 with, "\*GPO 1973-783-702." National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, recreation trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and boundaries of Forest Service special areas show in red; live streams and lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and ephemeral streams. Includes index to recreation areas, ski areas, and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Carson National Forest. Also includes note: "All Forest route numbers shown on this map are prefixed by "2" on official records dated June 30, 1967." Public Land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Carson National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, black & white photograph, captioned, "Pecos Wilderness."

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5440410

## Carson National Forest, New Mexico, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, 1968; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106 40' – W105 18'/N37 00' – N36 00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet (both sides), 105 x 81 cm., folded to 12 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1983 with, \*U.S. Government Printing Office—1983-678-275.

National forest land shown in green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange, state lands shown in purple; built-up areas, roads, road numbers, wilderness and primitive area boundaries, wild river boundaries, recreation use areas, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, dirt roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes color illustrations, recreation site index, "Vicinity Map and U.S.G.S. [topographic map] index," and "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Carson National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Contents: Carson National Forest (East & West) and Jicarilla Ranger District.

Panel title: *Carson National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a stream valley with aspens turning color with evergreens in the foreground.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 139.

Holdings: NA; LC and 26 other libraries

OCLC: 5441759

## CHIRICAHUA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA – NEW MEXICO 1902-1917

The Chiricahua was named for the mountains on which this Forest Reserve was originally centered. The mountains themselves were named after the Chiricahua Indians who once ranged over this region. The name means "A great mountain" (Barnes, p. 92-93.) With the addition of the Peloncillo National Forest lands on July 2, 1908, the Chiricahua National Forest covered both states and so map titles read, Arizona and New Mexico; before 1908 simply, Arizona. At the time the Chiricahua was added to the Coronado National Forest in 1917, the Chiricahua consisted of the three distinct units: the original Chiricahua (established 1902 and enlarged in 1906), the Peloncillo (established 1906), and the Dragoon (established 1907), all former national forests in their own right. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 30, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. A resurvey of the Chiricahua National Forest in 1911 reduced the area of the forest by 3,600 acres. The forest supervisor's headquarters were located in Douglas, Arizona and were relocated late in 1909 to Portal, Arizona where they remained until the forest's merger with the Coronado National Forest in 1917. The 4,480-acre Chiricahua National Monument was proclaimed by President Coolidge on April 18, 1924 from lands of the former Chiricahua National Forest, after 1917, a part of the Coronado National Forest. It was administered by the U.S. Forest Service until 1933 when all national monuments were transferred to the National Park Service.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, July 30	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2019	Established Forest Reserve on 169,600 gross acres in southeastern Arizona.
2) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3244	117,920 acres added. Area now stands at 287,520 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Peloncillo National Forest, New Mexico added. Becomes an "Arizona-New Mexico" forest. Area: 466,497 gross acres.
4) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1066, 36 Stat. 2724	Dragoon Mountains section added from Coronado National Forest. Other lands added and eliminated. Acreage now stands at 491,600 gross acres.
5) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2630	Forest abolished; all lands (now 488,000 gross acres) transferred to the Coronado National Forest for administration.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

## Chiricahua Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 28 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet.) Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, railroads, roads, trails, streams and springs. In lower margin: "32°15' Longitude West from Washington." Indicates location of the 32<sup>nd</sup> parallel. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base line." Proclamation enlarges the Chiricahua Forest Reserve but newly added lands are not indicated. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA OCLC: 51988234

## Chiricahua National Forest, Arizona & New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation no.] 1066. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:150.000. No geographic coordinates. Public lan

1910. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black and white maps on 1 sheet, 97 x 71 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 1000 feet.) Shows national forest boundaries, additions to the Chiricahua National Forest from the public lands, areas eliminated from the national forest, and land "Formerly part of Coronado National Forest" (the Dragoon Mountains section, Coronado National Forest and formerly Dragoon National Forest, 1907-1908 now (1910) made part of the Chiricahua National Forest.) Also shows towns and settlements, state boundary, roads, trails, railroads, rivers and

Streams. As this 1910 map shows, the Chiricahua also includes lands of the former Peloncillo National Forest (1906-1908.) "Gila and Salt River Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 40177472

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

## Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Chiricahua Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; [on sheets 6-9] topography from Wheeler Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Mar., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 9 sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, and contours (contour interval 250 and 1000 feet.) Also issued in a black and white edition.

Shows national forest, international, and state boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, Forest Service facilities, rivers, and streams. General land classification shown in color keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1-5 cover areas in Arizona (the pre-1908 Chiricahua National Forest), have no date, and a public land grid based on the "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Sheets 6-9 cover areas in New Mexico (former Peloncillo National Forest), have the date "Mar. 1909," and a public land grid based on the "New Mexico Prin. Meridian and Base." The Chiricahua Folio has the appearance of being two different atlases compiled at different times. The Dragoon Mountains section (added to Chiricahua in 1910) section is not included in this 1909 atlas.

References: 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71 and 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87, which states that the "New Mexico portion" (sheets 6-9) of the Chiricahua National Forest had been completed – meaning that the lands of the former Peloncillo National Forest had been completed and were included in the Chiricahua Folio

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA, NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Yale's copy has sheets 1 thru 5 (Arizona) in black and white edition only; 6 thru 9 in both color and black and white editions.

OCLC: 847945633

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## Chiricahua National Forest (Temporary Base Map), 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture]; Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, transportation routes, ranches, and water sources. "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian in Arizona and the New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base in New Mexico.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico Library

OCLC: 812023567

## CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST & GRASSLANDS, NEW MEXICO-OKLAHOMA-TEXAS 1931-Present

Place name scholar, Robert Julyan, describes the name of Cibola as being "...one of the most elusive terms in New Mexico history. Almost everyone agrees it's derived from the Indian word for "buffalo," but it is unclear as to how the Spanish first heard it and applied it to the [seven] fabled golden cities they sought so hopefully in New Mexico." The Spanish were forced to accept the fact that, "Cibola was a place name without a place." (Julyan, p. 83-84.) Cibola, pronounced SEE-bolah, is thought to be a Spanish corruption of the She-Wo-No, or "Land of the Zuni." the original Zuni Indian name for their group of pueblos or tribal lands. Later, the Spanish interpreted the word to mean, "buffalo." Today, one might refer to the Cibola National Forest & Grasslands and its geographically dispersed sections as the "Nine Sections of the Cibola" National Forest. Next to the present-day Coronado National Forest, the Cibola is the most widely dispersed National Forest in the Southwestern Region. Executive Order 5752 of December 3, 1931, first transferred a portion of lands from the Datil National Forest to the Manzano National Forest and then changed the name of the Manzano National Forest to the Cibola. The remaining lands of the Datil National Forest were transferred to the Gila National Forest three weeks later on December

24, 1931, thus removing the Datil National Forest name from the map. The Cibola National Forest is now composed of the forested areas of the Sandia, Manzano, Datil, Zuni, Mount Taylor, Gallinas, San Mateo, and Magdalena Mountains, and with the exception of the Sandia, all were formerly independent National Forests. See Figure 8 above for a map detailing the growth of the Cibola National Forest. The Cibola National Forest now embraces 2,107,713 gross acres.

The General Forest Exchange Act of March 20, 1922 (Public Law 67-173 – 42 Stat. 465) and its amendments led to large areas of the Cibola National Forest to be exchanged with the State of New Mexico for state lands within national forest boundaries as well as state land grants, namely, the Rio Grande, San Diego, and Hondo Grant. These exchanges were not always formally announced through Proclamations, Executive Orders, Public Land Orders, or other official announcements. In June of 1954 the large area south of the Manzano Mountains, added to the Manzano National Forest on July 1, 1910 from the public lands and subsequently called the Chupadera Division after the mesa of the same name, was transferred to the state of New Mexico. Similarly, the state received a block of over 25,000 acres of Cibola National Forest land in the Mount Powell/Shrub Gulch area north of the settlement of Thoreau, New Mexico in April of 1968. These areas disappeared from the maps of the Cibola National Forest, without formal announcements. See Figure 10 above for outlines of these areas on the 1940 map of National Forest lands in New Mexico, including the Luera Mountains once part of the Gila National Forest that were exchanged for state lands.

The passage of the "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" established the first wilderness areas on the Cibola National Forest, namely the Manzano Mountain Wilderness and the Sandia Mountain Wilderness. Previous to 1978, no primitive areas were set aside on any units of the Cibola National Forest by the Forest Service either under the 1929 L-20 regulations or the U-1 or U-2 regulations of 1939.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were established in Albuquerque in 1931 in the same offices as the former Manzano National Forest and have been located there ever since. Since their official transfer to the National Forest System in 1960, the four National Grasslands assigned to the Southwestern Region were first administered by Region 3 from Amarillo, Texas before being officially assigned in 1979 to the Cibola National Forest. Since then the Region's national grasslands have been administered from the Cibola's headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico. These include the Black Kettle and McClellan National Grasslands in Oklahoma and northern Texas and the Kiowa and Rita Blanca National Grasslands in northeastern New Mexico, far western Oklahoma, and northern Texas, embracing 263,261 acres.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1931, December 3	Executive Order 5752	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Manzano & Datil National Forests. Area at
2) 1935, May 1	Executive Order 7033	establishment: 2,289,100 gross acres. 1.58 acres of land eliminated in Section 14, T. 10 N, R. 5 E., New Mexico Meridian, for use as a cemetery under the
3) 1935, June 20	Public Law 74-156, 49 Stat. 393	provisions of the Act of March 1, 1907, (34 Stat. 1052.) 11,931 acres of land in T. 8 & 9 N., R. 16 & 17 W., New Mexico Meridian, comprising the Miller Division of the Cibola National Forest transferred to the
4) 1954, August 25	Public Land Order 999 19 Federal Register 5560	Zuni Indian Reservation.  Area reduced to 2,277,167 gross acres. 5,956 acres eliminated. These lands were part of the Ft. Wingate Military Reservation added to the Manzano (now Cibola) National Forest on April
5) 1958, August 15 (effective July 1, 1958)	Public Land Order 1719 23 Federal Register 6453	20, 1925 by Executive Order 4280. Area: 2,275,282 gross acres. Gallinas Division (later a part of the Mountainair Ranger District) added from the Lincoln National Forest. Other
6) 1958, October 6	Public Land Order 1743 23 Federal Register 7895	lands eliminated. Public Land Order 1719 of August 15, 1958, corrected. After correction, area now stands at 2,117,259 gross acres.

7) 1960, March 1	Public Land Order 2060 25 Federal Register 1949	Places the administration of certain lands in the Fort Wingate area (1,770 acres) under the sole jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.
8) 1964, March 6	Public Land Order 3346 29 Federal Register 3306	643.76 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.) Area: 2,111,683 gross acres.
9) 1965, August 10	Public Land Order 3781 30 Federal Register 10194	7,141 acres added in T. 10 N., 11 W., New Mexico Meridian, in Valencia County, New Mexico under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
10) 1966, March 30	Public Land Order 3963 31 Federal Register 5431	12,672.96 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
11) 1966, May 17	Public Land Order 4008 31 Federal Register 7463	2,908.94 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
12) 1967, January 4	Public Land Order 4147 32 Federal Register 214	960 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
13) 1968, April 23	Public Land Order 4406	26,244 acres of non-public land
14) 1072 (0.4.1(	33 Federal Register 6537	eliminated.
14) 1972, October 6	Public Law 92-465, 86 Stat. 777	Land added and boundaries modified. Area now stands at 2,110,357 gross acres.
15) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Manzano Mountain Wilderness and the Sandia Mountain
16) 1978, November 8	Public Law 95-614, 92 Stat. 2095	Wilderness on the Cibola National Forest. 7,461 acres of land added in Bernalillo County, part of the Elena Gallegos Grant.
17) 1980, December 19	Public Law 96-550, 94 Stat. 3221	Apache Kid Wilderness (44,650 acres) and the Withington Wilderness (18,869-acres) established on the Cibola National Forest.
18) 1980, December 28	Public Law 96-602, 94 Stat. 3500	14,476 acres of land added in Bernalillo County in order to facilitate exchange of lands with the City of Albuquerque.
19) 1982, October 5	Public Law 97-283, 96 Stat.1215	Land acquisition authorized by Public Law 95-614 of November 8, 1978, amended to expedite acquisition.
20) 1987, December 31	Public Law 100-225 101 Stat. 1539	Land transferred (about 17,000 acre)to the National Park Service to establish the El Malpais National Monument. Area now stands at 2,103,527 gross acres.

## MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

<u>Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Dec. 3, 1931.</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott 1929 and 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00'- W106°00' /N35°35' - N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 118 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shown in two patterns of red shading are areas "Transferred from the Datil National Forest" and areas "Formerly the

Manzano National Forest." Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative points, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:254,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 5752. Text printed by the "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931." Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Datil Folio</u> (1909) below for coverage of the Datil Mountains, San Mateo Mountains, and Magdalena portions (Southern Division) of the Cibola National Forest (used in the 1931 establishment of the Cibola) in thematic folio format.

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lincoln Folio</u> (1910, sheets 1 through 4), for coverage of the former Gallinas National Forest (Mountainair Ranger District) in atlas format, an area added to the Cibola National Forest in 1958.

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Manzano Folio</u> (1908) below for coverage of the Sandia Mountains, Manzano Mountains, and the Chupadera portions (Eastern Division) of the Cibola National Forest in thematic atlas format.

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Zuni Folio</u> (1910) below for coverage of the Zuni Mountains portion (Western Division) of the Cibola National Forest in folio format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott 1929 and 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00'- W106°00' /N35°35' - N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 102 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 192074048

## <u>Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1934.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00'- W106°00' /N35°35' - N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 102 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 820839358

## <u>Cibola National Forest (Eastern Division), New Mexico, 1934.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlings and B. Elliott, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°50' – W106°00'/N35°22' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &white. 93 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." The Eastern Division consists of three divisions, the Sandia Division, the Manzano Division, and the Chupadera Division. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Harvard College; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NA OCLC: 39003207

## Cibola National Forest (Southern Division), New Mexico, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00' – W107°00'/N34°30' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Includes lands of the former San Mateo, Magdalena, and Datil National Forests. This Division was later known as the Cibola Division.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 39003119

## Cibola National Forest (Western Division), New Mexico, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°02' – W107°00'/N35°30' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes, and streams. The Western Division was formerly the Zuni National Forest that was transferred to the Manzano National Forest in 1914 consisting of a Zuni Division and the Mt. Taylor Division. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 137361616

## <u>Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1934.</u> (Forest Visitor's Map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.G. Rawlins Jan. 1934. 52591-O U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows all units of the Cibola National Forest in their true geographic relationship with national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of west central New Mexico highlighting the units of the Cibola National Forest in relation to towns, roads, railroads, and other national forests.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph of figures by a modest water fall, "Picnickers in the Cibola National Forest." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, 1935."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 484 (April 1935), page 349.

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NA; NAL

OCLC: 773625025

## <u>Cibola National Forest (Sandia Division), New Mexico, 1936.</u> (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by B.D. Anderson and B. Elliott, traced by B. Elliott, July, 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12435 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°40' – W106°15'/N35°20' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 68 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, the city of Albuquerque, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, ranger stations, lookouts, and other cultural features. Contour lines in brown; water features in blue. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 883339253

## Cibola National Forest (Cibola Division), New Mexico, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson, 1933; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, December, 1933; revised by F.G. Rawlins, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00' – W107°00'/N34°30' – N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger

stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Formerly known as the "Southern Division."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA

OCLC: 21925192

## Cibola National Forest (Manzano Division), New Mexico, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson, 1933; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, December, 1933; revised by F.G. Rawlins, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°50' – W106°00'/N35°20' – N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 93 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Formerly known as the "Eastern Division."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 882573870

## <u>Cibola National Forest (Mt. Taylor Division), New Mexico, 1938.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson, 1933; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, December, 1933; revised by F.G. Rawlins, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00' – W107°00'/N35°30' – N34°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted in [1948?] without date or title.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Formerly known as the "Western Division."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA

OCLC: 882577349

## Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson, 1933; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, December, 1933; revised by F.G. Rawlins, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°00' – W106°00'/N35°35' – N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 103 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, state and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 819763951

## Sandia Ranger District, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico. (Forest Visitor's map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; F.G. Rawlins 1941. (Oakland-7-2-4 1-3,000.)

[1941]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundary, rivers and streams, settlements, game refuge boundaries in black and roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, and mileage between points in red. Includes mileage chart. Map has similar characteristics as the folded maps issued at this time in the booklets for the Apache, Coronado, Coconino, and Prescott National Forests.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 819762286

## Cibola National Forest (Eastern Division), New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson, 1933; traced by F.G. Rawlins and B. Elliott, December, 1933; revised 1948.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°50' – W105°30'/N35°20' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. Blue line print. 75 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation and land grant boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other administrative facilities, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." This map of the "Eastern Division"

(also known as the Manzano and Sandia Division) includes the Gallinas Division of the Lincoln National Forest. Perhaps the Cibola managed the Gallinas Division until its formal transfer from the Lincoln National Forest via Public Land Order 1719 of August 15, 1958.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New

Mexico; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA

OCLC: 882558974

## Cibola National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Various scales. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet 69 x 79 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Three separate main maps show the entire Cibola National Forest whose lands are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Cibola National Forest. Includes enlargement of the "Sandia Crest Recreation Area" with the scale of about 1:90,000.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cibola National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of figures on a rock ledge enjoying a mountain view.

Holdings: LC; NAL and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 53012504

# <u>Cibola National Forest, Sandia Recreation Area and State Game Refuge, New Mexico, 1965.</u> (Forest Visitor's map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°38' – W106°20'/N35°20' – N35°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 37 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state game refuge boundary, roads, road numbers, trails, and recreation site information shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes map: "The National Forests in New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Sandia Recreation Area. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Sandia Recreation Area, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photographic view of the Sandia Mountains taken from a high point. Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library

OCLC: 34972493

# <u>Cibola National Forest, Sandia Recreation Area and State Game Refuge, New Mexico, 1968.</u> (Forest Visitor's map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°38' – W106°20'/N35°20' – N35°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 37 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state game refuge boundary, roads, road numbers, trails, and recreation site information shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes map: "The National Forests in New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Sandia Recreation Area. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Sandia Recreation Area, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of an aerial view of Albuquerque oriented to the northeast with the Sandia Mountains forming the background.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 881483677

## Cibola National Forest (Grants - Gallup Ranger Districts), New Mexico, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1968. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W108°40' – W107°15'/N35°30' – N34°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 113 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; larger settlements, improved roads, road numbers and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Grants and Gallup Ranger Districts in the state of New Mexico. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." This map covers the area formerly known as the Mt. Taylor Division, and earlier known as the Western Division of the Cibola National Forest.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5474314

## Cibola National Forest (Sandia – Mountainair Ranger Districts), New Mexico, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1968. Scale, ca 1:126,720. Sandia and [western] Mountainair Ranger Districts: W106°40' – W106°15'/N35°20' – 34°25'; Gallinas Division of the Mountainair Ranger District: W106°00' – W105°35'/N34°30 – N34°07'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 86 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights National forest land shown in green; larger settlements, improved roads, road numbers and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Sandia and Mountainair Ranger Districts in the state of New Mexico. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A." These Ranger Districts were formerly known as the Sandia Division and the Manzano Division, and earlier as the Eastern Division. The Mountainair Ranger District is made up of the former Gallinas Division of the Lincoln National Forest transferred to the Cibola National Forest in 1958.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5474317

## Cibola National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Various scales. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet 69 x 79 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Three separate main maps show the entire Cibola National Forest whose lands are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the various units of the Cibola National Forest. Includes enlargement of the "Sandia Crest Recreation Area" with the scale of about 1:90,000.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Cibola National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of back packers on the edge of a trail in the Sandia Mountains.

Holdings: 10 libraries OCLC: 12897841

## Cibola National Forest, Sandia Mountain Area, New Mexico, 1973. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1972. \*GPO 783-772.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°32' – W106°20'/N35°17' – N35°04'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 55 cm., folded to 17 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Cibola National Forest lands shown in dark green; Indian lands shown in yellow; forest land closed to vehicles shown in light green; roads, road numbers, trails, game refuge boundaries, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, minor roads, Forest Service facilities, and populated places. Includes "Detail Map" of the Sandia Crest area's road and trail network and listing of recreation sites. Public Land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Sandia Recreation Area, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of back packers on the trail.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Oklahoma; Texas Tech Univ.

OCLC: 137375061

## Cibola National Forest (Magdalena Ranger District), (North Half), New Mexico, 1973. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1971 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps. \*GPO 783-683.

1973. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W108°05' – W107°00'/N34°25' – N33°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; larger settlements, improved roads, road numbers and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the north half of the Magdalena Ranger District in the state of New Mexico. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC (as a two map set, North & South): 17815978; (as a single sheet): 5478969

## Cibola National Forest (Magdalena Ranger District), (South Half), New Mexico, 1973. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1971 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps. \*GPO 783-684.

1973. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W107°45' – W107°15'/N34°00' – N33°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; larger settlements, improved roads, road numbers and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the south half of the Magdalena Ranger District in the state of New Mexico. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC (as a two map set, North & South): 17815978: (as a single sheet): 6066205

## Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1974 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°40' – W106°15'/N35°17' – N34°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 color maps (one on each side), 86 x 64 cm. and 42 x 64 cm., on sheet 88 x 66 cm., folded to 11 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land in dark green; Indian Reservations in yellow; military reservations in brown; national forest land closed to vehicles in lime green; state lands in purple, Bureau of Land Management lands in orange, built-up areas, roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservations, land grant and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes recreation site indexes, vicinity map with U.S.G.S. quadrangle index overlay, "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Sandia – Mountainair Ranger Districts in relation to the state's major cities and highways, and text. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso along with the map, <u>Cibola National Forest (Mountainair Ranger District)</u>, New <u>Mexico</u>, 1975, "Compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975." Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' – W105°28'/N34°30' – N34°07'. Includes all the features as described for the main map of the Sandia-Mountainair Ranger District above. This map covers only the Forest Service land around Gallinas Peak. Panel title: *Cibola National Forest, Sandia-Mountainair Ranger Districts*, *New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of the Sandia Mountains.

Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries

OCLC: 5487730

## Cibola National Forest (Mount Taylor Ranger District), New Mexico, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975. \*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-680-671. 1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°38' – W107°15'/N35°30' – N34°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map on both sides of sheet, 58 x 111 cm., on sheet, 62 x 82 cm., folded to 11 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted in 1980 with "\*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-780-185." Reprinted in 1988 with "\*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1988--673-157."

Shows national forest land in dark green; Indian Reservations in yellow; Bureau of Land Management lands in orange; state lands in purple; national monuments in pink; built-up areas, roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes text, color illustrations, recreation site index, vicinity map with U.S.G.S. quadrangle map index overlay, and key map of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Mount Taylor Ranger District in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Panel title: Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, Mt. Taylor Ranger District. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain lake. 1980 printing has an uncaptioned color photograph of a forest mantled in snow under a winter sun.

Holdings: NA; LC and 27 other libraries; LC also has 1988 printing.

OCLC: 19627481

## COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1908-Present

Coconino is a name given to a town, a county, and the plateau on the south side of the Grand Canyon as well as the National Forest and comes from the name of the local Native American people encountered by the early explorers, named Cosninos or Cochnichnos. The American ethnographer, F.W. Hodge, believed the Cochnichnos to be the same as the Havasupai or the Supais Indians and says the name means "people of the green water, or willow people" (Barnes, p. 101-102.) As proclaimed in 1908, the new Coconino National Forest consisted of the entire land area of the former San Francisco Mountains National Forest, or 1,975,310 gross acres, together with 939,008 acres from the former Grand Canyon National Forest south of the Colorado River, 361,640 acres from the former Black Mesa, and 640 acres from the Tonto National Forests and an addition from the public lands of 413,384 acres. The total land area of the Coconino in 1908 was a remarkable 3,689,982 acres. This was soon reduced in 1910 when the northwestern portions of the Coconino National Forest, or 1,756,131 acres were transferred to establish the new Tusayan National Forest. With other land additions and eliminations ordered by Proclamation No 1048, total acreage stood at 1,679,282 for the Coconino National Forest, corrected to 1,634,000 acres in the resurvey of 1911. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were established in Flagstaff, Arizona from the very beginning of the Coconino National Forest and have been there ever since.

The establishment and adjusting of the boundaries of the various national monuments within the Coconino National Forest accounts for many proclamation, executive orders, and public laws over the years.

The Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area was established on 47,320 acres of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests in 1935. The area was frequently labeled on maps of the Coconino National Forest after establishment as being the "Sycamore Canyon Wild Area," but it had never been reclassified as "wild" under the U regulations of 1939 and in reality remained a primitive area as originally designated under the L-20 regulations of 1929. After resource studies, Sycamore Canyon was made a Wilderness Area with the passage an individual act of Congress on March 6, 1972 at 47,757 acres. With an addition of 8,180 acres under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness area now embraces 55,937 acres, of which, 23,325 acres are on the Coconino National Forest, 7,125 acres on the Kaibab National Forest, and 25,487 acres on the Prescott National Forest. Eight other wilderness areas were created by the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 on the Coconino National Forest alone as described in the administrative history below. The Mazatzal Wilderness on the Tonto National Forest was expanded by the 1984 Arizona Wilderness Act from 205,137 acres to 252,500 acres and, for the first time, included land on the Coconino National Forest.

The Fort Valley Experimental Forest is located on the Coconino National Forest and includes four separate units. Formerly known as the Coconino Experiment Station, it was the first Forest Service research facility established in the nation when it opened in August 1908. Fort Valley was the major field and laboratory site for the study of ponderosa pine regeneration and for other forest management investigations. In August, 1909, Fort Valley served as the site for the ranger school to train incoming Southwestern District rangers and in 1927, range studies were added to its scope of operations. Today the Fort Valley Experimental Forest includes some of the last remaining continuous stands of un-harvested Ponderosa Pine forest in northern Arizona.

Also on the Coconino National Forest is the Long Valley Experimental Forest consisting of two full adjoining sections (1,280 acres) of Ponderosa Pine forests about 46 miles south of Flagstaff, Arizona. This experimental forest was established in 1936 as a counterpart to the Fort Valley Experimental Forest because of its contrasting limestone/sandstone soils as opposed to basalt-derived clay loam of the Fort Valley Experimental Forest and because it contained some of the best stands of Ponderosa Pine on the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908) \*Proclamation 818, 35 Stat. 2196

Established National Forest from portions of the lands formerly administered by Black Mesa, Grand Canyon, and Tonto National Forests, as well as the entire San Francisco Mountains National Forest and an addition from the public domain. Area at establishment: 3,689,982 gross acres.

2) 1909, June 3	*Proclamation 875, 36 Stat. 2496	Grand Canyon Game Preserve boundary reduced.
3) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1048, 36 Stat. 2708	28,775 acres added n T. 16, 17, & 18 N, R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Western and northern portion (1,756,131 acres) transferred to establish the Tusayan National Forest. Other lands on the Coconino's eastern boundary (283,344 acres) eliminated. Total area reduced to 1,679,282 gross acres.
4) 1911, March 14	Executive Order 1315	640 acres in Sections 10, 11, and 14 of T. 21 N., R. & E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, reserved for the National Guard of Arizona as a target range.
5) 1915, November 30	*Proclamation 1318, 39 Stat. 1761	Land transferred to establish the Walnut Canyon National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
6) 1915, December 18	Executive Order 2287	NE ¼ of Section 16, T. 21 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, north of Flagstaff, eliminated.
7) 1918, September 16	Executive Order 2964	Lands withdrawn from settlement along the border with the Prescott National Forest pending a determination to add such lands to the national forests.
8) 1919, June 19	Executive Order 3098	Lands withdrawn from settlement in portions of T. 15 & 16 N., R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, by Executive Order 2964 restored to the public domain.
9) 1919, September 29	*Proclamation 1538, 41 Stat. 1770	Land transferred from the Coconino National Forest to the Prescott National Forest. Lands added (those previously withdrawn by Executive Order 2964 for the protection of reclamation project on the Verde River), and other lands eliminated. Area increased to 1,915,571 gross acres.
10) 1923, August 14	*Proclamation 1671, 43 Stat. 1922	Land added from the Tonto National Forest. Area: 1,915,850 gross acres.
11) 1930, May 26	Proclamation 1911, 46 Stat. 3023	Land transferred to establish the Sunset Crater National Monument (since Nov. 6, 1990 the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument) to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
12) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Walnut Canyon and Sunset Crater National Monuments transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the U.S. National Park Service.
13) 1937, February 23	Proclamation 2226, 50 Stat. 1817 2 Federal Register 360	360 acres transferred to enlarge the Montezuma Castle National Monument.
14) 1938, September 24	Proclamation 2300, 53 Stat. 2469 3 Federal Register 2321	Land transferred to enlarge the Walnut Canyon National Monument by 916 acres.
15) 1943, October 19	Public Law 78-164, 57 Stat. 572	Montezuma Castle National Monument enlarged with 80 acres of Coconino National Forest land.
16) 1948, March 18 (effective April 4, 1947)	Secretary of the Interior Order Miscellaneous 1642411 13 Federal Register 1632	Land transferred to enlarge the Montezuma Castle National Monument (Montezuma Well unit) by 184 acres.
17) 1949, October 19 (effective January 1, 1950)	Public Land Order 612 14 Federal Register 6498	Land added from the Kaibab National Forest in T. 22-25 N., R. 5 & 6 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian.

18) 1957, June 17	Public Land Order 1434 22 Federal Register 4417	75 acres eliminated in T. 21 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, and transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
19) 1959, June 23	Public Law 86-63, 73 Stat. 108	Land transferred to enlarge the Montezuma Castle National Monument.
20) 1963, December 19	Public Land Order 3296 28 Federal Register 14268	Land restored to the Coconino National Forest – Vacating P.L.O. 1434, of June 17, 1957 (above.)
21) 1964, January 13	Public Land Order 3302 29 Federal Register 431	Public Land Order 3296 of December 19, 1963 corrected. Area now stands at 1,999,504 gross acres.
22) 1972, March 6	Public Law 92-241, 86 Stat. 48	47,757-acre Sycamore Canyon Wilderness established on the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests from the former Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area designated in 1935. Primitive area classification abolished.
23) 1979, June 20	Secretary of Agriculture Order Secretary of the Interior Order 44 Federal Register 36119	Small land transfers to and from the Montezuma Castle National Monument and the Coconino National Forest, as authorized by Public Law 95-635, of Nov. 10, 1978. (92 Stat. 3467, Sec. 301)
24) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1485	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes Fossil Springs, Kachina Peaks, Kendrick Mountain, Munds Mountain, Red Rock – Secret Mountain, Strawberry Crater, West Clear Creek, and Wet Beaver Wildernesses; 8,180 acres added to the existing Sycamore Canyon Wilderness. Mazatzal Wilderness expanded to 252,500 acres including 4,275 acres of the Coconino National Forest.
25) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, Sec. 104 98 Stat. 1491	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" designates a certain section of the Verde River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
26) 2000, November 7	Public Law 106-458 114 Stat. 1983	"Arizona National Forest Improvement Act of 2000" authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell 300 acres of National Forest land to the city of Sedona, Arizona for the construction of an effluent disposal system together with other provisions.
27) 2003, December 19	Public Law 108-190 117 Stat. 2867	Land exchange authorized between private land owners and the Coconino and Tonto National Forest for management efficiencies, forest land consolidation, and to preserve riparian habitat along Beaver Creek adjacent to Montezuma Castle National Monument.
28) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1147	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" designates 3 segments of Fossil Creek (16.8 miles total) as parts of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
29) 2010, April 13	Federal Register Notice 75 Federal Register 18783	Under Public Law 108-190 of December 19, 2003, the Forest Service transfers 157 acres in the Southwest ¼ of Section 9, T. 14 N., R. 5 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, to be added to the Montezuma Castle National Monument.

30) 2011, November 7	Public Law 112-45 125 Stat. 535	Withdraws 512 acres in and around C.C. Cragin Dam and Reservoir from all forms of
		entry and clarifies jurisdictional and
		operational responsibilities of the Forest
		Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in
		the management of the lands.
31) 2014, May 24	Public Law 113-107	Authorizes the conveyance of 2.67 acres in
	128 Stat. 1162	two small parcels that were developed by
		private interests, but based upon an
		erroneous May 1960 survey near the town of
		Mountainair, Arizona.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 818.

1908. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Diagram in two parts, black & white, folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

<u>Part One.</u> [southern portion] Scale, ca. 1:435,000. 38 x 43 cm. Shows national forest boundaries. Also shows lands "Formerly San Francisco Mountains National Forest," "Formerly in Black Mesa National Forest," "Formerly in Tonto National Forest," and "Additions" to the National Forest from the public lands. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Part Two. [northern portion] Scale, ca. 1:310,000. 47 x 41 cm. Shows national forest boundaries and boundary of the Grand Canyon National Monument. Also shows lands eliminated from the national forest, lands "Formerly in Grand Canyon National Forest, and "Additions" to the national forest from public lands. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC (Part 1): 51997264; OCLC (Part 2): 51997437.

## Grand Canyon National Game Preserve within the Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1909.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from Public Land surveys, U.S. Geological Survey atlas sheets, and a map of Grand Canyon by W. H. Power, Forest Ranger. [Proclamation] No. 875.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. W112°45' – W111°45'/N37°00' – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 34 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.

Shows National Game Preserve boundary, Grand Canyon National Monument boundary and area eliminated from the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, along with the Arizona-Utah state line, principal springs and rock formations. area eliminated from the game preserve entirely within the Coconino National Forest south and outside of the Grand Canyon National Monument. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1048.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &white. 75 x 62 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Some principle mountain peaks are indicated.

Map shows national forest boundaries, populated places, additions to and eliminations from the Coconino National Forest, roads, railroads, and major drainage features. Proclamation establishes the Tusayan National Forest from the western and northern lands of the Coconino National Forest. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

OCLC (Map): 38222900; OCLC (Book): 54091384

## Walnut Canyon National Monument within Coconino National Forest, Arizona; Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated December 1, 1915.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1318.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national monument boundary within Sections 25, 26, 35 & 36, T. 21 N., R. 8 E. Also shows roads, cliff structures, and the Cliffs Ranger Station. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 29, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon: traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W 110°50'/N35°35' – N34°20' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows areas eliminated, areas added to the Coconino National Forest, and "Lands transferred to Prescott National Forest" from the Coconino National Forest in three red patterned screens. Includes 2 insets showing land additions in greater detail. "Gila and Salt Lake [i.e. Salt River] Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale showing national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, water features, roads, railroads, Forest Service improvements and facilities used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1538.

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC (Book): 54091399

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 14, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Davis [i.e. Daves] and F.E. Landon: traced by F.E. Washburn; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' – W 110°40'/N35°35' – N34°10' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 64 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows areas transferred from the Tonto National Forest to the Coconino National Forest in a red patterned screen. This added area established the southern boundary of the Coconino National Forest northeast of the Verde River and north of the Mogollon Rim. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale showing national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, water features, roads, railroads, Forest Service improvements and facilities used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1671. Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See <u>San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve Arizona</u>, showing land classification below under San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona for early thematic coverage of the northern portion of the future Coconino National Forest.

See also <u>Land-classification map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve Arizona</u> above under Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona for early thematic coverage of an eastern portion of the Coconino National Forest.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

## Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coconino Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; sheets dated Oct., 1908 and Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W113°00' – W110°50'/N35°32' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.) Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Sheets 4 and 8-13 are uncolored. Sheets 1 to 8 cover the Grand Canyon National Monument and a portion of the Kaibab National Forest. Sheets 1 through 16, 19-23, & 26-29 provide coverage of the Tusayan National Forest created just one year after the Coconino Folio was compiled.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. LC copy lacks sheets 1-8, 12-13, & 18, with note on cover suggesting that these sheets were withdrawn from the *Coconino Folio* after the creation of the Tusayan National Forest in 1910 and placed with that forest.

OCLC: 885411729

---- Another edition. Grazing Atlas. Grazing classification and base map by R.R. Hill, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham, J.S. Noel, 1912; [traced] J.M.W., J.S.N., G.T.T., S.L.A.; approved December 1912 and June, 1913 [signature] A.F. Potter, Associate Forester. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[1913]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°45′ – N111°00′/N35°34′ – N34°20′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also issued in a topographic edition without color thematic information.

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, and Forest Service facilities. Each sheet has a legend in the left margin explaining "Grazing Types," "Lettered Symbols," and "Alpha Numeric Symbols." "Gila and Salt River Meridian." With the creation of the Tusayan National Forest from the western portion of the Coconino National Forest in 1910, this Grazing Atlas has a different sheet arrangement than the Coconino National Forest Folio Atlas of 1909 and covers a smaller area, very close to the modern-day extent of the Coconino National Forest; sheet 4 covers the Flagstaff area and sheet 9 covers the Sedona area. Sheets 16-18 exist only in the Grazing atlas edition.

Holdings: NA; LC; Univ. of Northern Arizona; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. NA has both grazing edition and topographic edition. LC copy has only 14 numbered sheets (sheets 1-3 & 5-15.)

OCLC: 46464581

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## (Part of) Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1908. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. Part one, by W.H. Power, Forest Ranger.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows southern portion of the Coconino National Forest from the boundary with the Tonto National Forest in the south to the San Francisco Peaks in the north. Also shows ranches, water features, cities, settlements, and the Santa Fe Railroad. Map refers to Proclamation diagram: "\*See part one and part two of Proclamation diagram for entire forest boundary." This map essentially reprints Part 1[southern portion] of the 1908 Proclamation diagram at a larger scale with more detail.

Holdings: LC

## <u>Fire Map, Coconino National Forest, Arizona.</u> (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; T.E. McCullough, Forest Assistant 4/1/13; approved April 1, 1913, [signed] Willard M. Drake, Forest Supervisor.

1913. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 126 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries and data and locations important to fire fighters, such as cut over areas, tool caches, ranches, springs, primary lookout stations, telephone lines, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on Gila and Salt Lake Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137361394

## Coconino National Forest (Temporary Base Map), 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture]; Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, transportation routes, ranches, and water sources. "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two color map." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian

Holdings: Sharlot Hall Museum (Prescott, Arizona)

OCLC: 704108206

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°20' – W110°45'/N35°40' – N34°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads and railroads, tanks, and drainage. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10'—W 110°50'/N35°35'—N34°19'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 111 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads and railroads, tanks, and drainage. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.

OCLC: 614530982

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10'—W 110°45'/N35°35'—N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads and railroads, tanks, and drainage. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10'—W 110°50'/N35°35'—N34°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads and railroads, tanks, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Arizona Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38194632

## <u>Coconino National Forest, Arizona.</u> (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office.

[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:800,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 17 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundary, main roads, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administration facilities, and major streams.

Text with black & white illustrations and table of "Distances from Flagstaff" the forest's headquarters on verso. Panel title same as inside map. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Typical Western Yellow Pine." Author and publisher information from title panel. National Agriculture Library's copy has date received stamp of "Jul 1 1924."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 353 (May 1924), page 683.

Holdings: NA; NAL OCLC (Book): 71027109

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, January, 1928; traced by B. Elliott. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, and other cultural features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 51909042

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 17

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern District. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1929. 1929. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 26 cm., on sheet 37 x 52 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, lakes and permanent streams. Includes a detailed "Key Map" of central Arizona centered on the Coconino National Forest between Phoenix and the Grand Canyon (North & South) and between Prescott and Holbrook (East & West) showing National Forest boundaries of six national forests, roads, railroads, and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters. Key Map has initials "B.E." [Bertrand Elliott] in lower left corner.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "An ancient cliff ruin – Montezuma Castle." Title panel carries statement of responsibility, printer and date, "Issued May 15, 1929." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 416 (August 1929), page 65.

Holdings: Phoenix Public Library; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Museum of New Mexico; NA OCLC (Map): 779636216; (Book): 52760800

## <u>Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1931.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, Jan., 1928; traced by B. Elliott; revised Oct. 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9888 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, tanks, ranger Stations and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL

OCLC: 51908839

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1935. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, January 1935. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 131 x 99 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, national monument, county boundaries, "good" and "poor" motor roads, trails, railroads, telephone lines, ranger stations and other cultural features. Contours are shown in brown; water features in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; LC; NA

OCLC: 10427198

#### Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, January 1928; traced by B. Elliott; revised October 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, and other cultural features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 803973165

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M. from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, January, 1928; traced by B. Elliott; revised at Regional Office, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12921 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, ranger stations, and other cultural features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Harvard College Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 10342943

## Coconino National Forest (Mormon Lake Ranger District), Arizona, 1939. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced at Regional Office.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°37' – W110°59'/N35°10' – N34°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 112 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, towns, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: NA

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, N. Mex. United States Government Printing Office Washington: 1939.

1939. 26 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Booklet cover has uncaptioned photograph of the San Francisco Peaks.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 538 (October 1939), page 1397.

Holdings: NA; LC and 58 other libraries.

OCLC (Book): 5397667; OCLC (Map): 10427122

## ---- Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 37 cm., folded into a 26-page booklet to 22 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest, national monument, and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lakes and streams, and place names in black. Roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved forest camps, and other buildings in red. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in relation to major highways and another untitled location map showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in relation to the state of Arizona.

#### Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by B. Elliott, January, 1935; retraced by F.G. Rawlins, May 1941. The Smith-Brooks Press. Denver.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, wild area, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, ranger stations, and other cultural features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 137375504

#### Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by B. Elliott, January, 1935; retraced by F.G. Rawlins, May 1941.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, wild area, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, ranger stations, and other cultural features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Arizona Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38194634

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by B. Elliott, January, 1935; retraced by F.G. Rawlins, May 1941; corrections E.W.J. 2/49.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 67 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, wild area, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, ranger stations, and other cultural features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Harvard College Library; LC OCLC: 48119350

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1953. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 23

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest, national monument, and wild [i.e. primitive] area boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lakes and streams, and place names in black. Roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities including forest lookout stations, and improved forest camps in red. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in relation to major highways and cities and another untitled location map showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in relation to the state of Arizona. Map largely a reprint of the map found in the forest visitor booklet of 1939 with revisions.

Two pages of typescript text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a roadside entrance sign with the title "Coconino National Forest, Arizona."

Holdings: private collection

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1956. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest, national monument, and wild [i.e. primitive] area boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lakes and streams, and place names in black. Roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities including forest lookout stations, and improved forest camps in red. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in relation to major highways and cities and another untitled location map showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in relation to the state of Arizona. Map largely a reprint of the map found in the forest visitor booklet of 1939, but representing a revision of the 1953 map.

Two pages of typescript text on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a roadside entrance sign with the title "Coconino National Forest, Arizona."

Holdings: private collection

## Coconino National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W112°10' – W111°00'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage. Includes index to recreation sites and key map, "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Coconino National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Coconino National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "San Francisco Peaks."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Grand Canyon National Park Library; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NAL

OCLC: 6203165

## South Coconino Hunters' Map, Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1962. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°45' – W111°00'/N35°10' – N34°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 63 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coconino National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; important water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, South Coconino, Coconino National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of an elk herd.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division

OCLC: 51908360

## Coconino National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1964.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W112°10' – W111°00'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage. Includes index to recreation sites and key map, "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Coconino National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Coconino National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "San Francisco Peaks."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 809234323

# South Coconino Hunters' Map, Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 25 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°45' – W111°00'/N35°10' – N34°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 63 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coconino National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; important water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Public Land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, South Coconino, Coconino National Forest, Arizona.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of an elk herd.

Holdings: private collection

#### Coconino National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. W112°10' – W111°00'/N35°35' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National Forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage. Includes index to recreation sites and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Coconino National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Coconino National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "San Francisco Peaks."

Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 5440411

## Coconino National Forest (North Half), Arizona, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°05' – W111°00'/N35°35' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, and large towns shown in red; water features shown in blue.; cultural features (boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, ranger stations, etc.) shown in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the north half of the Coconino National Forest in the state of Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries

OCLC (North & South as a map set): 5565570; OCLC (North half alone): 10749869

## Coconino National Forest (South Half), Arizona, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°05' – W111°00'/N34°55' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, and large towns shown in red; water features shown in blue; cultural features (boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, ranger stations, etc.) shown in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the South half of the Coconino National Forest in the state of Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC (North & South as a map set): 5565570; OCLC (South half alone): 10749888

## Coconino National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1973.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1972.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°50'/N35°45' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, improved recreation sites, points of interest, cities over 10,000 population, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; live streams shown in blue; Indian land in yellow. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, unimproved roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public Land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Includes index to recreation sites.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Coconino National Forest, Arizona. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "San Francisco Peaks."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oklahoma; Univ. of Central Oklahoma, Texas Tech Univ.; LC

OCLC: 704503712

# Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1976. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975. \*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977—778-186. 1977. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°05' – W111°00'/N35°35' – N34°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet (North Half – South Half), 70 x 107 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Coconino National Forest shown in forest green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; national monuments shown in pink, Indian Reservations shown in yellow, military land shown in brown, state lands shown in purple, private lands shown uncolored; built-up areas, wilderness boundaries, recreation sites, main roads, road numbers, and large towns shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, minor roads and Forest Service administrative facilities. Both sides of the map includes text, recreation directory, and vicinity map with overlay showing the names and coverage of U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. North Half includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Coconino National Forest in the state of Arizona relative to major roads and cities. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the San Francisco Peaks. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Map reprinted in 1981 with a panel illustration of a rushing mountain river.

Holdings: NA; LC and 28 other libraries

OCLC: 5487724

# CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA-NEW MEXICO 1908-Present

After the Cibola, the most widely dispersed national forest in the Southwestern Region, the Coronado National Forest spreads out over one sixth of the land area of the southeastern part of the state of Arizona. It is made up of several detached mountain ranges which rise abruptly from the surrounding semi desert planes. This national forest was named after the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado 1510 – 1554 (Barnes, p. 112.) It is said that the explorer entered what is now the United States in the vicinity of the Coronado National Forest on his way in search of the "Seven Cities of Cibola." The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Coronado National Forest were first located in Benson, Arizona, but Headquarters were moved to Tucson late in 1909 where they have been ever since.

The present day Coronado National Forest consists of twelve "sky islands" or isolated forested mountains surrounded by lowland desert environments. Upon its creation in 1908 and up to 1910, the Coronado embraced four high forested mountain areas: the formerly independent Santa Catalina, Dragoon, and Santa Rita National Forests, the latter made up of two mountain units, the main unit covering the Santa Rita Mountains and a smaller Whetstone Mountains unit to the east. After the Dragoon Mountains unit was transferred to the Chiricahua National Forest for management in 1910, leaving the Coronado with only three separate upland areas, the Coronado slowly expanded to embrace the present day twelve areas. In 1911 the addition of the Garces National Forest brought three new mountain forest areas to join the existing three; the

Baboquivari, the Huachuca, and the Tumacacori. The Baboquivari area was returned to the public domain in 1912, leaving five mountainous areas within the Coronado between 1912 and 1917.

In 1917, four mountain areas were added to the Coronado National Forest when the entire Chiricahua National Forest was transferred to the Coronado for administration. With one Executive Order, the Dragoon Mountain area was returned to the Coronado, the Chiricahua Mountain area was added, as were the two units of the former Peloncillo National Forest (Peloncillo and Animas) bringing the total forested mountain units in the Coronado to nine. With the addition of the lands of the former Peloncillo National Forest, then part of the Chiricahua, the Coronado became a two-state forest, with lands in both Arizona and New Mexico. In 1951 the 55,831 acre Indian Creek unit or all Forest Service lands in the Animas Range of New Mexico were eliminated through regular land exchange procedures, leaving the Coronado with eight forested islands in the southwestern Arizona highlands, but still a two-state forest. See Figure 10 above for an outline of the Indian Creek unit of the Coronado National Forest, entirely within the state of New Mexico, that was eliminated in 1951.

The discontinuation of the Crook National Forest in 1953 for administrative efficiencies brought four new high mountain units into the Coronado National Forest. These were the high forested lands on the southern periphery of the Crook National Forest consisting of the Mount Graham, Santa Teresa, Winchester, and Galiuro units. The Coronado National Forest now assumed its modern day boundaries of 12 upland mountain units. See Figure 30 below for a map showing the growth of the Coronado National Forest from 1902 to 1953. As of 2019, the area of the Coronado National Forest stood at 1,784,743 gross acres.

The Chiricahua Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service on 18,000 acres in 1933 on the summit of the Chiricahua Mountains. Soon after the publication of the U regulations of 1939, on September 18, 1940, the Chiricahua Primitive Area was reclassed as a Wild Area (U-2), an area of less than 100,000 acres. The Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 added 69,700 acres to the Chiricahua Wilderness and the area now encompasses 87,700 acres. When the southern portions of the Crook National Forest were transferred to the Coronado National Forest, the Coronado inherited the 52,717 acre Galiuro Wild Area. First set aside as a primitive area by the Forest Service in 1932 and on June 19, 1940, reclassed as a Wild Area under the U-2 regulation of 1939, Congress enlarged the Galiuro Wilderness to 76,317 acres under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984. Both Wild Areas were designated wilderness in 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act of the same year.

The Coronado National Forest administered two national monuments before both were transferred to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933: the Chiricahua National Monument and the Saguaro National Monument. The Chiricahua National Monument, frequently referred to as a "Wonderland of Rocks" was proclaimed on April 18, 1924 with an area of approximately 4,200 acres. The description of the area by township, range, and section found in the proclamation relied upon several unsurveyed townships, which probably accounts for the fact that in 1925, the entire area reserved for the monument, perhaps by then fully surveyed, measured 4,480 acres. After the transfer of the nation's national monuments to National Park Service management in 1933, President Roosevelt increased the Chiricahua National Monument at the expense of the Coronado National Forest by approximately 6,407 acres in 1938. On March 1, 1933, President Roosevelt proclaimed the Saguaro National Monument on 63,284 acres on the Coronado National Forest's Catalina Ranger District in the Tanque Verde and Rincon Mountains east of Tucson, Arizona. In a matter of months, authority over this and all other national monuments managed by the Forest Service was transferred to the National Park Service.

It was hoped at the time the Coronado International Memorial was authorized by Congress on August 18, 1941, that an adjacent area on the other side of the border would be set aside by Mexico, and form an area similar to the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park between the United States and Canada. The Mexican memorial was never established which led Congress to re-designate the area as the Coronado National Memorial in 1952. In the same year, President Truman set aside 2,745 acres from the Coronado National Forest for the memorial centered on Montezuma Canyon, with another 2,000 acres of Forest Service land added in the boundary adjustment of 1960. The Coronado National Memorial contains no memorial or statue, rather, the Memorial is the entire area of 4,750 acres dedicated to the explorer. It is the largest Memorial in the National Park System.

Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act approved June 7, 1924 (Public Law 68-270, 43 Stat. 653) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the establishment of many new national forests on military reservations in the eastern United States or the transfer of portions of military reservations to adjacent national forests between 1924 and 1925. For the Coronado National Forest, 32,635 acres of the western highland portion of Fort Huachuca on the eastern slopes of the Huachuca Mountains were added to the Coronado National Forest under this authority. However, administration of this Huachuca District of the Coronado National Forest reverted to the War Department in 1929, as did most national forests created under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act on military bases made earlier in the decade.

Founded in 1903 on lands of the Santa Rita National Forest as proclaimed in 1902, the Santa Rita Experimental Range was the first experimental range operated by the U.S. Forest Service. The Range, initially called the Santa Rita Range Reserve, lies adjacent to the Santa Rita Division of the Coronado National Forest on its western slope, about 35 miles south of Tucson, Arizona. Since 1915 the area has been under continuous grazing management by the Forest Service with the objectives of improving range management practices and more efficient livestock husbandry on the public lands. In 1987 the University of Arizona College of Agriculture took over administration of the 52,000-acre site with Congress ratifying the transfer under provisions of the "Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988" (Public Law 100-696 (102 Stat. 4571.)

# ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Dragoon, Santa Catalina and Santa Rita National
2)	1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1060, 36 Stat. 2719	Forests. Forest area: 966,368 gross acres. Land added. Dragoon Mountain area (69,120 acres) transferred to the Chiricahua National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area reduced to 545,839 gross acres.
3)	1911, April 17 (effective July 1, 1911)	Proclamation 1121	Lands of the Garces National Forest added. (Citation to Proclamation 1121 not found in <i>U.S. Statutes at Large.</i> ) Area increased to 1,106,000 gross acres.
4)	1912, June 19	*Proclamation 1204, 37 Stat. 1749	106,540 acres of the lands of the former Baboquivari National Forest eliminated. Area reduced to 999,460 gross acres.
5)	1916, December 7	Executive Order 2496	Land eliminated in Sections 5 & 6 of T. 13 S., R.15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, west of Sabino Canyon.
6)	1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2630	Lands of the Chiricahua National Forest added. Chiricahua National Forest discontinued. The Coronado National Forest becomes an Arizona-New Mexico forest on 1,486,980 gross acres.
7)	1924, April 18	Proclamation 1692, 43 Stat. 1946	4,200 acres (in 1925 increased to 4,480 acres) transferred to establish the Chiricahua National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
8)	1925, June 5	Executive Order 4246	Western highland portion of the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation added.
9)	1925, July 31	Executive Order 4278	Township designations on map accompanying Executive Order 4246 of June 5,1925 corrected. With corrected map to the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation addition, area increased to 1,537,721 gross acres.
10)	1926, May 27	Secretary of the Interior Order	Boundary adjusted in T. 19 S., R. 14 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, to conform to official Township plat in the Santa Rita Mountains unit.
11)	1929, July 1	Executive Order 5147	Huachuca District of 32,635 acres eliminated by revocation of E.O. 4246 of June 5, 1925 and E.O. 4278 of July 31, 1925. Area reduced to 1,505,086 gross acres.
12)	1933, March 1	Proclamation 2032, 47 Stat. 2557	63,284 acres transferred to establish the Saguaro National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

13) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Chiricahua and Saguaro National Monuments transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the U.S. National Park Service.
14) 1938, June 10	Proclamation 2288, 52 Stat. 1551 3 Federal Register 1399	6,407 acres transferred to enlarge the Chiricahua National Monument.
15) 1938, August 2	Executive Order 7940 3 Federal Register 1944	85.41 acres in T. 24 S., R. 17 E. Sec. 20, Gila and Salt River Meridian, transferred to the U.S. Treasury Dept. for use as a customs-immigration inspection station near Lochiel, Arizona. Area reduced to 1,498,714 acres.
16) 1941, August 18	Public Law 77-216, 55 Stat. 630	President authorized to establish, within an area described by the law, a "Coronado International Memorial" to be administered by the National Park Service via a future proclamation.
17) 1949, August 15	Public Law 81-229, 63 Stat. 606	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to sell and to acquire land described in the law to consolidate the Desert Laboratory Experimental Area of the Southwestern Forest & Range Experiment Station.  Authority of the Exchange Act of 1922 also extended over the described lands.
18) 1951, December 19	Public Land Order 772 16 Federal Register 13094	Indian Creek Unit [Animas Mountains] in New Mexico – eastern portion of the former Peloncillo National Forest, 55,831 acres, eliminated through land exchange procedures. Area reduced to 1,443,757 gross acres.
19) 1952, July 9	Public Law 82-478, 66 Stat. 510	Public Law 77-216 of August 18, 1941 amended to rename the authorized memorial the "Coronado National Memorial."
20) 1952, November 5	Proclamation 2995, 67 Stat. C-18 17 Federal Register 10157	Land transferred to establish the Coronado National Monument in T. 24 S., R. 20 & 21 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, at 2,745 acres.
21) 1953, October 23 (effective July 1, 1953)	Public Land Order 924 18 Federal Register 6823	Land added from Crook National Forest. upon the discontinuation of the Crook. Area increased to 1,866,686 gross acres.
22) 1954, February 22	Public Land Order 943 19 Federal Register 1119	Public Land Order 924 of Oct. 23, 1953 corrected.
23) 1960, September 2	Public Law 86-689, 74 Stat. 736	Land transferred to and from the Coronado National Memorial in a boundary adjustment.
24) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Galiuro and the Chiricahua Wild Areas on the Coronado National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Former wild areas now designated wilderness areas.
25) 1966, September 1	Public Land Order 4083 31 Federal Register 11755	Land eliminated for the Chiricahua National Monument confirmed by revoking parts of earlier Proclamations creating and enlarging the Chiricahua Forest Reserve and National Forest.
26) 1974, February 7	Public Land Order 5409 39 Federal Register 5488	159 acres eliminated in Section 16, T. 7 S., R. 20 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, near Klondyke, Arizona.
27) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Pusch Ridge Wilderness on 56,430 acres.

28) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1485	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Miller Peak, Mount Wrightson, Pajarita, Rincon Mountain, and Santa Teresa Wilderness Areas. 69,700 acres added to the Chiricahua Wilderness and 23,600 acres added to the Galiuro Wilderness.
29) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406 98 Stat. 1485, Sec. 105	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" transfers 850 acres (Bonita Creek watershed) to the Chiricahua National Monument from the Coronado National Forest to be administered as wilderness by the National Park Service.
30) 1988, November 18	Public Law 100-696 102 Stat. 4571, Secs. 503, 504, 505 & 508	"Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988" transfers 50,811 acres of the Santa Rita Experimental Range to the State of Arizona, remainder to be used for exchange purpose. Adds and eliminates other national forest lands. Boundary modified to reflect changes. Title 6 establishes the Mount Graham International Observatory Research Site within the Coronado National Forest by "Special Use Authorization" issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.
31) 1990, October 22	Public Law 101-447 104 Stat. 1047	Management of the San Carlos Apache Mineral Strip transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. Coronado National Forest modified to exclude these lands. Area as of September 30, 1991: 1,852,480 gross acres.
32) 1993, August 2	Public Law 103-56 107 Stat. 278	"Cave Creek Canyon Protection Act of 1993" withdraws lands within the Cave Creek Canyon drainage basin on the eastern slope of the Chiricahua Mountains from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

# DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1060.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 79 x 64 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights

Shows national forest boundaries, additions to and eliminations from the Coronado National Forest. Indicates lands "Transferred to Chiricahua National Forest" and lands "formerly Dragoon National Forest" which are one and the same. Identifies the lands "formerly Santa Catalina National Forest" and lands "formerly Santa Rita National Forest" that were merged with the Dragoon National Forest to establish the Coronado National Forest in 1908. Also shows towns, settlements, drainage, roads and railroads, lands grants, and military reservations. Inset: [Dragoon Mountains area]. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham; [traced by] F.D.B. – 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1204.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°40'—W109°40'/N32°40'—N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 79 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries and areas eliminated from the Coronado National Forest, namely, the former Baboquivari National Forest (1906-1908.) The Baboquivari National Forest, which merged with other small forests to form the Garces National Forest (1908-1911), which in turn was merged into the Coronado National Forest in 1911, is shown being restored to the public domain and eligible for "settlement and entry." Also shows national forest, land

grant, military reservation, and international boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, mines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows the lands of the former Garces National Forest that were added to the Coronado National Forest with the Proclamation of April 17, 1911. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA



Figure 30: Present-day Coronado National Forest. Colored numbers on the map next to each unit of the Coronado National Forest are keyed to the colored chart below. Chart shows the gradual growth of the Coronado National Forest from its beginning in 1908 to the dispersal of the lands of the Crook National Forest in 1953.

## Original Coronado National Forest, July 1, 1908.

- Dragoon National Forest, 1907-1908 (Transferred to the Chiricahua National Forest in 1910, added back to the Coronado National Forest in 1917 with the transfer of the Chiricahua to the Coronado)
- Santa Catalina National Forest, 1902-1908
- Santa Rita National Forest, 1902-1908 (Smaller Whetstone Mountains unit added to the Santa Rita in 1907)

# Original Garces National Forest, July 1, 1908 – Garces added to the Coronado National Forest July 1, 1911.

- Baboquivari National Forest, 1906-1908 (Approximate location, returned to the public domain in 1912)
- Huachuca National Forest, 1906-1908 5.
- Tumacacori National Forest, 1906-1908

# Original Chiricahua National Forest, July 1, 1908 – Chiricahua added to the Coronado National Forest July 1, 1917.

- 7. Chiricahua National Forest, 1902-1917
- 8. Peloncillo National Forest, 1906-1908 (Animas Unit on the Continental Divide in New Mexico deleted from the Coronado National Forest in 1951)

# Original Crook National Forest, created July 1, 1908 - Portions of Crook added to the Coronado July 1, 1953.

- 9. Galiuro Mountains Unit (Added to the Crook National Forest from public lands in 1910)
- 10. Mount Graham National Forest, 1902-1908
- 11. Santa Teresa Unit (Added from the public lands at the time the Crook was created in 1908)
- 12. Winchester Mountains Unit (Added to the Crook from the public lands in 1919

# Huachuca District of the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated June 5, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Executive Order] No. 4246. 1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 41 cm, folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures.

Shows portion of the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation designated by Executive Order as the "Huachuca District of the

Coronado National Forest" and to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Shows Fort Huachuca Military Reservation boundary, roads, railroads, settlements, county boundaries, and the 5,000 and 5,100-foot contours, the later forming the "Foot of Mountain" to the west of the built-up area of the fort. Holdings: LC; NA

# <u>Huachuca District of the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated July 31, 1925.</u>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Executive Order] No. 4278. 1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures.

Shows portion of the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation designated by Executive Order as the "Huachuca District of the Coronado National Forest" and to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Shows Fort Huachuca Military Reservation boundary, roads, railroads, settlements, county boundaries, and the 5,000 and 5,100-foot contours, the later forming the "Foot of Mountain" to the west of the built-up area of the fort. This map corrects township designations shown incorrectly on the map dated June 5, 1925. Holdings: LC; NA

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

# Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coronado Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; topography by U.S. Geological Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological survey; Oct., 1908. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°02'—W109°40'/N32°35'—N31°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 14 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition. Sheet number 14 covering the "Dragoon Mountains area" is planimetric. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey, (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Univ. of Wisconsin's editions, both black & white and colored, are incomplete. OCLC: 886420855

---- Another edition. Compiled by D.C. Harrison, 1909; [traced by] A.E.F. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 19 black and white sheets.

Holdings: Yale Univ.

# Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coronado (Animas Division) Folio, Arizona and New Mexico, District 3.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, August, 1923 from U.S.G.S. and G.L.O. surveys by J.J. Mangel; traced by F.R. Gilmore and B. Elliott; F.E. Landon, Chief Draftsman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°13' - W108°40'/N31°50' - N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 6 numbered sheets (28-33) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service facilities. Topography provided for national forest areas. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. Has coverage for the two units of the former Peloncillo National Forest 1) Peloncillo Mountains unit; 2) the Animas Mountains unit. 'Gila and Salt River Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NAL

OCLC: 33821902

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Chiricahua Folio</u> (1909) above for coverage of the Chiricahua Mountain area of the present-day Coronado National Forest in folio format.

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Crook Folio</u> (1909) sheets 7 –10 below for coverage of the Santa Teresa and Pinaleño (Graham) Mountain sections or the northern portion of the present-day Coronado National Forest in folio format.

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Garces Folio</u> (1908) below for coverage of the south western portion of the present-day Coronado National Forest in folio format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by U. S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, military reservation, land grant, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Shows the lands of the Chiricahua National Forest added in 1917. "Gila and Salt River and New Mexico Meridians."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 38222901

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised March 1919 and April 1922. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 119 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, military reservation, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River and New Mexico Meridians." Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 54454065

# <u>Coronado National Forest Showing Roads Leading to Chiricahua National Monument, 1926.</u> (Forest Visitor's map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca.1:1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 29 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Coronado National Forest shown in a cross-hatched pattern. Also shows location of the Chiricahua National Monument along with national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and Forest Service ranger stations.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chiricahua National Monument, Coronado National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Balanced rock formations."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 385 (January 1927), page 424.

Holdings: NA; NAL OCLC (Book): 71022097

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; revised at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Dec. 1926; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 367572134

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 17

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. O – U.S. Government Printing Office.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Show national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, game refuge, range reserve, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, arroyo or dry streambeds, and permanent streams. Includes "Key Map" of southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico showing roads, lands of the Coronado National Forest, state, and county boundaries, major towns, and railroads at about 1:2,225.000-scale.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Summer home in the pines." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1928."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 410 (February 1929), page 549.

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago: Museum of New Mexico; NA; NAL OCLC (Book): 71027111; (Map): 122343224

# <u>Coronado National Forest (Chiricahua Division), Arizona, 1929.</u> (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, N. Mex. from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and other surveys by L.I. Neiman; traced by L.I. Neiman, Sept. 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1929. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°30′ – W109°05′/N32°10′ – N31°30′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 65 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, lookouts, and other buildings. Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features in black. Very little topography shown outside the national forest boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 38222904

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by B. Elliot and C.G. Johnson; revised at Albuquerque, N.M., Nov. 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C., 9928 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, Indian Reservation, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Illinois; NA: NAL

OCLC: 38222905

#### Crook National Forest (Mt. Graham Division), Arizona, 1932. (Topographic map)

See under Crook National Forest for a complete citation of the Mt. Graham Division (including the Santa Teresa Mountains) later transferred to the Coronado National Forest in 1953.

# Coronado National Forest, Santa Rita Division, Arizona, 1932. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, May 1932 by L.I. Neiman; traced by L.I. Neiman.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. W111°00′ – W110°40′/N31°56′ – N31°34′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 152 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, lookouts, and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137388914

## Coronado National Forest (Santa Catalina Division), Arizona, 1933. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1932, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, March, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°00' – W110°23'/N32°38' – N32°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 99 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, lookouts, and other buildings. Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features in black. Very little topography shown outside the

national forest boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California,

Berkeley; NA OCLC: 38222906

## Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson; revised 1932 and 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, game refuge, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries together with towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 51909549

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; compilation revised at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, November 1931; traced at Regional Office 1932 by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson; tracing revised October 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12786 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, game refuge, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries together with towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Brigham Young Univ.; NA

OCLC: 367572567

# Coronado National Forest (Catalina Division), Arizona, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, March 1933; revised April 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°00' – W110°25'/N32°38' – N32°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 99 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, lookouts, and other buildings. Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features in black. Very little topography shown outside the national forest boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51783998

# Coronado National Forest (Chiricahua Division), Arizona, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman, September, 1928; revised by B. Elliott, October, 1938. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13934 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°30' – W109°05'/N32°10' – N31°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 65 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, lookouts, and other buildings. Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features in black. Very little topography shown outside the national forest boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico (East Half), 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Office of the Chief, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1939 at Regional Office by F.G.R. and B.D.A.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10' – W108°30'/N32°20' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 98 x 132 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, international, state, and county boundaries, as well as cities and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA OCLC (As a two map set): 137389050

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico (West Half), 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Office of the Chief, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1939 at Regional Office by F.G.R. and B.D.A. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°30' – W110°10'/N32°42' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 127 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, military reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, as well as cities and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA OCLC (As a two map set): 137389050

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; compilation revised at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, November, 1931; traced at Regional Office 1932 by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson; tracing revised 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, game refuge, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Hist Soc., Sou. Arizona Div.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Texas A & M; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 367572850

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona. (Forest Visitor's booklet and map) See Figure 22

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, N. Mex. United States Government Printing Office: 1942.

1942. 20 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a reenactment of the entrada of the Coronado expedition to the southwest during a pageant marking the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary (1941) of the expedition.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 576 (January 1943), page 13.

Holdings: NA; LC and 48 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 7726506; OCLC (map): 51997812

# ----- Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1942. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 3; F.G. Rawlins July 1941. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1942 - 457.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic grid. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

41 x 72 cm., folded into a 20-page booklet, 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows national forest, national monument, international, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, drainage, place names in black. Roads and road numbers, trails, Forest Service ranger stations, and improved forest camps in red. Also includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Coronado National Forest relative to the states of Arizona and New Mexico.

# Coronado National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1953. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; compilation revised at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, November, 1931; traced at Regional Office 1932 by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson; tracing revised 1941; [map updated to 1953].

1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°30' – W108°30'/N32°40' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, game refuge, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River

Meridian and New Mexico Principal Meridian." Indian Creek unit in New Mexico, eliminated in 1951, is not shown on this map.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

## Coronado National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona and New Mexico, 1959.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W111°20' – W108°55'/N33°05' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 84 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, points of interest and Forest Service special area boundaries are shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, recreation area, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, drainage features, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset, "Mount Lemmon Recreation Area, Pima Co., Arizona" scale ca. 1:90,000, key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico," and illustrations. Map shows the four northern units added to the Coronado National Forest (Santa Teresa, Galiuro, Winchester, and Pinaleño (Mt. Graham Mountain areas) from lands formerly administered by the Crook National Forest transferred to the Coronado in 1953 upon the discontinuation of the Crook. The map also marks the elimination of the Indian Creek (Animas Range) section in New Mexico east of the Peloncillo Mountains. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian in Arizona and on the New Mexico Principal Meridian in New Mexico.

Text, illustrations, and index to recreation areas on verso. Panel title: *Coronado National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a road through the desert with mountains in the background and saguaro cactus in the foreground.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Arizona State Library; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.; LC

OCLC: 10673629

# Hunters' Map, Chiricahua Mountains, Coronado National Forest, Arizona, 1962. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°28' – W109°02'/N32°12' – N31°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 38 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, trails, some place names shown in red; "live streams" shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, state and county boundaries, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, fences, springs, and tanks. Includes inset "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, Chiricahua Mountains, Coronado National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a mountain lion.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137359211

#### Coronado National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona and New Mexico, 1963.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W111°20' – W108°55'/N33°05' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 82 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, points of interest and Forest Service special area boundaries are shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, recreation area, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, drainage features and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset, "Mount Lemmon Recreation Area, Pima Co., Arizona" scale ca. 1:90,000, key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico," and illustrations. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian in Arizona and on the New Mexico Principal Meridian in New Mexico.

Text, illustrations, and index to recreation areas on verso. Panel title: *Coronado National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a road through the desert with mountains in the background and saguaro cactus in the foreground.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 51784137

## Chiricahua Mountains, Hunters' Map, Coronado National Forest, Arizona, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°28' – W109°02'/N32°12' – N31°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 38 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, trails, some place names shown in red; "live streams" shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, state and county boundaries, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, fences, springs, and tanks. Includes inset "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, Chiricahua Mountains, Coronado National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a mountain lion.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137359243

## Coronado National Forest (Chiricahua – Peloncillo Mtns.) Arizona and New Mexico, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1965, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps. Map reprinted in 1974.

1965. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W109°30' – W108°50'/N32°10' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; main roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, state and county boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the Chiricahua and Peloncillo Mtns districts in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian, New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 38222909

# Coronado National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona and New Mexico, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W111°26' – W108°55'/N33°05' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 84 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, points of interest and Forest Service special area boundaries are shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, recreation area, international, state, and county boundaries, populated places, drainage features, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset, "Mount Lemmon Recreation Area, Pima Co., Arizona" scale ca. 1:90,000, key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico," and illustrations. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian in Arizona and on the New Mexico Principal Meridian in New Mexico.

Text, black & white illustrations, and index to recreation areas on verso. Panel title: *Coronado National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a road through the desert with mountains in the background and saguaro cactus in the foreground.

Holdings: LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5673198

# Coronado National Forest (North Portion) Arizona, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1969. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W111°00' – W109°40'/N33°05' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, military reservation, national monument, international, and county boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, Includes "Key Map" showing the northern portion of the Coronado National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries

OCLC: 5680768

## Coronado National Forest (South Portion) Arizona, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1971 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps. \*GPO 783-261.

1972. Scale, ca 1:126,720. W111°30' – W109°50'/N32°05' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 133 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, military reservations, land grant, international, state, and county boundaries, unimproved roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the southern portion of the Coronado National Forest in relation to the states of Arizona and New Mexico. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid in New Mexico based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5673561

<u>Coronado National Forest (Chiricahua – Peoloncillo Mts.), Arizona and New Mexico, 1975.</u> (Forest Visitor's map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°30' – W108°45'/N32°09' – N31°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 64 cm., folded to 11 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; national monuments shown in pink; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, military reservation, wild area, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, dirt roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona and New Mexico highlighting the location of the three eastern sections of the Coronado National Forest as depicted on the map and recreation site information. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Map, Coronado National Forest (Dragoon Mts.), Arizona, 1975 at a scale of 1:126,720, recreation site index, and "Vicinity Map and U.S.G.S. [topographic map] index," text, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Coronado National Forest, Arizona. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forested mountain canyon. Map shows three units of the Coronado National Forest "Islands in the Sky," Dragoon Mtn. unit – Chiricahua Mtn. unit – Peloncillo Mtn. unit.

Holdings: LC and 56 other libraries

OCLC: 15858658

## CROOK NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1908-1953

President Ulysses S. Grant personally appointed General George Crook, U.S. Army, (1828-1890) in charge of the Arizona Territory, where, beginning in 1871, he waged a successful campaign to force the Apache Nation onto reservations. The hallmarks of this campaign, as of his broader general career, were Crook's extensive use of Indian scouts, his relentless pursuit of Indians on their own territory and his readiness to negotiate rather than force conflict. The Crook National Forest takes its name from General Crook who operated in the area in which it was located. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Crook National Forest were located in Safford, Arizona throughout the Crook National Forest's 45 year history.

The lands of the Pinal Mountains National Forest (1905 – 1908), absorbed by the Tonto National Forest in January of 1908, were transferred to establish the Crook National Forest six months later on July 1, 1908. The lands of former Pinal National Forest were then transferred back to the Tonto National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Crook National Forest in October of 1953. Arizona was not a state subject to the Fulton Amendment of 1907 which prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in several western states. In 1908, public lands in the Santa Teresa Mountains were withdrawn from entry for the first time and included in the newly established Crook National Forest. In 1910, the large Galiuro Mountains area were withdrawn from the public domain and added to the Crook National Forest as were the Winchester Mountains in 1919. Congress added Arizona and New Mexico to the list of states subject to the Fulton Amendment in 1926.

First set aside by the Forest Service in 1932, the 52,717 acre Galiuro Primitive Area was soon reclassed as a Wild Area under the U-2 regulations of 1939 on June 19, 1940. After the discontinuation of the Crook National Forest in 1953, management of the Galiuro Mountains portion of the Crook passed to the Coronado National Forest along with the Galiuro Wilderness. The Wilderness Act of 1964 conferred wilderness status on the Galiuro Mountains and the wilderness was enlarged to 76,317 acres under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984. The 124,117 acre Superstition Wilderness was created on May 17, 1940, the first and only wilderness area under the U1 regulations of 1939 that specified that areas of 100,000 acres or more be designated wilderness. The Superstition Wilderness never included lands of the Crook National

Forest although the boundary ended at the Tonto-Crook National Forest line. But with the expansion of the Superstition Wilderness under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 to 159,757 acres, the wilderness area now includes lands on its far eastern side that were formerly part of the Pinal Mountains of the Crook National Forest.

# ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1	*Proclamation 816, 35 Stat. 2194	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by Mount Graham and Tonto National Forests. Santa Teresa Mtn. area added from the public lands. Other lands eliminated.
2) 1909, August 27	Executive Order 1125	Total area at establishment: 788,624 acres. Land parcels in five separate Townships
3) 1910, September 26	*Proclamation 1089, 36 Stat. 2747	eliminated, for a total of 8,731 acres. Land added from Apache National Forest, formerly a part of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation. Portion transferred to the Tonto National Forest. Galiuro Mtn. area added from the
4) 1912, February 17 (effective March 1, 1912)	Executive Order 1477	public lands. Other lands eliminated. Area increased to 1,025,000 gross acres. Lands of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation transferred to the Crook National Forest by Proclamation 1089 restored to the Indian Reservation.
5) 1917, March 21	*Proclamation 1362, 40 Stat. 1647	Area reduced to 890,600 gross acres. Land added and land eliminated. Area reduced to 885,000 gross acres.
6) 1919, August 6	*Proclamation 1533, 41 Stat. 1765	Winchester Mountains section added from the public lands. Area increased to
7) 1921, April 15	Executive Order 3435	913,725 gross acres. SE ¼ of Section 29 and Sections 32 & 33 of T. 1 N., R. 15 E.,, Gila and Salt River
8) 1921, December 24	Executive Order 3599	Meridian, eliminated. 86.82 acres eliminated in Section 3 of T. 2 S., R. 12 E., and 36.85 acres eliminated in Section 35 of T. 1 S., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian,
9) 1924, May 29	Public Law 68-154, 43 Stat. 242	for townsite purposes. Recreation area authorized in the Crook National Forest (under county jurisdiction for the benefit of the town of
10) 1925, January 23	*Proclamation 1728, 43 Stat. 1984	Globe), not to exceed 640 acres. Land added from Apache National Forest in Arizona south of the Mogollon Rim (Clifton Division.) Area of the Crook National Forest increased to 1,430,592 gross acres.
11) 1929, April 9	Executive Order 5092	36 acres eliminated in Section 35 of T. 1 S., R. 12 E., and in Section 3 of
12) 1930, July 25	Executive Order 5404	T. 2 S., R. 12 E., for townsite purposes. Land eliminated in Section 35 of T. 1 S., R. 12 E., and in Section 3 of T. 2 S.,
13) 1931, May 11	Executive Order 5618	R. 12 E., for townsite purposes.  Land eliminated in Section 3 of T. 2 S.,  P. 12 E. for townsite purposes.
14) 1953, October 23 (effective July 1, 1953)	Public Land Order 924 18 Federal Register 6823	R. 12 E., for townsite purposes. Forest abolished; lands distributed among the Coronado, Gila, and Tonto National Forests. Area at the time of discontinuation: 1,452,483 gross acres.

corrected.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

## Crook National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 816.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:410,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundaries and drainage divides forming National Forest boundaries, "All Mt. Graham National Forest," "Part of Tonto National Forest, Proclamation of Jan. 13, 1908," "Additions" (Santa Teresa Mountains area), and "Eliminations" to establish the new Crook National Forest in Arizona. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51948140

# Crook National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 26, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1089.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and drainage direction arrows.

Shows national forest boundary and drainage divides forming national forest boundaries, additions to the Crook National Forest (Galiuro Mountains area), and "Lands transferred to Tonto National Forest." Also shows lands that were "Part of White Mt. Apache Indian Reservation included in Apache National Forest, Mar. 2, 1908 and hereby transferred to Crook National Forest." "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Crook National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 21, 1917.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1362.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 maps side by side on one sheet, 39 x 74 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundary, "Additions" and "Eliminations" to the Crook National Forest. Also shows Forest Service installations and facilities, sawmills, cabins, corals, rivers, lakes, and streams. Land eliminations centered on the area surrounding the Miami – Globe mining area. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 38194635

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1919: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 6, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, April, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by A.C. Schach and F.E. Landon; traced by A.C. Schach and F.E. Landon. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps on one sheet, 64 x 116 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

[Western Division]. W111°30′ – W110°30′/N34°00′ – N33°00′ Black & white map, 48 x 53 cm. No changes to forest boundaries in the Miami – Globe area.

[Eastern Division]. W110°40' – W109°20'/N33°10'—N 32°10'. Color map, 48 x 56 cm. Shows a square mile addition east of Fort Grant and the addition of the Winchester Mountains area to Crook National Forest in a patterned red screen.

Maps show national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

These maps are standard Forest Service administration maps at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1533. Holdings: LC; NA

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 23, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 90 x 78 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Western Division. Compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Aug., 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.J. Mangel; traced by J.J. Mangel and B. Elliott. W111°30' - W110°20'/N33°53' - N33°00'. Black &

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

white map, 43 x 46 cm. No changes to National Forest boundaries shown in the Miami – Globe area.

**Eastern Division.** Compiled at District Office, 1918 and 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, traced by A.C. Schach, F.E. Landon, and F.E. Washburn. W110°40' – W108°50'/N33°40' – N32°18'. Color map, 67 x 73 cm.

Shows lands "Transferred from the Apache National Forest to the Crook National Forest" in a patterned red screen. The entire southern portion of the Apache National Forest south of the Mogollon Rim transferred to the Crook National Forest by this proclamation. Map shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Proclamation 1728 is entitled, *Apache, Crook and Datil National Forests, Arizona and New Mexico* with one page of text and three maps, one for each of the national forests affected in one publication. This citation is only for the Crook National Forest map from that publication. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

This map are standard Forest Service administration maps at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1728.

Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Crook Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°15' – W110°45'/N33°50' – N33°10' (Pinal Mountains – western area only.) Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures and spot heights (contour interval 200 and 500 feet.)

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Western (Pinal Mountains) portion shown on sheets 1 through 6 with geographic coordinates (as above) and a contour interval of 200 feet. Eastern (Mount Graham) portion shown on sheets 7 through 10 without geographic coordinates with a contour interval of 500 feet. "Gila and Salt River Mer. and Base." See also "Mt. Graham Folio" (1907) below for an earlier 3 sheet version of this part of the Crook (after 1953 the Coronado) National Forest.

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Univ. of Wisconsin's edition incomplete.

OCLC: 886544636

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Apache Folio</u> (1909) above for coverage of the Clifton Division part of the Crook National Forest between 1925 and 1953 and now part of the present-day Apache National Forest in folio format.

# U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# <u>Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1921.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, April, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by A.C. Schach and F.E. Landon; traced by A.C. Schach and F.E. Landon; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps on one sheet, 46 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

[Western Division]. W111°30' – W110°30'/N34°00' – N33°00'. Black & white. 46 x 44 cm.

[Eastern Division]. W110°40' – W109°20'/N33°10' – N32°10'. Black & white. 46 x 55 cm. Maps show national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: LC

## Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1925, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps on 1 sheet, 90 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

**Western Division.** Compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Aug., 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.J. Mangel; traced by J.J. Mangel and B. Elliott. W111°30' – W110°20'/N33°53' – N33°00'. 1 map,

43 x 46 cm.

**Eastern Division.** Compiled at District Office, 1918 and 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, traced by A.C. Schach, F.E. Landon, and F.E. Washburn. W110°40′ – W108°50′/N33°40′ – N32°18′. 1 map, 67 x 73 cm.

Maps show national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: LC; NAL

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1926, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, May, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253.440. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other Forest Service improvements. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Uninterrupted map showing the full geographic extent of the Crook National Forest.

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Harvard Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 49981528

# Crook National Forest (Clifton Division), Arizona, 1928. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S. and G.L.O. surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, Nov., 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1928. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°30′ – W109°00′/N33°35′ – N32°55′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 79 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest and mining claim boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service ranger stations and other improvements, contour lines in brown, water features shown in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." The Clifton Division was destined to be transferred back to the Apache National Forest (via the Gila National Forest) in 1958. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

OCLC: 38222910

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Dec., 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Univ. of Chicago; Michigan State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 38222911

# Crook National Forest (Mt. Graham Division), Arizona, 1932. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S. G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W110°10' – W109°40'/N32°50' – N32°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 86 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, county, and mining claim boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service ranger stations and other improvements. Contour lines in brown; water features shown in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; NA OCLC: 38222912

# Crook National Forest, Arizona. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region; prepared by Regional Forester, Albuquerque, N. Mex. O U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:525,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 48 cm, folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, roads,

railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, cabins and recreation areas, rivers and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the state of Arizona highlighting the location of the Crook National Forest relative to the state's major cities, roads, and highways.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Giant firs" being a view of a stand of timber with three mounted forest rangers at their base. Author information provided from information printed on the panel title. Title panel also has, "Issued 1932."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 449 (May 1932), page 932.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 222310988

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., December, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman; revised by F.G.R., 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38222913

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, December, 1930 from G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman; corrected August, [19]37, by F.G.R.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 1 map on two sheets, 160 x 190 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley (photocopy)

OCLC: 38996280

# Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, December, 1930 from G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman; revised August, 1937, by F.G.R. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13262 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA

OCLC: 38141872

# Crook National Forest (Clifton Division), Arizona, 1938. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys October 1927 by Fred E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott 1937-8; revised 1938. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13874 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°30' – W109°00'/N33°35' – N32°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 78 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, mining claim, state and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service ranger stations and other improvements, contour lines in brown, water features shown in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

OCLC: 137389064

## Crook National Forest, Arizona, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, December, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman; F.E. Landon, Chief Draftsman; revised 1941. The Smith-Brooks Press, Denver.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10427308

# [Crook National Forest, Arizona, North Sheet, 1949]. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, December, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman; F.E. Landon, Chief Draftsman; revised 1941]; corrected 3/3/49 E.W.J.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°55' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 81 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Supplied title. Author information supplied from South Sheet.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

# [Crook National Forest, Arizona, South Sheet, 1949]. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, December, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by L.I. Neiman; F.E. Landon, Chief Draftsman; revised 1941; [corrected 3/3/49 E.W.J.]

1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20' – W109°00'/N33°00' – N32°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 76 x 176 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Supplied title. Latest correction date supplied from the North Sheet.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

## DATIL NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1908-1931

The Datil National Forest was named for the Datil Mountains in west central New Mexico. The word, "datil" is Spanish for the word, date. There are two possible explanations for this word being used by the Spanish. The first is that the seed pod of the broad-leafed yucca that grows in the area resembled dates or, the Spanish applied the name to the fruit of the prickly pear cactus (Julyan, p. 105.)

New Mexico was not a state subject to the Fulton Amendment of 1907, which prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in several western states. Over one million acres of public lands in the Datil Mountains, the namesake of this national forest, were added by the Proclamation of February 23, 1909, some months after the Datil National Forest had been established. More public lands, this time in the Luera Mountains were added to the Datil National forest in 1910. Congress added Arizona and New Mexico to the list of states subject to the Fulton Amendment in 1926.

Executive Order 5752 of December 3, 1931, first transferred a portion of lands from the Datil National Forest to the Manzano National Forest and then changed the name of the Manzano National Forest to the Cibola (See Figure 8). The remaining lands of the Datil National Forest were transferred to the Gila National Forest three weeks later on December 24, 1931 removing the Datil National Forest from the map. Initially, Silver City, New Mexico served as the forest supervisor's headquarters but was moved to Magdalena, New Mexico in September of 1908, where they remained until Datil National Forest's discontinuation in 1931.

## ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 18	*Proclamation 812, 35 Stat. 2191	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Gila
		National Forest and from public lands.
		Total gross acres: 1,255,883.
2) 1909, February 23	*Proclamation 851, 35 Stat. 2230	Magdalena National Forest (578,445
		acres) and other public lands in the

		Gallinas Mountains (1,035,560 acres) added. Area increased to 2,869,888 gross acres.
3) 1910, June 7	*Proclamation 1044, 36 Stat. 2704	Land (including the Luera Mountains area) added and other land eliminated.  Area increased to 2,957,801 gross acres.
4) 1915, August 25	Proclamation 1309, 39 Stat. 1746	40 acres of land eliminated in Section 18, (NE ¼ of the SE ¼) T. 8 S., R. 11 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian.
5) 1916, July 3	Executive Order 2415	219.23 acres of land eliminated in Section 30 of T. 8 S., R. 7 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian.
6) 1921, March 3	*Proclamation 1587, 41 Stat. 1816	Land transferred to and from the Gila National Forest. Other lands added and eliminated. Total gross acreage now stands at 2,963,720.
7) 1925, January 23	*Proclamation 1728, 43 Stat. 1984	Land transferred to Apache National Forest. Area reduced to 1,894,157 acres.
8) 1931, December 3	Executive Order 5752	Land transferred to Manzano National Forest. Manzano National Forest name changed to the Cibola National Forest.
9) 1931, December 24	Executive Order 5765	Forest abolished; all remaining lands transferred to the Gila National Forest. Area just before abolishment: 1,890,800 gross acres.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Datil National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective June 18, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 812.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:365,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and national monument boundaries, areas "Formerly part of Gila National Forest," "Additions [to Datil National Forest] from public lands," and [drainage] "divide forming National Forest boundary" Also shows location of Gila Cliff-Dwellings National Monument. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA

#### Datil National Forest, New Mexico: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 23, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 851.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps. **Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts):** 46 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Western portion of the Datil National Forest showing lands added to the National Forest from the public lands. No relief shown except for drainage direction arrows.

**Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts):** 37 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Eastern portion of the Datil National Forest showing lands added formerly in the public domain and lands added that were once administered by the Magdalena National Forest (formerly the Magdalena and San Mateo National Forests) and now part of the Datil National Forest. Lands added from the public domain include the Datil Mountains area and their nearby neighbors, the Gallinas Mountains.

Maps show populated places, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC

# Datil National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 7, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1044.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps. **Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts):** 66 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Western portion of the Datil National Forest showing lands eliminated and lands added to the national forest. No relief shown except for drainage direction arrows.

Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts): 62 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Eastern portion of the Datil National Forest showing lands eliminated and lands added (including the Luera Mountain addition) to the National Forest. Relief shown by hachures.

Maps show populated places, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 3, 1921.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10'-W106°50'/N34°30' - N33°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 95 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries. Land additions and eliminations, lands "Transferred from the Datil N.F. to the Gila N.F." and lands "Transferred from the Gila N.F. to the Datil N.F." in patterned red color. Also shows roads, trails, railroads, settlements and ranches, Forest Service administrative facilities, springs and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1587.

Holdings: LC; NA

# Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 25, 1925

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' - W106°50'/N34°30' - N33°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs and drainage features. Highlights lands "Transferred to the Apache National Forest from the Datil National Forest." Proclamation 1728 is entitled, Apache, Crook and Datil National Forests, Arizona and New Mexico with one page of text and three maps, one for each of the national forests affected in one publication. This citation is only for the Datil National Forest map from that publication. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1728.

Holdings: LC; NA

## Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Dec. 3, 1931.

For complete citation see above under Cibola National Forest (Executive Order No. 5752)

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Dec. 24, 1931.

For complete citation see below under Gila National Forest (Executive Order No. 5765)

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

# Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Datil Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°02' - W107°08'/N34°20' - N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mexico Prin. Meridian and Base."

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society

Library.

OCLC: 886546093

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# **Datil National Forest (Temporary Base Map), 1915.** (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture]; Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 1 map on 2 sheets, each sheet 102 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, transportation routes, ranches, and water sources. "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 819747952

# **Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1919, East Half.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°00' – W106°50'/N34°37' – N33°07'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 140 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines

OCLC: 39501137

# Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1919, West Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°10′ – W108°00′/N34°30′ – N33°10′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 140 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# **Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1919.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10′ – W106°50′/N34°30′ – N33°08′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Michigan Univ.; NA

OCLC: 39501100

# <u>Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1921, East Half.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised March 4, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°00' – W106°50'/N34°30' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 132 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# **Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1921, West Half.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised March 4, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°10' – W108°00'/N34°37' – N33°07'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 131 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# **Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1921.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised March 4, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' – W106°50'/N34°30' – N33°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC

# **<u>Datil National Forest, New Mexico.</u>** (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by B. Elliott, Feb. 1924. Government Printing Office. 1924. Scale, ca. 1:625,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township& Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 27 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest boundaries, main roads and railroads, settlements, Forest Service administrative locations, and major streams.

Three panels of text and photographs on verso along with panel title page. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Alabama Creek Canyon near Ojo Caliente, Datil National Forest." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.

Holdings: LC; NA

# **<u>Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1925.</u>** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' – W106°50'/N34°30' – N33°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $66 \times 96$  cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

# **<u>Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1928.</u>** (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern District. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1929. 1929. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township& Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national monument, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, improved motor highways and secondary roads, permanent streams, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of west central New Mexico highlighting the national forests in both New Mexico and adjacent areas in Arizona in relation to roads, towns, rivers, and railroads.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 412 (April 1929), page 818.

Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 12921586

## **Datil National Forest, New Mexico, 1930.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.Mex., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, March, 1930; traced by B. Elliott. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' – W106°50'/N34°30' – N33°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, national monument, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranches, springs and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Michigan; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 12921586

# DIXIE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA – NEVADA -UTAH 1905-Present (abbreviated to 1924)

This abbreviated administrative history of the Dixie National Forest is included because this District 4 national forest administered lands in the Arizona Strip north of the Grand Canyon, an area now a part of the Southwestern Region. The Dixie had transferred all of its land in Arizona to the Kaibab National Forest, like the Dixie, an Intermountain District forest, in 1924 and there ends the involvement of the Dixie National Forest in Arizona and Region 3. The story of national forest lands in the Arizona Strip continues in the Kaibab National Forest after 1924. The Kaibab National Forest, including lands formerly part of the Dixie National Forest, became part of the Southwestern Region from the Intermountain Region in 1934.

"Since pioneer days the term "Dixie" has been applied to Utah's southwestern section that has much warmer year-round temperatures in comparison to the rest of the state" (Van Cott, p. 112.) The Dixie National Forest as initially proclaimed in 1905 managed only lands in the state of Utah. It became a two state forest with lands in both Utah and Arizona starting with large addition of Arizona lands in 1908. (See Figure 31 below) In 1916 with the transfer of the Toiyabe National Forest's Moapa Division to the Dixie National Forest, the Dixie became a three state forest, administering lands in Nevada in addition to Utah and Arizona. Over the next two decades the Dixie National Forest eventually returned to being an exclusively a Utah forest. First, the Dixie released its Arizona lands in 1924 when the Mt. Trumbull Division of the Dixie National Forest was transferred to the Kaibab National Forest, and next, in 1937, when its Moapa Division in Nevada was transferred to the Nevada National Forest.

It is interesting to note that the Arizona lands administered by the Dixie National Forest, namely the Parashant and Mt. Trumbull units in the Arizona Strip north of the Colorado River (see Figure 2 above and Figure 31 below) were returned to the public domain to be managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. This same area once a part of the Dixie National Forest of over a million acres on the lower Shivwits Plateau are now jointly managed by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Grand Canyon – Parashant National Monument, proclaimed on January 11, 2000 by President Clinton (Proclamation 7265), has within its boundaries the Mt. Trumbull Wilderness, Mt. Logan Wilderness, the Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness, and a portion of the Paiute Wilderness, all established under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and administered by the Bureau of Land Management as part of the agency's National Wilderness Preservation System lands.

Until 1919 when they moved to Cedar City, Utah, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Dixie National Forest had been located in St. George, Utah. Cedar City has served as the headquarters of the Dixie National Forest ever since. The Mukuntuweap National Monument, established on the public lands by Proclamation 877 of July 31, 1909 was later incorporated into the Zion National Monument on March 18, 1918, and the area given national park status in 1919. Even though the establishment of the Zion National Monument and Park did not affect the borders of any national forest, it is provided here as supplementary information due to Zion's proximity to the Dixie National Forest.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY TO 1924**

1)	1905, September 25	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3147	Established Forest Reserve on 465,920 gross acres exclusively in Utah.
2)	1908, May 22	*Proclamation 809, 35 Stat. 2187	626,800 acres added in Arizona. 1,600 acres eliminated in T. 39 S., R. 13 W. Salt Lake Meridian in Utah. Forest acreage now stands at 1,091,120 gross acres. The Dixie National Forest now includes lands in both Utah and Arizona. See Figure 31 below.
3)	1909, February 10	*Proclamation 840, 35 Stat. 2221	Land added (11,545 acres) in Utah portion only. Area increased to 1,102,655 gross acres. 1911 resurvey measures the Dixie National Forest at 1,067,000 gross acres.
4)	1909, July 31	*Proclamation 877, 36 Stat. 2498	Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed. First reservation of lands for the future Zion National Park.
5)	1913, March 1	*Proclamation 1231, 37 Stat. 1773	127,575 acres added and 129,485 acres eliminated in Utah portion only. Area reduced to 1,065,090 gross acres.
6)	1916, May 10	Executive Order 2380	Moapa Division (former Las Vegas and Charleston National Forests) of the Toiyabe National Forest transferred to the Dixie National Forest. Dixie

		National Forest now manages lands in three states.
7) 1916, May 10	*Proclamation 1334, 39 Stat. 1781	Parashont Division (Shivwits/Mount Dellenbaugh
		area) eliminated and Mt. Trumbull area severely
		reduced in Arizona. Proclamation also repeats the
		transfer of the Moapa Division of the Toiyabe National
		Forest in Nevada to the Dixie National Forest found in
		Executive Order 2380 issued on the same day. Area
		reduced to 766,920 gross acres.
8) 1918, March 18	*Proclamation 1435, 40 Stat. 1760	Zion National Monument established.
9) 1918, July 12	*Proclamation 1465, 40 Stat. 1805	Land added in Utah and land eliminated in Utah
•		and Nevada. Area reduced to 547,231 gross acres.
10) 1919, November 19	Public Law 66-83, 41 Stat. 356	Zion National Monument elevated to National Park
		status.
11) 1922, February 14	Executive Order 3636	Western Division of the Sevier National Forest,
(effective July 1, 1922)		Utah added upon the Sevier's discontinuation.
		Acreage increased to 966,936 gross acres.
12) 1924, March 18	Executive Order 3972	Mount Trumbull Division transferred to the
,		Kaibab National Forest, Arizona. Area reduced
		to 949,256 gross acres. Dixie National Forest no
		longer administers lands in Arizona. However,
		lands in the Arizona Strip are still administered by
		the Intermountain District (Region 4) until 1934
		when the Kaibab National Forest was moved to the
		Southwestern Region's jurisdiction.

National Forest novy manages lands in three states

#### MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Dixie National Forest, Arizona and Utah: [Diagram forming part of a Proclamation dated May 22, 1908].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 809.

1908. Scale ca. 1:445,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forest boundary and additions of two new land units to the Dixie National Forest in Arizona, both north of the Colorado River, an area, at this time (1908), administered by District 4: (1) a larger western addition called the Parashont Division (Shivwits/Mt. Dellenbaugh area) and (2) a smaller eastern portion called the Mt. Trumbull Division. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA See Figure 31 below

OCLC: 51948268

# Dixie National Forest, Arizona and Utah: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 10, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 840.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:445,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries in Arizona and Utah, the course of the Colorado River, principal mountain peaks in Arizona (Mt. Trumbull and Shivwits/Mt. Dellenbaugh areas), and location of the Grand Wash Cliffs. "Additions" of lands to the Dixie National Forest as ordered though this Proclamation occur only in the Utah portion of the forest. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." "Salt Lake Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

### Mukuntuweap National Monument, Utah: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 31, 1909].

Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Fred Dennett, Commissioner. [Proclamation No. 877]. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the boundary of the proclaimed Mukuntuweap National Monument and the course of the North Fork, Virgin River as it exits Zion canyon. Map is subtitled, "Embracing Sections, 3,4,5,6,8,9,10,14,15,16,21,22,23,26,27,28,33 and 34 in T. 40. S., R. 10; and all of the Mukuntuweap canyon in T. 41 S., R. 10 all west of the Salt Lake Meridian." While the creation of the national monument did not affect national forest land in the area, it was the first reservation of lands by the federal government for the future Zion National Park close to the Dixie National Forest.

Holdings: LC

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## Dixie National Forest, Utah and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1913.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1231.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet. 72 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries in Arizona and Utah "Additions" to and "Eliminations" of lands in the Dixie National Forest as ordered by this Proclamation occur only in the Utah portion of the forest. Utah map has three insets showing in detail the land eliminations in T. 39 S., R. 16 W. (2) and in T. 40 S., R.16 W (1.) "Salt Lake Meridian, Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

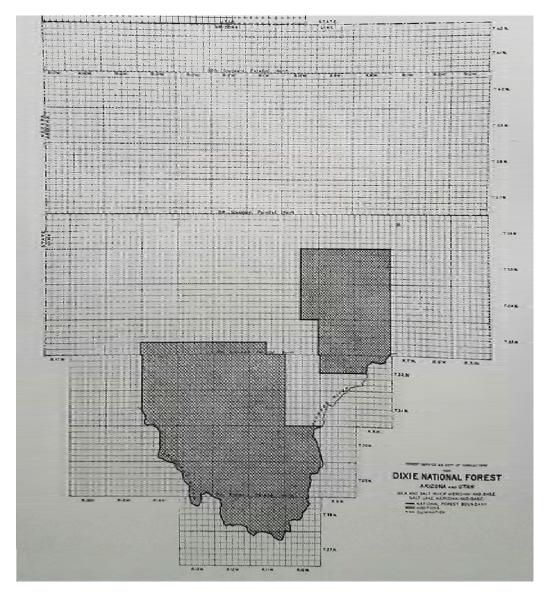


Figure 31: Arizona portion of the map/diagram attached to Proclamation 809 of May 22, 1908 showing the two large areas in Arizona north of the Colorado River (larger western section of the Parashont Division – Shivwits/Mt. Dellenbaugh area – and a smaller eastern portion called the Mt. Trumbull Division) totaling 626,800 acres. Parashont Division was eliminated and the Mt. Trumbull Division greatly reduced by Proclamation 1334 of May 10, 1916.

Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 10, 1916.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1334. 1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 68 x 79 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, lands transferred from the Toiyabe National Forest to the Dixie National Forest (former Moapa National Forest, made up of the former Charleston and Vegas National Forests), and lands eliminated (the entire Parashont Division [Shivwits – Mt. Dellenbaugh area] and the majority of lands in the Mt.

Trumbull Division.) No land changes were ordered by this Proclamation in the Utah Division of the Dixie National Forest. Maps also show settlements, roads, railroads, drainage patterns, and springs. Utah Division has an enlarged inset maps of T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Sec. 3 showing National Forest boundaries. Contents: Moapa Division, Nevada, Mt. Diablo Meridian. - Utah Division, Utah, Salt Lake Meridian. - Parashort Division, Arizona [joined with] Mt. Trumbull Division, Arizona, Gila and Salt Lake Meridian. Holdings: LC; NA

## Utah (Washington County), Zion National Monument: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 18, 1918.

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. [Proclamation] No. 1435.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows "National Monument boundary embracing approximately 120 sq. miles or 76,000 acres," surveyed and unsurveyed land lines, settlements, roads, and streams. Principal natural features are named. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Proclamation establishes Zion National Monument incorporating Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909. Later established as Zion National Park on November 19, 1919. Holdings: LC

# Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 12, 1918. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1465.

1918. Scale, ca 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 68 x 58 cm., folded to 34, 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, "Additions" to the Dixie National Forest (Utah Division only) and "Eliminations" (Utah and Moapa Divisions only), as well as settlements, roads, railroads, drainage, and springs. Utah Division maps has enlarged inset of T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Sec. 25 showing detail of land eliminations and T. 39 S., R. 16 W., Sec. 3 showing detail of national forest boundary with no changes. Land eliminations in the Moapa Division include all lands of the former Vegas National Forest and most land surrounding Charleston Peak in the former Charleston National Forest (Vegas and Charleston National Forests merged to form the Moapa National Forest on January 21, 1909 with Proclamation No. 833.) Contents: Utah Division, Utah, Salt Lake Meridian. – Mt. Trumbull Division, Arizona, Gila and Salt River Meridian. - Moapa Division, Nevada, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA

# Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona [Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1 1922].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov., 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on one sheet, 53 x 110 cm., folded to 29 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

In red, shows area "Transferred to the Dixie N.F. from the Sevier N.F. by Ex. Or. Dated Feb. 14,1922, effective date July 1, 1922. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."

**Moapa Division:** W116°00' – W115°10'/N36°30' – N36°00'. 35 x 41 cm.

**Utah Division:** W114°03' – W113°05'/N37°40' – N37°00'. 54 x 66 cm.

**Mt. Trumbull Division:** W113°15' – W113°05'/N36°23' – N36°18'. 12 x 16 cm.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes made by Executive Order No. 3636, adding the western half of the Sevier National Forest to the Dixie National Forest after the discontinuation of the Sevier.

Holdings: NA

# U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Dixie Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Apr., 1909. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. (Utah portion) W114°00' - W113°15'/N37°40' - N37°15'. (Arizona portion) W113°47 - W113°05'

/N36°25' - N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Sheets 1 through 7 cover the Utah portion of the Dixie National Forest and

incorrectly names the "Gila and Salt River Meridian" as governing its public land grid – it should be the Salt Lake Meridian. Sheets 8 through 15 cover the Arizona portion of the Dixie National Forest [Arizona Strip – north of the Colorado River] and incorrectly names the "Salt Lake Meridian" as governing its public land grid – it should be the Gila and Salt River Meridian. The atlas shows no Forest Service improvements in the Arizona portion of the Dixie National Forest.

Reference: 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: NA, LC, YA, NAL

OCLC: 886547985

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# The Dixie Forest Reserve, Utah. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1904.

1904. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 84 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Map shows the boundaries of the future Dixie National Forest proclaimed with the same boundaries as in 1905, along with settlements, roads, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Salt Lake Meridian. National Archives also has a copy hand colored to show locations of commercial timber, woodland, brushland, and cultivated lands. At this point, the Dixie National Forest includes lands only in Utah.

Holdings: NA

## **Dixie National Forest, Utah Division.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1915; compiled from G.L.O. surveys; additional data furnished by Supervisor; E.A.L.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 64 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Salt Lake Meridian."

Holdings: NA

## Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov. 1917 from U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman.

1918. Scale, ca 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 55 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. **Moapa Division – Utah Division – Mt. Trumbull Division**. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 38162106

## Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Nov. 1917 from U.S.G.S., C. & G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1922. Scale, ca 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps on one sheet, 55 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, drainage, and springs. **Moapa Division – Utah Division – Mt. Trumbull Division**. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."

Holdings: Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas

OCLC: 39864301

## Dixie National Forest, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, 1923. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C. B. Noyes; traced at Washington Office by C. B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, ranches, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Insets at the same scale as the main map:

Mt. Trumbull Division, Arizona, Mohave Co. – Moapa Division, Nevada, Clark Co. Map shows the results of the addition of the entire Sevier National Forest which doubled the size of the Dixie National Forest in 1922. "Mt. Diablo, Salt Lake, and Gila and Salt River Meridians."

Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.: LC: NA: NAL

OCLC: 367575932

## <u>Dixie National Forest, Nevada and Utah, 1924.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C. B. Noyes; traced at Washington Office by C. B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°05' – W112°20'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 103 x 132 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, ranches, drainage, and springs. Inset at the same scale as the main map: Moapa Division, Nevada, Clark Co. The absence of an inset for the Mt. Trumbull Division (as found on the 1923 map) confirms that this map was drafted after Executive Order 3972 of March 18, 1924 which transferred the Mt. Trumbull Division, Dixie National Forest to the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, ending the Dixie National Forest's land holdings in Arizona. "Mt. Diablo and Salt Lake Meridians."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 38222916

## DRAGOON NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1907-1908

This national forest takes its name from the Dragoon Mountains that were included in its boundaries, east of Wilcox, Arizona. The name of the mountains and the nearby strategic Dragoon Pass were named after a United States Dragoon regiment stationed in the area (Barnes, p. 134.) Benson, Arizona was the location for the forest supervisor's headquarters. The short-lived national forest was made a part of the newly formed Coronado National Forest in 1908 only to be transferred two years later to the Chiricahua National Forest. The area was returned to the Coronado National Forest in 1917 when the entire Chiricahua National Forest was absorbed by the Coronado. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. Deep in the center of the Dragoon Mountains lies Cochise Stronghold, the rugged canyon that served the famous Apache Indian leader, as a refuge against his enemies.

## ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, May 25 \*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2135 Established National Forest on 69,120

acres.

2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 90 (effective July 1, 1908)

Executive Order 908 Combined with the Santa Catalina and the Santa Rita National Forests to

establish the Coronado National Forest.

# DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

## Dragoon National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 25, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.

Shows Dragoon National Forest boundary. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51988677

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coronado Folio</u> (1908 & 1909) above. The lands of the Dragoon National Forest were included in the Coronado Folio on sheet 14. This sheet is planimetric while the other sheets in this folio are all topographic. This was no doubt due to the absence of U.S. Geological Survey topographic mapping of the Dragoon Mountains and to the merger of the Dragoon National Forest into the Coronado National Forest occurring in the middle of the compilation stage of the folios.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

# GALLINAS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1906-1908

Named for the mountain peak which it completely surrounds, the lands of the original Gallinas National Forest are now a part of the Cibola National Forest in its Mountainair Ranger District after being administered by the Lincoln National Forest between 1908 and 1958. While part of the Lincoln National Forest, Proclamation 860 of March 2, 1909 order the enlargement of the Gallinas Division to the northwest in the Mesa de los Jumanos by 81,187 acres. This addition gave the Gallinas unit its odd shape. The name "Gallinas" comes from the Spanish for chicken or hen, but Julyan (p. 143) says that in New Mexico it usually refers to *gallina de la tierra* or the wild turkey. The forest was headquartered in Capitan, New Mexico, the same location as the headquarters of the Lincoln National Forest, for its two years as an independent national forest.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3243	Established Forest Reserve with a gross area of 39,440 acres.
2) 1907, April 15	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2122	39,040 acres of public land added surrounding the former forest area and more than doubling the size of the forest.
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Forest abolished; all 78,480 acres transferred to the Lincoln National Forest.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Gallinas Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Shows forest reserve centered on Gallinas Peak, with its boundary, along with settlements and railroads. In lower margin, center: "28°45' West from Washington. Indicates location of the 34th parallel. Includes legend of five blank boxes. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line."

Holdings: LC; NA

# <u>Gallinas National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 15, 1907.</u> See Figure 32

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 37 cm., on sheet, 51 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Shows national forest boundary, additions to Gallinas National Forest from the public lands, settlements and railroads. Includes legend of five blank boxes. Proclamation enlarges the National Forest all around the old border centered on Gallinas Peak. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 426152124

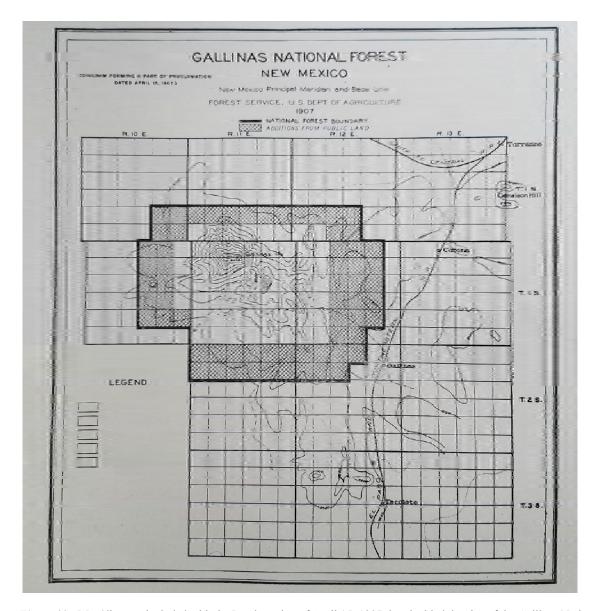


Figure 32: Map/diagram included with the Proclamation of April 15, 1907 that doubled the size of the Gallinas National Forest in Torrance and Lincoln Counties, New Mexico. A 1908 Executive Order transferred the Gallinas National Forest to the Lincoln National Forest. Under a 1909 Proclamation the area doubled in size with a large addition to the Gallinas Unit of the now Lincoln National Forest to the northwest onto the Mesa de los Jumanos which changed its rectangular shape shown here in 1907.

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See below, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lincoln Folio (1910, sheets 1-4) for coverage of the Gallinas National Forest in atlas format.

# GARCES NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1908-1911

The Garces National Forest was named for Padre Garces who worked among the Native Americans living in the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Barnes p. 173.) Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in Nogales, Arizona during the three years of the Garces' existence. The original Garces National Forest comprised 644,395 acres, of which, 126,720 acres came from the Baboquivari, 314,125 acres from the Huachuca, and 203,550 acres from the Tumacacori National Forests, all merged under Executive Order 908. Only a few years later, the Garces itself became a part of the Coronado National Forest. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The Forest was initially headquartered in Nogales, Arizona, but the supervisor's office relocated to Tucson late in 1909. See Figure 2 above.

### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Established National Forest from lands (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908 formerly administered by Baboquivari,

formerly administered by Baboquivari, Huachuca & Tumacacori National Forests

with 644,395 gross acres.

2) 1910, April 21 \*Proclamation 1023, 36 Stat. 2687 Land added and eliminated. Total gross

area reduced to 609,010 acres.

3) 1911, April 17 Proclamation 1121 Forest abolished; all lands transferred to (effective July 1, 1911) the Coronado National Forest. (Citation to

Proclamation 1121 not found in *U.S.* 

Statutes at Large.)

## DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Garces National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 21, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. [Proclamation] No. 1023.

1910 [maps dated 1909]. 2 black & white maps. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Folded to 34 x 21 cm.

Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts): Scale, ca. 1:110,000. W110°50' – W110°10'/N31°45' – N31°20'. 48 x 76 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. Eastern portion of the Garces National Forest formerly the Huachuca National Forest showing national forest, military reservation, land grant, and international boundaries along with roads, railroads, ranches, and streams. For this portion of the Garces National Forest, the Proclamation diagram shows land "Eliminations," lands "Formerly Huachuca National Forest" and "National Forest land not shown on previous proclamations owing to incorrect location of Boca Grant."

Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts): Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic grid. 49 x 42 cm. Relief shown only by drainage arrows. Western portion of the Garces National Forest – formerly the Baboquivari and Tumacacori National Forests showing national forest and international boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, and streams. For this portion of the Garces National Forest, the Proclamation diagram shows land "Additions," land "Eliminations," Lands "Formerly Tumacacori National Forest," and lands "Formerly Baboquivari National Forest." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51997145

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

## Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Garces Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; July, 1908. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°30′ – W110°10′/N32°05′ – N31°20′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, land grant, military reservation, international, and county boundaries, populated places, Indian villages, roads, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within National Forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila & Salt River Mer. and Base." Sheets 1 & 2 cover the former Baboquivari National Forest; sheets 3, 4, and 5 cover the former Tumacacori National Forest; sheets 6 through 11 cover the former Huachuca National Forest.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. OCLC: 885186753

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## GILA RIVER FOREST RESERVE, NEW MEXICO 1899-1905

The Gila River Forest Reserve was named after the Gila River whose source is found it its mountains. As for the word "Gila," Julyan (p. 147) states that the origin of this name "...is problematic. It almost certainly is a Spanish corruption of an Indian word...the most plausible explanation is that it is linked to the Apache word for "Mountain," often translated as tsihl or dzil." The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamations of March 2, 1899 and July 21, 1905 together with a cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the territory of New Mexico of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand applied in green color. The first federal office of the Gila River Forest Reserve was located in the town of Graham, New Mexico, on the west side of the forest. The town is now gone from the map but at the time had a relatively large population. Graham hosted the Competence Mill at the end of the Whitewater Canyon pipeline, called the "Catwalk." Water sent down the pipeline was used to generate electricity to power the mill. However, the Supervisor's Headquarters were soon relocated to the better connected town of Silver City, New Mexico. Before the summer of 1908, the forest was divided into a Northern Division with headquarters in Magdalena and a Southern Division headquartered in Silver City.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1899, March 2	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3126	Established Forest Reserve. (Not originally included in Volume 30 of the <i>U.S. Statutes at Large</i> printed in Volume 34) on 2,327,040 gross acres.
2) 1905, July 21	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3123	Forest Reserve enlarged and boundary redescribed. Name officially changed to Gila Forest Reserve. Forest Reserve covers 2,823,900 gross acres.

#### MAPS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

## Map of the Gila River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico (First Proclamation March 2, 1899.)

Compiled by the U.S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico from official and unofficial data in conformity with the proclamation of the President, dated March 2, 1899 establishing its boundaries; N.L. King, Draftsman. 1899. Scale, 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading.

Shows forest reserve boundaries hand colored in green. Also shows state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. National Archives copy has printed proclamation attached to the 1899 G.L.O. map.

Holdings: NA

#### Map of the Gila River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico (Second Proclamation July 21, 1905.)

[Compiled by the U.S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico from official and unofficial data in conformity with the proclamation of the President, dated March 2, 1899 establishing its boundaries; N.L. King, Draftsman]. 1905. Scale, 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 39 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading.

Shows forest reserve boundaries hand colored in green. Also shows state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Holdings: NA

#### U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

### Map of the Gila River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico.

Compiled by the U.S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico from official and unofficial data in conformity with the proclamation of the President, dated March 2, 1899, establishing its boundaries; N.L. King, Draftsman. 1899. Scale, 1:253,440 (4 miles to the inch.) No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and shading.

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

#### U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

## Land-classification map of the Gila River Forest Reserve New Mexico.

U.S. Geological Survey; by T.F. Rixon. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1903. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 47 cm., folded to 28 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Main report title: <u>Forest conditions in the Gila River Forest Reserve</u>, <u>New Mexico.</u> By Theodore. F. Rixon, 1905. Shows six land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], and timberless lands.

(Series: <u>U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper</u> No. 39; Plate I) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number: 4870

(58th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 411.) Holdings: NA; LC and 144 other libraries

OCLC (book): 5810013

# GILA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1905-Present

The Gila Forest Reserve was created from the lands of the former Gila River Forest Reserve with a sizable addition of nearly a half million acres. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 21, 1905 that established the Gila Forest Reserve together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of New Mexico of an indeterminate date showing the expanded boundaries of the newly named Gila Forest Reserve.

The Gila National Forest of New Mexico is the state's largest with 2,658,410 acres managed by the Forest Service and another 83,179 acres in other ownership within its boundaries for a gross area of 2,741,589 acres. The Gila also administers some 650,000 acres of Apache National Forest lands in New Mexico increasing the management area of the Gila beyond its formal boundaries. Five major mountain ranges, the Mogollon, Pinos Altos, Black Range, Tularosa, and Big Burros are included within the Gila's boundaries. The Gila Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Gila have always been located in Silver City, New Mexico.

The Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument was administered by the Forest Service from its founding in 1907 until August 10, 1933 when the monument was turned over to the National Park Service for management. A Gila Visitor Center at the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument is jointly operated by the National Park Service and the Forest Service. The Center serves as an interpretive facility for the Gila Cliff Dwellings and as a major gateway to the Gila Wilderness.

Several early Presidential Executive Orders withdrew from various forms of entry, such as mining, areas of the Gila National Forest above the U.S. Army's Fort Bayard and its important tuberculosis hospital to protect the military facility's water resources. In 1941, Earle H. Clapp, Chief of the Forest Service wrote in his annual report that, "In New Mexico, 11,168 acres of the Fort Bayard Military Reservation were transferred to the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency and placed under the custody of the Forest Service for administration and protection with adjoining lands of the Gila National Forest." This area remains under the administration of the Forest Service in the southeastern half of Township17 South, Range 13 West, New Mexico Principal Meridian.

The Gila Wilderness Area, advocated by Aldo Leopold, was the first such wilderness area established by the Forest Service. In June of 1924, following Leopold's recommendation, District Forester Frank C.W. Pooler administratively designated 755,000 acres on the Gila National Forest as an area dedicated to wilderness recreation. However, until the publication of the L (Lands)-20 regulations in 1929, a district forester's wilderness or other set asides could easily be overturned by the next district forester or the chief forester. The L-20 regulation defined and provided a procedure for the establishment of official and enduring experimental forests, experimental ranges, natural areas, and primitive areas.

The immense Gila Wilderness was modified in 1933 under the L-20 regulation. In that year, two new primitive areas were created from its original 755,000 acres: the Gila Primitive Area of approximately 600,000 acres to the west and the smaller Black Range Primitive Area of some 170,000 acres on the east, separated by an improved road between the Mimbres and Beaverhead District Ranger Stations. By the early 1950s, increased recreational use of the 14 million acres of the nation's primitive, wild, and wilderness areas generated conflict between wilderness supporters and private land holders within protected area boundaries and other interests. Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle noted the public's high level of interest in wilderness in his report for 1953: "That there is widespread interest in wilderness recreation is evidenced by the attendance at public hearings which are held whenever a change is proposed. At a public hearing conducted by the regional forester for the southwestern region in August 1952, relating to proposed changes in the Gila Primitive Area, Gila National Forest, N. Mex., more than a thousand people made statements. The record of the hearing showed that the

interest in wilderness was national in scope." (Richard E. McArdle, Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1953, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955), page 28)

On January 15, 1953, after public hearings, 438,360 acres of the over 600,000 acres of the Gila Primitive Area were reclassified from "primitive" to "wilderness" under the 1939 U-1 regulations, while the remaining portion of some 131,000 acres, largely on the southeastern border and the periphery of the new Gila Wilderness Area, continued as a new smaller Gila Primitive Area. The status of the nearly 170,000 acres of the Black Range Primitive Area remained unchanged.

The 1964 Wilderness Act conferred wilderness status on the Gila Wilderness Area. Subsequent wilderness laws expanded the Gila Wilderness and created other wilderness areas on the Gila National Forest as the administrative history shows. The Black Range Primitive Area of 170,000 acres achieved wilderness status in 1980 and its named changed to the Aldo Leopold Wilderness honoring the wilderness advocate under the same 1980 law. Today, the Gila Wilderness Area encompasses 558,065 acres, the Aldo Leopold Wilderness, 202,016 acres, and the Blue Range Wilderness, 29,304 acres.

The General Forest Exchange Act of March 20, 1922 (Public Law 67-173 – 42 Stat. 465) and its amendments let to a transfer of a large compact area of the Gila National Forest to the State of New Mexico in exchange for state lands within national forest boundaries throughout the state as well as state land grants, namely, the Rio Grande, San Diego, and Hondo Grant. This type of exchange was not always formally announced through Proclamations, Executive Orders, Public Land Orders, or other official announcements. In July of 1953 title to some 33,000 acres in the Lucra Mountains added to the Datil National Forest on June 7, 1910 from the public lands and transferred to the Gila National Forest on December 24, 1931 upon the discontinuation of the Datil, was deeded over to the state of New Mexico. This area disappeared from the maps of the Gila National Forest. Without formal announcements these disappearances through exchange can appear completely mystifying.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1905, July 21	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3123	Established Forest Reserve from lands of the former Gila River Forest Reserve
2)	1907, May 23	Executive Order 637	on 2,823,900 acres. Gila National Forest lands reserved to protect the water supply of Fort Bayard.
3)	1907, November 16	*Proclamation 781, 35 Stat. 2162	Does not alter national forest boundaries. 160 acres transferred to establish the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
4)	1908, June 18	*Proclamation 811, 35 Stat. 2190	Northern portion (1,216,883 acres) combined with other land to establish the Datil National Forest. Big Burros National Forest (156,780 acres) and other public lands (29,460 acres) added. Forest area reduced to 1,790,698 acres.
5)	1908, July 23	Executive Order 919	Fort Bayard water supply further protected by the withdrawal of additional lands.  Does not alter national forest boundaries.
6)	1908, November 13	Executive Order 970	Fort Bayard water supply further protected by the withdrawal of additional lands.  Does not alter national forest boundaries.
7)	1909, February 15	*Proclamation 843, 35 Stat. 2224	6,575 acres added and 14,711 acres eliminated. Forest acreage stands at 1,782,562.
8)	1910, May 9 (elimination effective March 1, 1911)	*Proclamation 1032, 36 Stat. 2694	21,331 acres added and 228,156 acres eliminated. Area stands at 1,575,737 gross acres.
9)	1910, October 22	Executive Order 1257	Additional Gila National Forest lands reserved for Fort Bayard water supply.
10)	1911, April 24	Executive Order 1341	Additional Gila National Forest lands reserved for Fort Bayard water supply. 1911 resurvey, 1,600,000 gross acres.

11) 1921, March 3	*Proclamation 1586, 41 Stat. 1815	Land transferred to and land added from the Datil National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area increased to 1,638,053
12) 1924, June 3	District Forester administrative designation	gross acres. 755,000 acres designated as a place devoted to wilderness recreation. The establishment of the Gila Wilderness marked the beginning of a national
13) 1931, December 24	Executive Order 5765	wilderness system in the United States. Entire Datil National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the Datil. Gross area increased to 2,458,504 acres.
14) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to U.S. National Park Service management.
15) 1953, July 30	Public Land Order 906 18 Federal Register 4598	32,840 acres of alienated lands eliminated in T. 5 S., R. 10 W., and T. 6 S. R 9, 10,& 11 W., New Mexico Meridian.
16) 1953, October 23 (effective July 1, 1953)	Public Land Order 924 18 Federal Register 6823	Land added from Crook National Forest (area south of the Mogollon Rim in Arizona – former Clifton Division) upon the Crook's discontinuation. Becomes an Arizona-New Mexico forest.
17) 1954, February 22	Public Land Order 943 19 Federal Register 1119	Public Land Order 924 of Oct. 23, 1953 corrected. As of June 30, 1954, gross area increased to 2,426,976 acres.
18) 1958, August 15 (effective July 1, 1958)	Public Land Order 1719 23 Federal Register 6453	Arizona portion of the Gila National Forest transferred to the Apache National Forest (Clifton Division) and portions of New Mexico lands of the Apache National Forest transferred to the Gila National Forest. The Gila National Forest is no longer a national forest spanning two states. After transfers, gross area increased to 2,787,014 acres.
19) 1958, October 6	Public Land Order 1743 23 Federal Register 7895	Public Land Order 1719 of August 15, 1958, corrected.
20) 1962, February 16	Public Land Order 2615 27 Federal Register 1760	280 acres of alienated lands in T. 11 S., R. 8 W., New Mexico Meridian, eliminated from the forest.
21) 1962, April 17	Proclamation 3467, 76 Stat. 1465 27 Federal Register 3791-92	375 acres transferred to enlarge the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.
22) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Gila Wilderness Area on the Gila National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964."
23) 1967, December 21	Public Land Order 4345 32 Federal Register 20980	651.64 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
24) 1972, October 6	Public Law 92-465, 86 Stat. 777	Land added in T. 17 S., R. 12 & 13 W., New Mexico Meridian. Area; 2,797,617 gross acres.
25) 1980, December 19	Public Law 96-550, 94 Stat. 3221	Aldo Leopold Wilderness and the Blue Range Wilderness established. (Black Range Primitive Area – renamed the Aldo Leopold Wilderness – established in 1933, abolished under this Act.) (New Mexico

26) 1989, November 28

Public Law 101-184 103 Stat. 1334 portion of the Blue Range Primitive Area established 1933, abolished under this Act); 140,000 acres added to the Gila Wilderness; former Gila Primitive Area, established in 1933, abolished.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to rename the existing Copperas Vista on the Gila National Forest as the "Senator Clinton P. Anderson Wilderness Overlook" to honor the former New Mexico Senator's contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

#### MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

## Gila Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Proclamation of July 21st, 1905.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from public land surveys.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, military camps and forts, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Holdings: NA

# Gila Cliff-Dwellings National Monument within Gila National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 16, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. [Proclamation] No. 781.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:12,672. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

"Embracing N.E. ¼ of Sec. 27, T.12 S., R. 14 W. New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Proclamation setting aside lands of the Gila Cliff-Dwellings as a National Monument.

Holdings: LC; NA

# Gila National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 18, 1908.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 811.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:375,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest boundary, lands "Formerly part of Gila National Forest now Datil National forest" and lands "Formerly Big Burros National Forest [now Gila National Forest]. Also shows additions to Gila National Forest from public lands. Locations of Gila Cliff-Dwellings National Monument, Fort Bayard Military Reservation, Pinos Altos and Silver City townships are shown. The boundary between the new Datil National Forest and the Gila National Forest shown placed along drainage divides. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 192074055

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 15, 1909].

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 843.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:338,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $52 \times 42$  cm., folded to  $34 \times 21$  cm.

Shows national forest boundaries, land additions and eliminations to the Gila National Forest. Locations of Gila Cliff-Dwellings National Monument, Fort Bayard Military Reservation, Pinos Altos and Silver City townships are shown along with the location of national forest boundaries where they coincide with drainage divide boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 9, 1910.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 1032.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:338,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 48 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

Shows national forest boundaries, additions effective date of proclamation, and eliminations effective March 1, 1911. Locations of Gila Cliff-Dwellings National Monument and Fort Bayard Military Reservation, are shown along with the location of national forest boundaries where they coincide with drainage divide boundaries. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

OCLC: 38112282

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1921: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 3, 1921.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10′ – W107°30′/N33°40′ – N32°15′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 70 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries and lands eliminated from the Gila National Forest. Also shows lands "Transferred from Datil N.F. to the Gila N.F" and lands "Transferred from Gila N.F. to the Datil N.F." in a patterned red screen. Inset: Detail of Pinos Altos R[anger] S[tation]. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1586.

Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 7908248

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Dec. 24, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 72 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows lands "Transferred from the Datil National Forest" [to the Gila National Forest] are shown in patterned red screen. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 5765.

Holdings: LC; NA OCLC: 66381416

### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Gila Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°02' – W107°40'/N33°30' – N32°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Shows national forest, military reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. "New Mexico Prin. Meridian and Base." Sheets 13 and 18

Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library.

OCLC: 885187252

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States</u>; <u>Datil Folio</u> (1909) above for coverage of the northern portion of the present-day Gila National Forest (added in 1931) in thematic folio format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Gila Forest Reserve, New Mexico. (Administrative map)

cover the former Big Burros National Forest.

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from public land surveys.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, settlements, cabins, and ranches; major streams, peaks and ranges are named. Holdings: LC

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico (Temporary Base Map), 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture] Forest Service District 3; F.C. Keefer, drafts., May, 1915.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Includes compilation diagram and note: "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two-color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." "New Mexico Principal Meridian governs."

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 819666620

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1915. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Includes compilation diagram and note: "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two-color map when entire Forest has been accurately mapped." "New Mexico Principal Meridian governs." "Temporary Base Map."

Text on verso. Panel title: Map of Gila National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers. No panel illustration. Holdings: NA

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' - W107°30'/N33°40' - N32°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: NA

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised March 4, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' - W107°30'/N33°40' - N32°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, October 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' - W107°30'/N33°40' - N32°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 820204759

### Gila National Forest, New Mexico. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 33 below

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. C.H.T. Government Printing Office.

[1924] Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black and white. 22 x 19 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows USFS ranger stations, major roads, railroads, settlements, streams, and mountains.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "In the Mogollons of the Gila Forest." LC copy has date stamp, "May 3 1924."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 352 (April 1924), page 592.

Holdings: LC

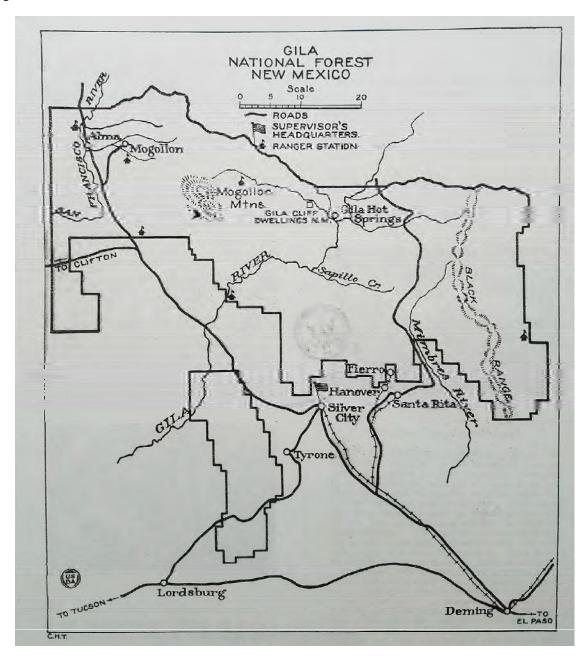


Figure 33: 1924 forest visitor's map of the Gila National Forest, the first such map produced solely by the Southwestern District Office in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Map drawn by Clement H. Tuke (C.H.T.) who also drew the 1924 forest visitor's map of the Tonto National Forest. Map printed inside a bi-fold pamphlet with a panel title and text entitled, "Information for Tourists." Copy made from the copy held by the National Archives in Record Group 287.2 Records of the Government Printing Office: Publications of the U.S. Government. National Archives circular ink "copy" stamp shows through. See Figure 14 A for the two pages of text and photographs forming the folded two panels of the map.

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; B.E. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1929.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, improved motor highways and secondary roads, wilderness area boundary, permanent streams, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of west central New Mexico highlighting the national forests in both New Mexico and adjacent areas in

Arizona in relation to roads, towns, rivers, and railroads.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Looking down the Middle Fork of the Gila River." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwest District, Issued 1929."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 415 (July 1929), page 7.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Univ. of Michigan; NA

OCLC: 192074122

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N33°40' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NAL

OCLC: 820580529

## Gila National Forest (McKenna Park and Pinos Altos Ranger Districts), New Mexico, 1931. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, 1930 and 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale ca. 1:63,360. W108°42' – W108°05'/N33°27' – N32°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 136 x 105 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Shows the central area of the Gila National Forest from Silver City, New Mexico, north to Middle Fork of the Gila River including the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. Holdings: NA

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." This map shows an enlarged Gila National Forest on its northern side due to the addition of lands formerly administered by the Datil National Forest, abolished in December of 1931.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NAL

OCLC: 820203832

# Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1929; revised October 1923 (i.e. 1932.) Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 820575923

# Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1934. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figures 26, 27, and 28

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott May 1929. Engineer Reproduction

Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 11140.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 72 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

"Fair Motor Roads," game refuge and primitive area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Engelmann and Colorado blue spruce." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region. Back panel title has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1934. Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 481 (January 1935), page 13.

Holdings: NA

#### Gila National Forest (North Half), New Mexico, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1929; revised 1932. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 144 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; NA OCLC (As a two map set): 891110605

# Gila National Forest (South Half), New Mexico, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1929; revised 1932. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°20' – W107°30'/N33°10' – N32°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 92 x 144 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; NA OCLC (As a two map set): 891110605

#### Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliot; traced by B. Elliot, May, 1929; revised 1932. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12114 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; New Mexico State Univ.; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 53726560

# Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1929, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott 1929; revised 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13842 1938.

1938. Scale, 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Univ. of Texas, El Paso; LC; NA

OCLC: 820562396

# Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott 1929; revised 1941. The Smith-

Brooks Press Denver.

1941. Scale, 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 891109303

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced, 1943 by B. Elliott; revised 1945 by R.C. Smith.

1946. Scale, 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 80 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10397115

# Gila National Forest [North Half], New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; [compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced 1943 by B. Elliott; revised 1945 by R.C. Smith; corrections made 3-11-47, BDA

1948. Scale, 1:126,720. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N33°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 93 x 142 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also appears as a blueline print.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC (As a two map set): 891108623

#### Gila National Forest [South Half], New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced 1943 by B. Elliott; revised 1945 by R.C. Smith; corrections made 3-11-47, BDA

1948. Scale, 1:126,720. W109°20' – W107°30'/N33°02' – N32°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 72 x 142 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also appears as a blueline print.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC (As a two map set): 891108623

# Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced 1943 by B. Elliott; revised 1945 by R.C. Smith; revised 1948 by F.G. Rawlins. [U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] A-3778-O++.

1949. Scale, 1:253,440. W109°20' – W107°30'/N34°00' – N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Gila National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New Mexico; NA; NAL

OCLC: 56949598

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1959. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., Bu. Land Man., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced 1943; revised 1945 by R.C. Smith; revised 1948 by F.G. Rawlins; boundary revision 1959 by W.B. Fisher.

1959. Scale, 1:126,720. W109°20' - W107°30'/N34°00' - N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 1 map on 2

sheets; 152 x 132 cm. on sheets 84 x 132 cm. or smaller. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service ranger stations and other improvements are shown. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC: 53710794

## Gila National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10′ – W107°40′/N33°58′ – N32°25′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 64 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red; "live streams" in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and dirt roads. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Gila National Forest. Public land grid is based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Black Range."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Florida; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; New Mexico State Univ.; Arlington (Va.) Public Library; LC

OCLC: 13449388

#### Gila National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1962.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' – W107°40'/N33°58' – N32°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 64 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red; "live streams' in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and dirt roads. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Gila National Forest. Public land grid is based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gila National Forest*, *New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Black Range."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; LC

OCLC: 29790406

#### Mimbres-Black Range Hunters' Map, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1963. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°10'--W107°40'/N33°20'--N32°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 53 cm., folded to 17 x 11 cm.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, and Forest Service special areas shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, settlements, and drainage. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Mimbres-Black Range area. Public Land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' map, Mimbres-Black Range Gila National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a hunter standing in a field.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico Library

OCLC: 913487540

#### Gila National Forest (North Half), New Mexico, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°10' – W107°38'/N34°00' – N33°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, dirt roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the north half of the Gila National Forest in the State of New Mexico. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico

Principal Meridian." The Public land grid for adjacent areas in Arizona based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Nebraska; Univ. of New Mexico; Eastern New Mexico Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC: NA

OCLC (As a two map set): 5495224

### Gila National Forest (South Half), New Mexico, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1966, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°10' – W107°38'/N33°17' – N32°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, dirt roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the south half of the Gila National Forest in the State of New Mexico. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." The Public land grid for adjacent areas in Arizona based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Nebraska; Univ. of New Mexico; Eastern New Mexico Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC: NA

OCLC (As a two map set): 5495224

#### Gila National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10' – W107°40'/N33°58' – N32°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 64 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red; "live streams' in blue. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and dirt roads. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Gila National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gila National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Lake Roberts."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Iowa; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Texas A & M OCLC: 5996650

#### Gila National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°10′ – W107°40′/N33°58′ – N32°25′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 64 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, and recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red; "live streams' in blue. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and dirt roads. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Gila National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Gila National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Lake Roberts."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kentucky; Texas Tech Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440413

## Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1972 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised, October, 1974. Variant edition has, "1975-781-827." 1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W109°08' – W107°38'/N34°15' – N32°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps (North Half – South Half), one on each side of sheet, 97 x 124 cm., folded to 25 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gila National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; national park land shown in pink; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; state lands shown in purple, roads, road

numbers, wilderness boundaries, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. North Half side of the map includes recreation site index, "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Gila National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, and "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps" that also serves as a vicinity map. South Half side of the map includes text, color illustrations, panel title, and a recreation site index.

Panel title: *Gila National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of two mounted riders alongside a stream in a mountain canyon, below the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC and 29 other libraries

OCLC: 5477957

#### GRAND CANON FOREST RESERVE, ARIZONA 1893-1906

"Canon" is an American rendering of the Spanish tern *cañon* and which was changed to the more modern Americanization of the Spanish term "Canyon" in 1906. Named for the great canyon of the Colorado River in northern Arizona, the Grand Canon Forest Reserve, the second such reserve created in the future Southwestern Region, initially included the entire canyon area as well as the forested areas to the north and south (Barnes, p. 185-186 and see Figure 34.) In 1908, the Kaibab National Forest was created from the lands on the north side the Grand Canyon and was placed administratively under the Intermountain District (Region), Ogden Utah, until 1934. The area south of the Grand Canyon became a key land parcel in the creation of the new Coconino National Forest in 1908, but in 1910, was used to establish the Tusayan National Forest. In 1934 this portion of the Tusayan National Forest was added to the Kaibab National Forest, and, at the same time, the Kaibab was transferred from the Intermountain Region to the Southwestern Region.

The Grand Canyon National Monument was proclaimed by President Theodore Roosevelt on January 11, 1908 and was administered by the U.S. Forest Service, which was given an enlarged mission to accommodate tourists, until the Monument was given national park status by an Act of Congress on February 26, 1919. On August 15, 1919, jurisdiction over the National Park was officially transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of February 20, 1893 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,851,520 acres." A copy of the text of the Presidential Proclamation of May 6, 1905 together with a cut out section of G.L.O. map of Arizona hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by this proclamation is also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1893, February 20	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1064	Established rectangular Forest Reserve with an area of 1,851,520 gross acres centered on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.
2) 1898, May 18	Public Law, 30 Stat. 418	Right-of-way granted to the Santa Fe and Grand Canyon Railroad Company through the Forest Reserve.
3) 1905, May 6	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3009	456,000 acres added on the Kaibab Plateau, south of the Utah-Arizona state line, the future northern portion of the Kaibab National Forest. Gross acreage stands at 2,307,520.
4) 1906, June 29	Public Law 59-339, 34 Stat. 607	President authorized to establish a game preserve in the Grand Canon Forest Reserve.
5) 1906, August 8	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3223	7,000 acres added and 56,600 acres eliminated. Name officially changed to Grand Canyon Forest Reserve.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

#### <u>Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 8, 1906.</u> See below under Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Arizona.

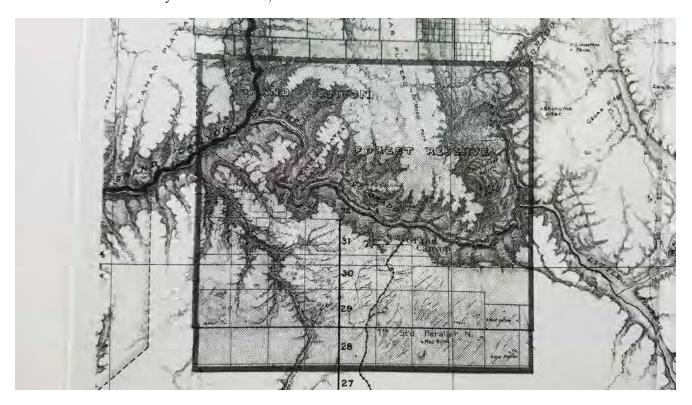


Figure 34: Grand Canyon Forest Reserve as shown on the 1903 Territory of Arizona map produced by the United States General Land Office. The Grand Canyon National Monument within the Forest Reserve's boundaries has yet to be proclaimed and the public land grid of Township and Section lines have yet to be completely surveyed. At this time, the Grand Cañon Forest Reserve measured 1,851,520 gross acres and describes a rectangle about 51 miles north and south by 57 miles east and west. The General Land Office has already (1903) changed the name of the forest reserve by using the word "Canyon" on the map. That name change would come officially three years later in 1906.

#### U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

#### Map of Grand Canon Forest Reserve.

U.S. Surveyor General's Office, Tucson, Ariz. Dec. 19, 1898; [signed] George Christ, Surv. Gen'l. 1898. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W112°45'- W111°15'/N36°30 – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundaries, settlements, main roads, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Large rectangle of a forest reserve centered on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. University of Arizona's copy a photostatic negative.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

OCLC: 137361410

# GRAND CANYON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1906-1908

The forest was naturally divided by the Colorado River into a northern division with headquarters in Kanab, Utah and a southern division headquartered in Flagstaff, Arizona. This large national forest was reduced and divided in 1908 with its northern division becoming the new Kaibab National Forest administered from District 4 in Ogden, Utah, while its southern division transferred to the new Coconino National Forest until 1910 when the Tusayan National Forest was organized that included the southern division.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, August 8	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3223	Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Grand Canon Forest Reserve on 2,257,920 acres.
2) 1906, November 28	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3263	Grand Canyon National Game Preserve established.
3) 1908, January 11	*Proclamation 794, 35 Stat. 2175	Grand Canyon National Monument established under Forest Service management until 1919 when Congress established the Grand Canyon National Park, under National Park Service.
4) 1908, June 23	*Proclamation 814, 35 Stat. 2192	National Game Preserve enlarged.
5) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 909 & *Proclamation 818, 35 Stat. 2196	Forest lands south of the Colorado River (939,008 acres) transferred to establish, in part, the Coconino National Forest (Proclamation 818.) Lands north of the Colorado River (1,080,000 acres) used to create Kaibab National Forest (E.O. 909) administered by District 4. Both new forests administer their portions of the Grand
		Canyon National Monument. 238,912 acres on the southwestern corner of the forest eliminated and restored to the public domain.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 8, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. W112°45'- W111°45'/N37°00 – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. No relief shown.

Shows forest reserve boundary, Arizona-Utah state line, and Kanab Creek. Grand Canyon Forest Reserve covers land on both the north and the south sides of the future (1908) Grand Canyon National Monument. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

# <u>Grand Canyon National Monument within Grand Canyon National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 11, 1908.</u>

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from public land surveys, U.S. Geological Survey atlas sheets, and a map of the Grand Canyon by W. H. Power, Forest Ranger. [Proclamation] No. 794.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. W112°45' – W111°45'/N37°00' – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.

Shows the boundary of the newly established Grand Canyon National Monument, the boundary of the Grand Canyon National Forest, and the Arizona – Utah state line. Also shows the Colorado River and the major features of the Grand Canyon itself. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: NA OCLC: 57212365

# <u>Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective June 23, 1908.</u> Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 814.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:318,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.

Shows national game Preserve boundary – an area where hunting, trapping, and killing game is prohibited. Also shows former [smaller] "National Game Preserve boundary, and the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Monument. Holdings: LC; NA

## Coconino National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.

See under Coconino National Forest – Proclamation Diagrams, for Proclamation 818.

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

See under Kaibab National Forest – Executive Order No. 909.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coconino Folio</u> (1909) above for coverage of the forest area south of the Colorado River in Arizona in atlas format of the former Grand Canyon National Forest.

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaibab Folio</u> (1908) below for coverage of the Forest area north of the Colorado River in Arizona in atlas format of the former Grand Canyon National Forest.

#### GUADALUPE NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1907-1908

Named for the Guadalupe Mountains where the forest is located. (Julyan p. 156-157.) In 1905, the Texas State Legislature petitioned the federal government to protect the watershed of the Pecos River by creating forest reserves in the Guadalupe and Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico. Both these areas became national forests in 1907 and a year later were combined into the Alamo National Forest. In 1917 the Alamo National Forest merged with the Lincoln National Forest on the north and the name "Alamo" discontinued. The area once known as the Guadalupe National Forest is now the Guadalupe Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico. The forest was headquartered in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, April 19

\*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2124

Established National Forest on 283,065 acres in southeastern New Mexico.

2) 1908, July 2, 1908 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908

Guadalupe and Sacramento National Forests combined to establish the Alamo

National Forest.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Guadalupe National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 19, 1907.

Compiled in part from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 49 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundary, Texas-New Mexico state line, settlements and streams. In lower center margin, "28° West from Washington." Locates the 32°30' parallel. Includes legend of 4 blank boxes. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 426152123

### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Alamo Folio (1909), sheets 15 through 19, for coverage of the Guadalupe National Forest in atlas format.

# HUACHUCA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1906-1908

The Huachuca Forest Reserve and National Forest, now a part of the Coronado National Forest, was named for the timbered mountain range of the same name included within its boundaries. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The name is a Chiricahua-Apache Indian word for "Thunder" (Barnes, p. 215.) The National

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

Archives has a vegetation map of the Huachuca Forest Reserve, hand-colored, showing three classes of vegetation cover. Nogales, Arizona served as the forest supervisor's headquarters while the Huachuca was an independent forest.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 6 \*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3255 Establishes Forest Reserve on 314,125

acres.

2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Huachuca combined with Baboquivari (effective July 1, 1908) & Tumacacori National Forests to

& Tumacacori National Forests to establish the Garces National Forest.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Huachuca Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 52 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve, land grant, and international boundaries, towns and settlements, Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, railroads, and streams. In lower center margin, "Longitude 38°30' West from Washington." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51988410

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Garces Folio (1908) for coverage of the Huachuca National Forest in atlas format, sheets 6 through 11.

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# **Proposed Huachuca Forest Reserve, Arizona.** (Administrative map)

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows proposed forest reserve, land grant, military reservation, and international boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and streams. Indicates the location of the 31°30' parallel and the point 33°30' West from Washington. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: NA

# JEMEZ FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1905-1915

This forest was named for the Jemez Mountains where the forest was located. The word, "Jemez" is a name that comes from the Towa language that refers to the people living at the Towa Indian pueblo in the southwestern part of the Jemez Mountain Range (Julyan, page 177.) As originally proclaimed, the Jemez Forest Reserve included 1,237,205 acres, but this forest was reduced in 1908 when its northern third was taken and combined with the Taos National Forest to create the Carson National Forest. After 1915 and the creation of the Santa Fe National Forest, the area of the former Jemez National Forest now forms the western portion of the Santa Fe National Forest. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Jemez were located in Santa Fe. The Presidential Proclamation that established the Jemez Forest Reserve on October 12, 1905 enjoys the distinction of having the first map/diagram attached to the text of the proclamation itself. All previous proclamations creating the Forest Reserves described the boundaries of the reserves with township and range values.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, October 12 \*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3182

Established Forest Reserve on 1,297,205 gross acres.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

2) 1906, November 7	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3261	223,040 acres added on the northeast and northwest shoulders of the Jemez Forest Reserve. Area: 1,460,245 gross acres.
3) 1908, April 24	*Proclamation 806, 35 Stat. 2186	197,120 acres added on the southwestern border. Acreage now stands at 1,657,365.
4) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 849	Northern portion of 713,280 acres combined with all of Taos National Forest, to establish the Carson National Forest. Area of the Jemez National Forest reduced to 944,085 gross acres.
5) 1910, August 24	*Proclamation 1081, 36 Stat. 2740	26,880 acres added and 128,736 acres eliminated, both changes on the Jemez National Forest's western boundary. Acreage now stands at 842,229 and, after a resurvey of 1911, acreage at 880,000.
6) 1913, September 17 (effective December 1, 1913)	*Proclamation 1250, 38 Stat. 1954	6,680 acres added and 144,420 acres eliminated. Eliminated lands remain reserved in order to complete survey and reclassification. Area: 742,260 acres.
7) 1914, October 28	Executive Order 2069	Lands eliminated by Proclamation 1250 of September 17, 1913 officially returned to the public domain for entry.
8) 1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2160	Combined with Pecos National Forest (715,500 acres) to establish the Santa Fe National Forest together measuring 1,476,693 gross acres.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Jemez Forest Reserve, New Mexico [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 12, 1905]

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; base map in part from U.S.G.S., & G.L.O. surveys.

1905. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, land grant, and state boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 53711704

# Jemez Forest Reserve: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 7, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:390,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 39 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, state, and land grant boundaries and the locations of the Rio Grande and Rio Nutritos. In lower Margin, "30° Longitude W. from Washington." Locates the 36<sup>th</sup> parallel. Proclamation enlarges the Jemez Forest Reserve but map shows only the boundaries after the enlargement and not the lands added. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

## Jemez National Forest, New Mexico: [Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 24, 1908].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 806.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and land grant boundaries and "Addition" to the Jemez National Forest from the public lands. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### 8 ,

## Jemez National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 849.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 44 cm., folded to 32 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and land grant boundaries. "Formerly part of Jemez National Forest (Proclamation of April 24, 1908.)" Shows a reduced national forest after its northeastern portion of 713, 280 acres were transferred to establish the Carson National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: NA

#### Jemez National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 24, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910; compiled from General Land Office records. [Proclamation] No. 1081. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and land grant boundaries as well as land "Additions" and "Eliminations" to the Jemez National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

# Jemez National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 17, 1913.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; compiled and traced by F.D.B., May, 1913. [Proclamation] No. 1250.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and land grant boundaries as well as land "Additions" and "Eliminations" to the Jemez National Forest. Also shows, settlements, roads and railroads, streams, major peaks, and Forest Service improvements. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Jemez Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W107°12′ – W106°30′/N36°30′ – N35°35′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mex. Prin. Mer. and Base." The Jemez National Forest later formed the western portion of the Santa Fe National Forest created in 1915 from the merger of the Jemez and the Pecos National Forests.

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. OCLC: 885332419

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## Archaeological Map, Jemez Plateau, New Mexico.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 44 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows Jemez Forest Reserve, land grant, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, and identifies inhabited pueblos, important pueblo ruins, minor pueblo ruins, cliff dwellings, shrines, and game pits. Map also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. From the Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 32, Plate XX.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico (also has this map at 1:125,000-scale); NA (photographic reproduction, ca. 1:400,000) OCLC: 53226086

## Jemez National Forest, New Mexico. (Administrative map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; base map in part from U.S.G.S. and G.L.O. surveys.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 39 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, and land grants. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; New Mexico State. Univ.

OCLC: 53711704

## Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez Division, 1915. (Administrative map)

See under Santa Fe National Forest – U.S. Forest Service Mapping

### KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1908-Present

The Kaibab Plateau on the north side of the Grand Canyon gives its name to this National Forest which occupies a good portion of that plateau. Kaibab is a Pah Ute word meaning 'mountain lying down' or 'high flat mountain' and was applied to the area by John Wesley Powell (Barnes, p. 229.) Until 1934, the Kaibab National Forest was administered by the Intermountain Region out of its headquarters in Ogden, Utah. Lines of communication and transport were more efficient between the Kaibab and Ogden than those between the Kaibab and Albuquerque, New Mexico because of the intervening Grand Canyon and Colorado River. With time, better roads and the airplane helped to reduce the gap that existed between the area north of the Grand Canyon (the "Arizona Strip") and the rest of Arizona. The administration for the Kaibab National Forest and for all of Arizona was transferred to the Southwestern Region upon a general reorganization of the national forests in the Grand Canyon region in 1934. In documenting this change, one will note that two regions took responsibility for the compilation of the 1934 administrative map of the Kaibab National Forest. While under the administration of District (Region) 4, the Kaibab was administered out its headquarters in Kanab, Utah. When the Kaibab was transferred to Region 3, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters of the former Tusayan National Forest at Williams, Arizona, was selected to serve as the Kaibab's administrative center.

Upon the creation of the Grand Canyon National Park by an Act of Congress on February 26, 1919, the Kaibab conveyed 320,000 acres on its southern border to the National Park Service, while the Tusayan National Forest transferred 312,689 acres on its northern border to the National Park Service. The creation of the park reduced the National Forest land base by 632,689 acres. The Forest Service officially relinquished management of the Grand Canyon in August of 1919. Further land transfers to the National Park System in 1927, 1969, 1975 reduced the Kaibab National Forest by almost 200,000 additional acres.

It is interesting to note that the Arizona lands administered by either the Dixie or the Kaibab National Forest, namely the Parashant and Mt. Trumbull units in the Arizona Strip north of the Colorado River, were returned to the public domain to be managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, but later became either a part of the National Park System or part of the National Wilderness Protection System under the Grand Canyon – Parashant National Monument, established in 2000, and the Mt. Trumbull Wilderness, Mt. Logan Wilderness, the Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness, and a portion of the Paiute Wilderness, all established in 1984 and administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area was created on 47,320 acres of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests in 1935. The area was often labeled on the maps of these three national forest after 1940 as being the "Sycamore Canyon Wild Area," but it had never been reclassified as "wild" under the U-2 regulations of 1939 and in reality remained a primitive area as originally designated under the L-20 regulations of 1929. After resource studies, Sycamore Canyon was made a Wilderness Area with the passage an individual act of Congress on March 6, 1972 at 47,757 acres. With an addition of 8,180 acres under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness area now includes 55,937 acres, of which, 23,325 acres are on the Coconino National Forest, 7,125 acres on the Kaibab National Forest, and 25,487 acres on the Prescott National Forest. The "Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" established the Kanab Creek (70,460 acres of which 63,760 under Forest Service management and 6,700 acres of Bureau of Land Management land), Kendrick Mountain (6,510 acres of which 5,000 of Kaibab National Forest land and 1,510 acres of Coconino National Forest), and Saddle Mountain (40,539 acres of the Kaibab National Forest) Wilderness Areas.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 909	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Grand
,		Canyon National Forest (northern portion),
		on 1,080,000 acres and made administratively
		part of District 4 based in Ogden, Utah.
2) 1909, June 3	*Proclamation 875, 36 Stat. 2496	Grand Canyon Game Preserve boundary
		reduced.

3) 1910, August 23	*Proclamation 1079, 36 Stat. 2737	18,330 acres added and 10,880 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey sets the Kaibab
4) 1913, May 19	*Proclamation 1238, 38 Stat. 1941	National Forest's acreage at 1,093,600. 36,000 acres added and 56,700 acres eliminated. Area: 1,072,900 gross acres.
5) 1919, February 26	Public Law 65-277, 40 Stat. 1175	Grand Canyon National Park established. Kaibab National Forest transfers 320,000 acres to the U.S. National Park Service. U.S. Forest Service officially transfers its management of the area to the National Park Service on August 15, 1919. Area of the Kaibab reduced to 752,900 gross acres.
6) 1924, March 18	Executive Order 3972	Mount Trumbull Division of the Dixie National Forest (District 4) added increasing the land base of the Kaibab National Forest to 770,580 gross acres.
7) 1927, February 25	Public Law 69-645, 44 Stat. 1238	45,038 acres transferred to the Grand Canyon National Park, boundary revised. Area reduced to 724,137 gross acres.
8) 1934, August 4	Executive Order 6806	Land added from the Tusayan National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Tusayan. Kaibab National Forest now occupies lands on both the north and south sides of Grand Canyon National Park. Area increased to 1,865,396 gross acres. The Kaibab National Forest is now administered by Region 3, the Southwestern Region.
9) 1940, September 30	Secretary of the Interior Order 5 Federal Register 4055	Boundary adjusted to conform with survey.
10) 1949, October 19 (effective January 1, 1950)	Public Land Order 612 14 Federal Register 6498	Land transferred to the Coconino National Forest in T. 22-25 N., R 5. E. and in T. 22-24 N., R. 6 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian. Area: 1,780,469 acres.
11) 1969, January 20	Proclamation 3889, 83 Stat. 924 34 Federal Register 909-910	About 14,000 acres of Kaibab National Forest land transferred to the National Park Service to establish the Marble Canyon National Monument (in 1975 made a part of the Grand Canyon National Park.) Area reduced to 1,755,566 gross acres.
12) 1972, March 6	Public Law 92-241, 86 Stat. 48	Sycamore Canyon Wilderness established on the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests from the former Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area (designated 1935.) Primitive area classification abolished.
13) 1974, February 13	Public Land Order 5413 39 Federal Register 6518	Earlier Proclamations, Executive Orders, and other orders reserving or affecting the Mt. Trumbull Division as national forest land revoked. Mt. Trumbull Division (17,043 acres) returned to the public domain (Bureau of Land Management.) 1,737,923 gross acres.
14) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-620, 88 Stat. 2089	"Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act" transferred Forest Service land to the Grand Canyon National Park and 185,000 acres of National Park and Forest Service land to the Havasupai Indian Reservation. Area reduced to 1,600,712 gross acres.

Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1485 "Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Kanab Creek and Saddle Mountain Wilderness Areas on the Kaibab National Forest, and the Kendrick Mountain Wilderness Area on the Kaibab and the Coconino National Forests; adds 8,180 acres to the existing Sycamore Canyon Wilderness.

## DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 909.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 43 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Grand Canyon National Monument, and state boundaries and the course of the Colorado River which forms the Kaibab's southern boundary. "Formerly northern Div. of Grand Canyon Nat'l Forest." "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Map has note: "See diagram (Part Two) of Coconino National Forest for portion of Grand Canyon National Monument south of the Colorado River."

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; NA OCLC (book): 42459871; (map): 51947524

# Grand Canyon National Game Preserve within the Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1909.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from Public Land surveys, U.S. Geological Survey atlas sheets, and a map of Grand Canyon by W. H. Power, Forest Ranger. [Proclamation] No. 875.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. W112°45' - W111°45'/N37°00' - N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 34 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.

Shows National Game Preserve boundary, Grand Canyon National Monument boundary and area eliminated from the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, along with the Arizona-Utah state line, principal springs and rock formations. Area eliminated from the game preserve entirely within the Coconino National Forest, south and outside of the Grand Canyon National Monument. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 23, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1079.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°45' - W111°45'/N37°00' - N36°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 10 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundary and former national forest boundary, thereby indicating lands added and lands eliminated. Also shows Arizona-Utah state line, drainage features, and springs. Southern boundary of the Kaibab National Forest shown to be located along the Colorado River. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1913; traced by F.D.B., March 1913. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1238.

1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50'—W111°45'/N37°00'—N36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights. Shows national forest and state boundaries, "Additions" to and "Eliminations" from the Kaibab National Forest. Also shows populated places, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, and streams. Includes two insets showing land additions in greater detail. "Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC (book): 7122891

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaibab Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Oct. 1908. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°42' - W111°50'/N37°00' - N36°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; LC; NA. LC lacks sheet 13 from both the colored and black & white editions.

## ---- Another Edition. Forest type edition.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from data by the Forest Service and U.S. Geological survey; compiled by H.S. Meekham; [traced by] J.M.W., S.L.A., & G.T.T. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [1913?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°30' – W111°50'/N37°00' – N36°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Potentially 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet.) "Forest Types" shown in color keyed to a legend in the upper left margin of the sheets (Yellow Pine, mixed type, woodland, barren, grassland, cutover, burned, insect killed); contours shown in brown; public land grid shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheet arrangement different from that of the 1908 forest folio. "Gila & Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA has sheets 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, & 13, and a sheet 12 without colored thematic overlay; LC has sheet 9 only.

See above, <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coconino Folio</u> (1909, sheets 1-16, 19-23, & 26-29) for coverage of the Tusayan National Forest, later the southern portions of the Kaibab, in folio format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1917. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by Washington Office 1917 from U.S.G.S. and forest surveys by J.M. Waggaman; traced by J.M. Waggaman.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°50'/N37°08' - W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $53 \times 42$  cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent parts of Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian. Made from the 1913 proclamation diagram (see above.)

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

OCLC: 38194637

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1917. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by F.D.B. March – 1913. Printed by the Geological Survey. 1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°50'/N37°00'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 41 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Area shown in green indicates the "Timbered area" of the Kaibab Plateau. In red, map highlights the location of the Pine Cliffs, along with roads, wildlife and archaeological areas, and facilities such as hotels, observation points, watering places, post offices, and telephone stations. Also shows ranger stations, trails, minor roads, telephone lines, rivers and streams, and outside the Kaibab National Forest's boundaries, facilities on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Base map used for this forest visitor's map was the 1913 Kaibab National Forest map illustrating Proclamation No. 1238 of May 19, 1913.

Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Kaibab National Forest, Directions to Campers and Travelers*. No panel illustration. Holdings: NA

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1926. (Administration map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank; traced by G.L. Nichols. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°35'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map – formerly a part of Dixie National Forest]. Map extends to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Public land grid for adjoining areas in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Brigham Young Univ.; Dixie State

College; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 29226386

#### Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1930. (Administration map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M. Shank; compilation revised by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1929; traced by Inez A. Corn, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°35'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. Map extends to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjoining areas in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian.

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College; Univ. of Michigan; Utah State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 35734296

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map) See map detail in Figure 19

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Ogden, Utah, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.M Shank; compilation revised by H.M. Shank and M.H. Lewis, 1929; traced by Inez A. Corn, 1929. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°35'/N37°08'- W36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 52 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Public land grid for adjacent areas in Utah based on the Salt Lake Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "On one of the motor ways" being a black & white photograph of an automobile on a rocky forest road.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 433 (January 1931), page 470.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; San Diego Public Library; NA; NAL

OCLC (book): 71027121

### Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Offices, Ogden and Albuquerque, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.M Shank and L.I Neiman; traced by Inez A. Corn and L.I. Neiman, 1929; revised 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00' – W111°30'/N37°00' – N34°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 106 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Greatly enlarged Kaibab National Forest due to the addition of the largest portion of the former Tusayan National Forest south of the Grand Canyon National Park.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 38295543

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, October, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.I Neiman; traced by L.I. Neiman; revised January, 1938, by B.D.A. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13521 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00' – W111°30'/N37°00' – N34°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 106 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mt. Trumbull Division, Mohave Co. [at the same scale as the main map]. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park.

"Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 214327768

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1938. (Forest Visitor's map) See map detail in Figure 19

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; June 1936 B. Elliott. U.S. Government Printing Office 1937 8-11329. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic grid. No public land grid. Black & white. 74 x 38 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and Grand Canyon National Park boundaries, improved roads, railroads, dry stream beds, streams with permanent water, ranger stations, fire lookouts, and houses, cabins and other buildings. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Kaibab National Forest in the state of Arizona together with the state's major roads. Inset: [Mt. Trumbull/Sawmill Mountains area] at the same scale as the main map.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest lake and deer. Back panel illustration, captioned, "Thousands of dead trees left by one forest fire." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 517 (January 1938), page 17. Holdings: NA

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1942 from F.S. aerial, F.S. reconnaissance, statewide H.P., G.L.O., and miscellaneous surveys by B.D. Anderson – J.A. Ferguson; traced by H.P. Hooyer – F.G. Rawlins.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°40'/N37°00' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 97 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: [Mt. Trumbull/Sawmill Mountains area] at the same scale as the main map. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 10026829

## Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1949. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1942 from F.S. aerial, F.S. reconnaissance, statewide H.P., B.L.M., and miscellaneous surveys by B.D. Anderson – J.A. Ferguson; traced by H.P. Hooyer – F.G. Rawlins. [Printed by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] A-3921-0++.

1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°40'/N37°00' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Inset: [Mt. Trumbull/Sawmill Mountains area] at the same scale as the main map. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 367572711

# Kaibab National Forest, North Half, Arizona, 1959. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; F.G.R. 5-59.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°50'/N37°00' – N36°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 92 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries together with settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Mt. Trumbull/Sawmill Mountains area. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Ozalid reproduction. Holdings: private collection

## Kaibab National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. W113°00' – W111°40'/N37°00' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation areas, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; "live streams" shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation,

and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, and streams. Includes index to recreation sites, key map, "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico," and inset: [Mt. Trumbull/Sawmill Mountains area] at the same scale as the main map. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaibab National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Bill Williams Mountain."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 810 (July 1962), page 61.

Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 11306598

## Hunters' Map, North Kaibab, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1960. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°50'/N36°53' – N36°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 65 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the northern Kaibab National Forest shown in green; roads and trails shown in red; important water features shown in blue. Includes inset: Mount Trumbull Division.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, North Kaibab, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a buck deer. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Louisiana State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 367767628

## Kaibab National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1964.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised, 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:280,000. W113°00' – W111°40'/N37°00' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprint edition [without reprint date] has as its panel illustration, a captioned, black & white photograph of "White Horse Lake."

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation areas, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; "live streams" shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, and streams. Includes index to recreation sites, key map, "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico," and inset: [Mt. Trumbull/Sawmill Mountains area] at the same scale as the main map. Also shows the Grand Canyon National Park. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kaibab National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Bill Williams Mountain.

Holdings: 14 libraries OCLC: 35147083

## Hunters' Map, North Kaibab, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, 1964. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°50'/N36°53' – N36°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 65 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the northern Kaibab National Forest shown in green; roads and trails shown in red; important water features shown in blue. Includes inset: Mount Trumbull Division.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, North Kaibab, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a buck deer. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Utah

OCLC: 54754540

### Kaibab National Forest (South Unit), Arizona, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, 1966.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°45' – W111°45'/N36°15' – N34°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest lands shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features in blue.

Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the South Unit, Kaibab National Forest in the state of Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Northern Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; California State Univ., Fresno; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC

OCLC: 33668166

## Kaibab National Forest (North Unit), Arizona, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, 1966.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°00' – W111°50'/N37°00' – N36°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; main roads and road numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Inset: Mount Trumbull [at same scale as main map]. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the North Unit, Kaibab National Forest in the state of Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 42 other libraries.

OCLC: 15280766

## Kaibab National Forest (Chalender, Williams, Tusayan Ranger Districts), Arizona, 1975. (Forest Visitor map.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1972, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1976. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976--677-346/680-575.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°38' – W111°42'/N36°18' – N34°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 79 cm., folded to 19 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state lands shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; National Park Service land shown in pink; roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, game preserve, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the three Ranger Districts, "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps," and table of recreation site information. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Text, black & white illustrations on both sides of sheet. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest road amid fall foliage.

Holdings: LC and 23 other libraries

**OCLC:** 5487723

## Kaibab National Forest (North Kaibab Ranger District), Arizona, 1975. (Forest Visitor map.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1972, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976--677-346/680-575.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°45' – W111°50'/N36°55' – N36°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 96 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state lands shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; National Park Service land shown in pink; roads, road numbers, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, game preserve, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the North Kaibab Ranger District, "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps," and table of recreation site information. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Text, black & white illustrations, and map, "Jacob Lake Area" on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a forest road amid fall foliage.

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC: 5485549

# LINCOLN FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1902-Present

The Lincoln National Forest was named for the town and for the county in New Mexico where this national forest was originally located, which, in turn, were named to honor President Abraham Lincoln in 1869 (Julyan, p. 204.) The original Lincoln Forest Reserve covered the Capitan and Sierra Blanco mountain ranges, later known as the Lincoln Division and still later as the Ruidoso and Smoky Bear Ranger District. The Lincoln's first administrative headquarters were located in Capitan, New Mexico. The Forest Supervisor's headquarters were moved to Alamogordo, New Mexico in conjunction with the decision to transfer the Alamo National Forest to the Lincoln in 1917.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 26, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of New Mexico of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "500,000 acres." A copy of the Proclamation text of October 3, 1905 together with Plate 1 from U.S. Geological Survey *Professional Paper No. 33* (1904) annotated with a red boundary line showing land and boundary changes ordered by this proclamation is also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. North of the Lincoln, the independent Gallinas National Forest was added in 1908 and expanded in 1909 (See Figure 32), but was later transferred to the Cibola National Forest in 1958 to become part of its Mountainair Ranger District. To the south, the lands of the Alamo National Forest consisting of the former Sacramento and the Guadalupe National Forests, covering the mountain ranges of the same names, were added to the Lincoln National Forest in 1917. Today the Smoky Bear, the Sacramento Mountains, and the Guadalupe Ranger Districts comprise the Lincoln National Forest. As the Smoky Bear Ranger District makes clear, the Lincoln National Forest is the home of this most enduring Forest Service icon.

The only purchase unit in the Southwestern Region, the Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit of 92,514 acres within the Lincoln National Forest, was established at the February 13, 1940 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission. The purchase unit was located in a high plateau area that had been destructively logged and was experiencing problems with soil erosion and flood damage along the Rio Penasco River, part of the Pecos River watershed. The local inhabitants had added to the erosion problem by cultivating crops high up on the steep slopes. About half of the 100 homesteaders had left the area due to the erosion by the time the Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit was created. The soil erosion had also negatively affected the Carlsbad Irrigation Project downstream. 36,314 acres of the area in Otero County was owned by the Forest Service, but this fact had not been adequate to control erosion. Some 33,000 acres of the proposed unit were deemed to be purchasable by the Commission and 15,716 acres are eligible for exchange. Of the 33,000 acres in private hands, 20,715 acres were acquired in three purchases over the life of the Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit and added to the Lincoln National Forest for a cost of approximately 40 thousand dollars. No land exchanges took place.

The White Mountain area was set aside as a 31,171-acre Primitive Area by the Forest Service in 1933. The area was reclassified under the 1939 regulation U2 as a wild area (areas less than 100,000 acres), on March 1, 1957. The 1964 Wilderness Act made the White Mountain Wild Area a charter member of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The 1980 Act "To designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of New Mexico for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes" enlarged the White Mountain Wilderness to 48,266 acres and established the Capitan Mountains Wilderness at approximately 34,000 acres.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, July 26	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2018	Established Forest Reserve on 500,000
2) 1905, October 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3175	acres. 193,667 acres added and 151,148 acres eliminated. Area increased to 542,519
3) 1906, June 25	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3216	gross acres. 2,737 acres added. Area increased to 545,256 gross acres.
4) 1907, April 24	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2126	129,472 acres added to the Lincoln National Forest Sacramento Mtns. portion of the Lincoln National Forest (47,293 acres) in T. 12 & 13 S., R. 10 & 11 E. New Mexico Meridian, combined with other land to establish the Sacramento National Forest at 881,841 gross acres. Area of the Lincoln National Forest increased to 627,435 gross acres.

<ul> <li>5) 1908, March 3</li> <li>6) 1908, July 2</li></ul>	*Proclamation 801, 35 Stat. 2181 Executive Order 908	109,312 acres eliminated. Lands of the Gallinas National Forest (78,480 acres) added. Area reduced after administrative actions of 1908 to 596,603
7) 1909, March 2	*Proclamation 860, 35 Stat. 2238	gross acres. 81,187 acres added to the Gallinas Division. Gross acreage of the Lincoln National Forest stands at 677,790 acres.
8) 1910, May 16	*Proclamation 1035, 36 Stat. 2697	29,738 acres added and 68,348 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 639,180 gross acres.
9) 1912, April 1	Executive Order 1510	S ½ of Section 23 and all of Sections 26 & 35 of T. 7 S., R. 17 E., New Mexico Meridian, eliminated (1,600 acres) for national guard purposes. 1912 resurvey sets the area of the Lincoln National Forest at 634,400 gross acres.
10) 1917, June 6 (effective July 1, 1917)	Executive Order 2633	All lands of the Alamo National Forest added. Alamo discontinued. Area increased to 1,499,623 gross acres.
11) 1918, August 9	*Proclamation 1474, 40 Stat. 1832	27,784 acres eliminated in scattered parcels in the Capitan and Sierra Blanco mountain ranges.
12) 1919, December 2	Proclamation 1546, 41 Stat. 1779	270 acres of land added in Sections 20 & 21, T. 9 S., R. 13 E., New Mexico Meridian. Area: 1,472,479 gross acres.
13) 1923, February 14	Public Law 67-411, 42 Stat. 1245	Land exchange authorized for private lands in T. 18 S., R. 11 E., and in T. 15, 16, 17, 18, & 19, R. 12 E., New Mexico Meridian, in Otero County.
14) 1924, July 17	*Proclamation 1706, 43 Stat. 1963	19,678 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1, 452,401 gross acres.
15) 1929, February 7	Public Law 70-707, 45 Stat. 1154	Authorizes acquisition of private land in T. 16 & 17 S., R. 13 E. New Mexico Meridian in exchange for other public lands in New Mexico.
16) 1940, February 13	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Sacramento Mountains Purchase Unit in Otero County established with a gross area of 92,514 acres for the purpose of acquiring land along the Rio Penasco River for flood and erosion control.
17) 1958, August 15 (effective July 1, 1958)	Public Land Order 1719 23 Federal Register 6453-6455	Gallinas Division transferred to Cibola National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area reduced to 1,270,570 gross acres.
18) 1958, October 6	Public Land Order 1743 23 Federal Register 7895	Public Land Order 1719 of August 15, 1958, corrected.
19) 1961, August 8	Public Land Order 2454 26 Federal Register 7344	Executive Order 1510 of April 1, 1912 revoked. Lands added back to the Lincoln National Forest.
20) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The White Mountain Wild Area on the Lincoln National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The former wild area now called the White Mountain Wilderness Area.
21) 1969, January 16	Public Land Order 4573 34 Federal Register 1140	1,928 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)

22) 1969, January 17	Public Land Order 4577	160 acres added under Public Law
	34 Federal Register 1141	87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the
		addition of lands acquired under section 8 of
		the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
23) 1980, December 19	Public Law 96-550, 94 Stat. 3221	Capitan Mountains Wilderness established on
		approximately 34,000 acres; 16,860 acres
		added to the White Mountain Wilderness.
24) 2007, January 12	Public Law 109-474	"Pine Springs Land Exchange Act" authorizes
	120 Stat. 3562	the land exchange between the Lincoln
		National Forest and Lubbock Christian
		University, 80 acres of federal land in three
		parcels for 80 acres of University land.
24) 2007, January 12		the land exchange between the Lincoln National Forest and Lubbock Christian University, 80 acres of federal land in three

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

## Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 25, 1906.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. No relief shown.

Shows forest reserve boundary and the boundary of Fort Stanton, U.S. Marine Hospital Reserve. Also shows lands of the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation. In lower left margin, "29° West from Washington." Locates the 33<sup>rd</sup> parallel. Proclamation enlarges the Forest Reserve by adding 2,737 acres immediately adjacent and south of the Hospital Reserve. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 24, 1907.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W106°00' – W105°15'/N34°00' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Shows national forest, county, and U.S. Marine Hospital Reservation (Fort Stanton) boundaries as well as "Additions from the Public Domain," and lands "Excluded [included in the Sacramento National Forest]." Settlements, ranches, springs, streams, railroads, main roads, and trails are shown. This Proclamation added the Jicarilla Mountain area to the Lincoln National Forest and eliminated the 47,293 acres of the Sacramento Mountains unit. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC

# Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 3, 1908.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 801. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:152,000. W106°00' – W105°15'/N34°00' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 78 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Shows national forest, county, and U.S. Marine Hospital Reservation (Fort Stanton) boundaries as well as lands

Shows national forest, county, and U.S. Marine Hospital Reservation (Fort Stanton) boundaries as well as lands eliminated from the Lincoln National Forest. Settlements, ranches, springs, streams, railroads, main roads, and trails are shown. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 426941996

# Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico: [Diagrams forming part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1909.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 860.

Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts): 1909. Scale, ca. 1:152,000. W106°00' – W105°15'/N34°00' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 78 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) No boundary changes indicated on this map.

Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts): 1909. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows the addition of lands to the Lincoln National Forest on northwestern side of the Gallinas Division. Map also shows the location of the Ruins of Gran Quivira. The Gallinas National Forest was added to the Lincoln National Forest nine months earlier on July 2, 1908, under Executive Order 908.

Both maps show national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, and populated places. "New Mexico Principal Meridian

and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1910.

Compiled from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1035. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 80 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Shows national forest and county boundaries, additions to and eliminations from the Lincoln National Forest. Settlements, ranches, springs, streams, railroads, main roads, and trails are also shown. Includes inset showing land elimination in greater detail. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

## Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1918: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated Aug. 9, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by C.F. Farmer and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°45' – N 32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 66 cm., folded to, 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows lands "eliminated by this Proclamation," lands "eliminated from Lincoln National Forest by Executive Order 1510 dated April 1, 1912," and lands "formerly Alamo National Forest, transferred to Lincoln National Forest by Executive Order 2633 dated June 6, 1917, and effective July 1, 1917" in three different patterned screens in reddish brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1474 and other official actions.

Holdings: LC; NA

## Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1924: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 17, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by J.J. Mangel; traced by J.J. Mangel; revised October, 1923, at Washington Office by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W $106^{\circ}10' - W104^{\circ}30'/N34^{\circ}45' - N$   $32^{\circ}00'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.  $126 \times 66$  cm., folded to,  $34 \times 19$  cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands eliminated by this Proclamation (McDonald Flat area in the Sacramento Division) in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian." This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1706.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

## U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

#### Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico, showing land classification and stand of merchantable timber.

U.S. Geological Survey. By Fred G. Plummer and M.G. Gowsell. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co., Lith. N.Y. 1904. Scale, ca. 1:375,000. W106°02' – W105°05'/N33°45' – N33°02'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 27 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Main report title: <u>Forest conditions in the Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico.</u> By Fred G. Plummer and M.G. Gowsell. 1904.

Shows seven land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland, timberless grazing, and burned timber. Forest centered around the Sierra Blanca Range and the Capitan Mountains north of the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation. Covers the area of the 1904 forest reserve only, being the White and the Capitan Mountains areas. (Series: <u>U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper</u> No. 33; Plate I) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number: 4713 (58th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 781.)

Holdings: over 100 libraries hold this publication

OCLC (book): 4099926; (map): 26602780

### New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.)

United States. Department of the Interior. Geological Survey; R.B. Marshall, chief geographer; E.C. Barnard and Sledge Tatum, geographers in charge; topography by Van H. Manning, J.H. Wilke, and C.A. Ecklund; control by R.B.

Robertson and K.W. Trimble; surveyed in 1909-1911.

Edition of Feb. 1914, reprinted 1948. Scale, 1:250,000. W106°00' – W105°00/ N33°30' – N32°30'. Includes Public Land (Township & Range) grid ticks along the margins. Color. 45 x 38 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) "N3230-W10500/60." Map also reprinted without reprint date.

Map is essentially a topographic map of Otero County, New Mexico and shows the Mescalero Indian Reservation. Map does exclude the Guadalupe Mountain area, but it also (1948) excludes the Gallinas area, and original Lincoln National Forest as established in the Capitan and Sierra Blanco Mountains. Earlier edition of this map (Edition of 1914) has the title: *New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.)* 

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; New Mexico State Univ.; New Mexico Institute of Mines and Technology; Museum of New Mexico; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 35960442

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lincoln Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham 1910; [traced by] J.S.N. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W106°00' – W105°10'/N34°25' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.) Also issued in a black &white edition.

Shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Sheets 1-4 cover the former Gallinas National Forest added in July, 1908; sheets 5-11 cover the Capitan Mountains area.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this folio in its annual report series.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library OCLC: 893120284

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Alamo Folio</u> 1909, above for coverage of the lands of the former Alamo National Forest added to the Lincoln National Forest (Sacramento Mountains and the Guadalupe Mountains) in 1917.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

## Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1913. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey

1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°02' – W105°10'/N34°30' – N 33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 69 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, road, trails, railroads, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 811068633

#### Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico (Temporary Base Map), 1914. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture] Forest Service District 3; 1915, W.A.S.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 91 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 811139322

# <u>Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1918.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by C.F. Farmer and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W $106^{\circ}10' - W104^{\circ}30'/N34^{\circ}40' - N32^{\circ}00'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $132 \times 66$  cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, road, trails, railroads, and drainage features. Map includes all four units of the Lincoln National Forest: Lincoln, Gallinas, Sacramento, and Guadalupe. "New Mexico Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.

OCLC: 427393984

#### Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C. F. Farmer and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°45' – N 32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 125 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and drainage features. "New Mexico Meridian." Holdings: LC

## <u>Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1923.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by J.J. Mangel; traced by J.J. Mangel; revised October, 1923, at Washington Office by F.E. Sizer. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°45' – N 32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 125 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populate places, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, rivers, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: surmise

# <u>Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1925.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by J.J. Mangel; traced by J.J. Mangel; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°45' – N 32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 125 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populate places, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, rivers, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 819760482

## Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 52 x 28 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows entire forest and all county boundaries relative to the forest. Also shows main and secondary roads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, boundaries of game refuges, settlements, railroads, and permanent streams. Inset: Key map [southeastern New Mexico] showing location of the Lincoln National Forest and three classes of roads.

Text, illustrations, and directory information on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, black & white photograph entitled, "Steel fire lookout tower built by the Forest Service."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 395 (November 1927), page 274.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 819749353

## <u>Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1931.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J.J. Mangel; traced by J.J. Mangel; revised 1931. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 9511 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°40' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and military reservation, state, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, and Forest Service administrative facilities. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 45479057

## Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, R.Y. Stuart; L.V. 5 30. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931 8-7625. 1931. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 62 x 34 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, game refuge, Indian Reservation, national monument, state, and county boundaries, populated places, improved and secondary roads, railroads, ranger stations, and fire lookouts. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Lincoln National Forest and major roads in the forest's vicinity. R.Y. Stuart's name, then serving as the 4<sup>th</sup> Chief of the Forest Service during the years 1928-1933, appears prominently and directly below the agency name. He is not the cartographer. (Robert Y. Stuart, 1883 -1933.)

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lincoln National Forest, Southwestern District.* Panel illustration, black & white photograph of a forest stream with the caption, "Where water gleams." Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1931."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 439 (July 1931), page 9.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 5415873

## <u>Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1932.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson, June 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°40' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and military reservation, state, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, and Forest Service administrative facilities. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Texas, El Paso; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 34979073

#### Lincoln National Forest (Gallinas and Lincoln Divisions), New Mexico, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson, June 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°10' – W105°05'/N34°35' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 131 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, Forest Service ranger stations and other structures. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." The northern two portions of the Lincoln National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA

#### Lincoln National Forest (Guadalupe Division), New Mexico, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson, June 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°15' – W104°30'/N33°05' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, Forest Service ranger stations, and other structures. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." The Guadalupe Division is the southernmost unit of the Lincoln National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA

# <u>Lincoln National Forest (Sacramento Division), New Mexico, 1935.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson, June 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°10' - W105°15'/N33°15' - N32°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black

& white. 92 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, Forest Service ranger stations, and other structures. This Division is comprised of the Cloudcroft and Penasco Ranger Districts, or the central portion of the Lincoln National Forest. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC: 60842333

### Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott and C.G. Johnson, June 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°40' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 122 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 820266452

#### Lincoln National Forest, Guadalupe Division, New Mexico, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, state-wide H.P.I.S., Division of Grazing, and Forest Service surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F. G. Rawlins, 1940; revised 1941.

1941. 1:126,720. W105°18' – W104°26'/N32°05' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 79 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, U.S. Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 53463702

## Lincoln National Forest, Sacramento and Capitan Divisions, New Mexico, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, state-wide H.P.I.S., Division of Grazing, and Forest Service surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F. G. Rawlins, 1940; revised 1941.

1941. 1:126,720. W106°10' – W105°20'/N34°35' – N33°00.' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 139 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, U.S. Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 53463702

# <u>Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1941.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1941, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, state-wide H.P.I.S., Division of Grazing, and Forest Service surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by B. Elliott and F. G. Rawlins.

1941. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 117 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, U.S. Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; Cornell Univ.; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10427074

#### **Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1949.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1940, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, state-wide H.P.I.S., Division of Grazing, and Forest Service surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F. G. Rawlins, 1940; revised 1941.

1950. 1:253,440. W106°10' – W104°30'/N34°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 117 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, as well as towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage features, U.S. Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

#### Recreation Map, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1959. See Figure 24

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico 1958.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W106°10' – W104°35'/N34°00' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 54 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Lincoln National Forest shown in green; roads, trails, recreation sites, and special area boundaries in red; important water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor drainage features. Includes index to recreation areas and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Lincoln National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Map does not show the Gallinas Division, having been transferred to the Cibola National Forest in August, 1958.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a forest panorama with mountain peaks.

Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 40663532

## Guadalupe Hunters' Map, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1963.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°10' – W104°35'/N32°35' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 48 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Guadalupe Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service facilities, and drainage features. Includes key map: "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Guadalupe Ranger District. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' map, Guadalupe Mountains, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of two figures standing on a rock prominence. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 10904156

#### Lincoln National Forest (Guadalupe Division), New Mexico, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°18' – W104°26'/N32°45' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Guadalupe Division are shown in green; major roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Guadalupe Ranger District. "Official records dated June 30, 1964." "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 40663326

# <u>Lincoln National Forest (Sacramento Division), New Mexico, 1965.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' - W105°15'/N33°10' - N32°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

77 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; major roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Sacramento Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

## Sacramento Mountains Sportsman's Map, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' – W105°20'/N33°10' – N32°30'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 54 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes key map: "The National Forests in New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Sacramento Mountains unit of the Lincoln National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of automobiles on a forest road.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Texas, El Paso

OCLC: 137375096

### Lincoln National Forest (Ruidoso – Smoky Bear Ranger Districts), New Mexico, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°55' – W105°10'/N34°00' – N33°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands are shown in green; major roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Ruidoso-Smoky Bear Ranger Districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5493878

#### Lincoln National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W106°00' – W104°35'/N34°00' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest lands in green; roads, trails, road numbers, Forest Service special area boundaries, and improved recreation sites in red; "live streams" shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drawing of Smoky the Bear. Includes index to recreation areas and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Lincoln National Forest. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of trees in foreground, mountain peaks in background under cloudy skies. Title panel has "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region."

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 5440407

## Lincoln National Forest (Guadalupe Ranger District), New Mexico, 1973. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1964, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1973. \*GPO 783-685.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°10' – W104°30'/N32°45' – N32°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Guadalupe Ranger District are shown in green; major roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the Guadalupe Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Northern Illinois Univ.; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; Eastern New Mexico

Univ.; Museum of New Mexico; Oklahoma State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5478967

### Lincoln National Forest..., New Mexico, 1974. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico 1973, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps. \*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1974—781-708. Map reprinted in 1978 with "\*U.S. Government Printing Office 1978-782-910" in 1979 with "\*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979 – 681-395" in 1983 with "\*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1983-678-741" in 1987 with \*U.S. Government Printing Office 1987-773-155."

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, printed on both sides of sheet, 75 x 99 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Both maps shown national forest land in green; Indian Reservations in yellow; Bureau of Land Management lands in orange; state lands in purple; military lands in dark yellow, roads, road numbers, recreation site information, and built-up areas in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes, "U.S.G.S. [topographic map] index," and recreation site reference chart. Does not include the Guadalupe Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." (Smoky Bear Ranger District) W106°00' – W105°10'/N34°00' – N33°15'. Includes text and color illustrations. (Sacramento Mountains) W106°00' – W105°18'/N33°15' – N32°30'. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico\highlighting the location of the three units of the Lincoln National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, text and color illustrations.

Panel title same as inside title. Pane illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of evergreens in the foreground and high mountain peaks in the background under cloudy skies.

Holdings: NA; LC and 24 other libraries.

OCLC: 6096629

# MAGDALENA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1906-1909

This early and insular forest reserve was named for the Magdalena Mountains where it is located. On the east slope of Magdalena Peak, as viewed from Rio Grande River, are rocks and shrubbery supposedly resembling the profile of Mary Magdalene (Julyan p. 217.) This impression led to the name of the mountains. In 1908 the Magdalena National Forest merged with its larger neighbor to the southwest, the San Mateo National Forest before being absorbed into the larger Datil National Forest. It is now part of the Cibola National Forest's Magdalena Ranger District, situated immediately south of the town of Magdalena and just west of Socorro, New Mexico. See Figure 8 detailing the origin and growth of the Cibola National Forest. The Magdalena National Forest was headquartered in Magdalena, New Mexico.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3245	Established Forest Reserve with an area of 146,240 gross acres.
2) 1907, June 6	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2142	8,641 acres added from the public lands and 1,100 acres eliminated. Area
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	increased to 153,781 gross acres. All 424,663 acres of the San Mateo National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the San Mateo. Area
4) 1909, February 23	*Proclamation 851, 35 Stat. 2230	increased to 578,445 gross acres. Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Datil National Forest

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Magdalena Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve and land grant boundaries, streams, town of Magdalena, New Mexico and the Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe railroad. In lower right margin, "30° West from Washington." Locates the position of the 34<sup>th</sup> parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

### Magdalena National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 6, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, lands added to and lands eliminated from the Magdalena National Forest as well as streams, the town of Magdalena, New Mexico, roads, and railroads. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 401325327

# Datil National Forest, New Mexico: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Feb. 23, 1909].

See under Datil National Forest for full citation of Proclamation No. 851.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Datil Folio (1909) for coverage of the Magdalena National Forest in atlas format. Excluding the San Mateo National Forest, added to the Magdalena National Forest in 1908, the lands of the original Magdalena National Forest are shown on 4 sheets, numbered 15, 16, 23, and 24 in the **Datil Folio**.

## MANZANO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO – ARIZONA 1906-1931

The Manzano Forest Reserve formed the original core of the modern day Cibola National Forest. The original Forest Reserve was named after the mountains it occupied and the small Hispanic village located nearby. The village name, Manzano, Spanish for apple, is said to come from the two ancient apple orchards planted by Franciscan fathers in the 17th century (Julyan, p. 220.) Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The original Manzano Forest Reserve of 459,726 acres occupied the Sandia Mountains in the north to the Manzano Mountains to the south. The area is now, along with the Gallinas unit (added in 1958 from the Lincoln National Forest), the Cibola National Forest's Sandia and Mountainair Ranger Districts. The first boundary change to the Manzano National Forest came in a 1908 proclamation ordering the entire Mount Taylor National Forest centered on Mt. Taylor in the San Mateo Mountains added to the Manzano. The boundaries that were established for the Mount Taylor area in 1908 transfer have remained the same to the present time. In 1910, the Mount Taylor area was transferred to and made a part of the Zuni National Forest. In the same proclamation of 1910, over 269,000 acres of the public domain was added to the Manzano National Forest. This was the Chupadera Division south of the Manzano Division named for the Chupadera Mesa which it occupied. This area was destined to be exchanged with the State of New Mexico in the 1950s. The discontinuation of the Zuni National Forest in 1914 and its transfer to the Manzano National Forest brought the Mount Taylor area back to the Manzano as well as large areas in both Arizona and New Mexico. At this point, the Manzano became a two-state national forest. A reorganization in 1917 sent these Arizona lands back to the public domain and once again, the Manzano National Forest occupied lands only in New Mexico. Proclamation 1710 of August 29, 1924, added approximately 230,000 acres of public and private lands in the Zuni Mountains within national forest boundaries making a more unified and coherent unit out of several previously scattered national forest properties.

Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act approved June 7, 1924 (Public Law 68-270, 43 Stat. 653) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the establishment of many new national forests on military reservations in the eastern United States and the transfer of portions of military reservations to adjacent

national forests between 1924 and 1925. For the Manzano National Forest, 50,560 acres of the Fort Wingate Military Reservation under this authority were named the Zuni Division. However, by 1929, most of the eighteen national forests created on military reservations, or military lands adjacent to national forests added as districts to existing national forests, had reverted back to military control, such as the Huachuca Division transferred to the Coronado National Forest in 1925 but reverted to the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation in 1929. But, the Fort Wingate lands remained a permanent addition to the national forest land base, one of only four that endured.

The discontinuation of the Datil National Forest and the reorganization of its lands late in 1931would affect the Manzano National Forest and its successor, the Cibola National Forest. Executive Order 5752 of December 3, 1931, first transferred a portion of lands from the Datil National Forest to the Manzano National Forest and then changed the name of the Manzano National Forest to the Cibola. The Datil National Forest lands transferred to the Manzano National Forest under this Executive Order included lands in the Datil and Bear Mountains, the lands of the former Magdalena National Forest, and the lands of the former San Mateo National Forest. The Cibola National Forest was established with an area of 2,289,100 gross acres. See Figure 8 detailing the origin and growth of the Cibola National Forest. The remaining lands of the Datil National Forest were transferred to the Gila National Forest three weeks later on December 24, 1931 removing the Datil National Forest from the map.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 6	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3257	Established Forest Reserve with an area of 459,726 gross acres.
2) 1908, April 16	*Proclamation 803, 35 Stat. 2184	The 110,525 acre Mount Taylor National Forest added and the Mount Taylor National Forest discontinued. 184,015 acres of unreserved public domain added to the northern potions of the Sandia Mountains area. 167,156 acres eliminated on the southern portions of original Manzano area of the forest. Acreage of the reorganized 1908 Manzano National Forest increased to 587,156 gross acres. Resurvey adds 10,000 acres to the forest.
3) 1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1065, 36 Stat. 2723	Lands of the former Mount Taylor National Forest transferred to Zuni National Forest. 268,670 acres added (Chupadera Mesa area) and 84,158 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey measures the Manzano at 600,500 acres.
4) 1914, September 10	Executive Order 2045	652,710 gross acres of the Zuni National Forest added upon the Zuni's discontinuation. The Manzano National Forest becomes an Arizona-New Mexico forest. Area increased to 1,253,210 acres.
5) 1917, November 30	*Proclamation 1412, 40 Stat. 1723	Land added from Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. Other lands in Arizona eliminated. The Manzano National Forest no longer administers lands in Arizona. Area reduced to 927,919 gross acres.
6) 1923, March 3	*Proclamation 1655, 42 Stat. 2300	16,608 acres added on the southwestern side of the Manzano Mountains. Area increased to 944,527 gross acres.
7) 1924, August 29	*Proclamation 1710, 43 Stat. 1966	Approximately 230,000 acres added in the Zuni Mountains, now part of the Mt. Taylor Ranger District.
8) 1925, April 20	Executive Order 4208	Portion of lands of the Fort Wingate Military Reservation as specified in the Executive Order transferred to the Forest Service to be known as the Zuni Division,

		Manzano National Forest. Additions of 1924 and 1925 increased the area of the Manzano National Forest to 1,228,069 gross acres.
9) 1926, April 21	Public Law 69-138, 44 Stat. 303	Authorizes the acquisition of private lands within the Mora Grant by exchange of lands or timber within existing national forests under the authority of the Exchange Act of 1922. Land so acquired to be added to the Carson, Manzano, or the Santa Fe National Forests.
10) 1928, April 16	Public Law 70-279, 45 Stat. 431	Exchange Act of 1922 extended to include all former Spanish and Mexican land grants within or contiguous to the Carson, Manzano, and Santa Fe National Forests.
11) 1931, December 3	Executive Order 5752	Land added from Datil National Forest. Name changed to the Cibola National Forest.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

#### MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

## Manzano Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 24 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows forest reserve and land grant boundaries. In lower center margin, "29°30' West from Washington." Locates the position of the 33<sup>rd</sup> parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

# Manzano National Forest, New Mexico [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 16, 1908].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Proclamation] No. 803.

Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) Compiled, in part, from General Land Office records.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 78 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.)

Part 1 covers the Eastern portion of the Manzano National Forest (Sandia & Manzano Mountains) and shows additions to the national forest from public lands and lands eliminated by this Proclamation.

Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts) Compiled from Public Land surveys, and U.S.G.S. records.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)

Part 2 shows the lands of the former Mount Taylor National Forest (now the western portion of the Manzano National Forest), lands added to this area from public lands, and no eliminations. Map has 6 blank legend boxes.

Both sheets show national forest and land grant boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago (Part 1 only); LC; NA

# Manzano National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; compiled, in part, from General Land Office records. [Proclamation] No. 1065. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 83 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 and 250 feet.)

Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, areas added to the Manzano National Forest from public lands, areas eliminated, areas transferred to the Zuni National Forest (entire former Mount Taylor), and "National Forest land not shown on previous Proclamations owning to incorrect location of Casa Colorado Grant." Also shows settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Map of the Mount Taylor area (former Mount Taylor National Forest transferred to the Zuni National Forest by this Proclamation) drawn at the scale of 1:253,440.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA

OCLC (book): 57304882; (map): 35960913

#### Manzano National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Nov. 30, 1917.

U.S. Department. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1412.

#### Diagram in Two Parts, Part 1.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Eastern area of the Manzano National Forest (Sandia & Manzano Mountains) shows National Forest boundaries, land grant boundaries and their names, and lands eliminated.

Diagram in Two Parts, Part 2. F.E. Landon, F.C. Keefer, drafts., Aug. 1915.

1917. Scale, ca. 1:253, 440. No geographic grid. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 75 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Western area of the Manzano National Forest showing national forest boundaries, areas added to the Zuni National Forest by Executive Order No. 1367, effective May 31, 1911 (Fort Wingate Military Reservation), areas previously in the Zuni National Forest transferred to Manzano National Forest by Executive Order No. 2045, effective Sept. 10, 1914, lands released from Navajo Indian Reservation by this proclamation and retained in the national forest, and other lands eliminated. Inset: Areas eliminated in Arizona and six smaller insets showing lands eliminated in greater detail. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

## Manzano National Forest..., New Mexico, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 3, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

<u>Eastern Division.</u> W106°50'—W105°55'/N35°22'—N33°50'. Color. 73 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. "Additions" to the Manzano National Forest shown in patterned red screen.

Western Division. W109°03'—W107°00'/N35°40'—N34°50'. Black & white. 42 x 79 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. No changes in boundaries to the western division of the Manzano National Forest shown on this map.

Both maps together show national forest, land grant, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

These maps are standard Forest Service administration maps at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1655

Holdings: LC; NA

# Manzano National Forest, New Mexico..., 1924: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 29, 1924.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes and E.L. Mehurin; revised July, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

**Eastern Division.** W106°50'—W105°55'/N35°22'—N33°50'. Black & white. 73 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. No changes in boundaries to the eastern division of the Manzano National Forest shown on this map.

Western Division. W109°03'—W107°00'/N35°40'—N34°50'. Color. 42 x 79 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map shows "Additions" to the Manzano National Forest in patterned red screen. Additions concentrated in the Zuni Mountains area, southeast of the Fort Wingate Military Reservation.

Both maps together show national forest, land grant, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, drainage, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

These maps are standard Forest Service administration maps at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1710.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

#### Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Dec. 3, 1931.

For complete citation see above under Cibola National Forest (Executive Order No. 5752.)

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Manzano Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by C.C. Bassett, H.S. Meekham; [traced by] G.T.T. – 1908. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. Northwest unit (former Mt. Taylor National Forest), W107°50' – W107°15'/N35°30' – N35°10'. Eastern (Sandia Manzano Mountain areas) unit, W106°30' – W106°10'/N35°20' – N34°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Lands of the former Mt. Taylor National Forest entitled, *Manzano Part 2* are shown on sheets 1 through 5. The main unit of the Manzano National Forest, located along the north-south axis of the Sandia -Manzano Mountains entitled, *Manzano Part 1* is shown on sheets 6 through 12. The lands of the Mount Taylor National Forest were added to the Manzano National Forest during the course of compilation of the Manzano folio. The different titles indicate that each were compiled as separate folio but later published together under the title "Manzano Folio." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this folio is found in its annual report series.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Univ. of Wisconsin copy only has sheets 2 through 5 in color.

OCLC: 893437470

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Manzano National Forest, New Mexico, 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture] Forest Service District 3; A.C.S. 3-29-1915

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 139 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Holdings: Museum of New Mexico; Western Michigan Univ.

OCLC: 819748065

# Manzano National Forest, Eastern Division, New Mexico, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°50'—W105°55'/N35°22'—N33°50'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC

#### Manzano National Forest, Western Division, New Mexico, 1922. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°03′—W107°00′/N35°40′—N34°50′. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC

# Manzano National Forest, Eastern Division, New Mexico, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes and E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°08'--W105°57'/N35°23'--N33°49' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado Historical Society

OCLC: 12932908

# Manzano National Forest, Western Division, New Mexico, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°03'—W107°00'/N35°40'—N34°50'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: NA

# Manzano National Forest, Eastern Division, New Mexico, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes and E.L. Mehurin; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°50'—W105°55'/N35°22'—N33°50'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (As a two map set with western half below): 40751093; (single sheet): 819762452

#### Manzano National Forest, Western Division, New Mexico, 1926. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1921, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by H.S. Meekham; traced by C.B. Noyes and E.L. Mehurin; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W109°03'—W107°00'/N35°40'—N34°50'. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Museum of New Mexico; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL OCLC (As a two map set with western half below): 40751093; (single sheet): 35960857

#### Manzano National Forest, New Mexico, 1926. (Forest visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by F.G. Rawlins, May, 1926. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1926. Scale, ca. 1:675,000. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on sheet 45 x 38 cm., folded to 23 x 10 Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Both maps show national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

[Zuni – Mt. Taylor Districts] W109°00' – W107°10'/N35°35' – N34°58'. 16 x 27 cm. Shows state boundary.

[Sandia – Manzano – Chupadera Divisions] W106°45' – W106°00'/N35°20' – N34°10' 23 x 15 cm.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Manzano National Forest, New Mexico: Information for Travelers.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Sandia Loop Road in the Manzano National Forest."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 385 (January 1927), page 424.

Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC (book): 771050893

# MOUNT GRAHAM FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1902-1908

The forest was named after Mount Graham, the mountain peak of over 10,000 feet southwest of Safford, Arizona, the highest peak in the Pinaleño Mountains. Barnes states, that, "As for whom it was named, no one can say definitely" (Barnes, p.184-185.) The area was first combined with other forest lands to establish the Crook National Forest in 1908, and, upon the discontinuation of the Crook National Forest, the lands of the former Mount Graham National Forest were added to the Coronado National Forest in 1953 where they remain today. See Figure 30 which details the origin and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential

Proclamation of July 22, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "118,600 acres." The Mount Graham Forest Reserve and National Forest were headquartered in Safford, Arizona.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, July 22	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2017	Established Forest Reserve on 118,600
		Gross acres
2) 1906, October 6	Executive Order 515	A 22,280 acre portion of Fort Grant
		Military Reservation added, but to remain
		subject to use by the War Dept. Area
		increased to 140,880 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 1	*Proclamation 816, 35 Stat. 2194	Forest abolished; entire Mount Graham
•		National Forest transferred to create, in
		part, the Crook National Forest.
		Proclamation also added approximately
		55,550 acres to the former Mount Graham
		National Forest and eliminated about
		10,000 acres west of the town of Bonita,
		Arizona. Eliminated lands restored to the
		public domain.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Crook National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.

See under the Crook National Forest detailing Proclamation 816 of July 1, 1908.

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

# Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Mt. Graham Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Nov., 1907. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest and military reservation boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. No index to map sheets on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library OCLC: 893487116

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Crook Folio</u> (1909), sheets 8 through 10, above for later coverage of the lands formerly administered by the Mt. Graham National Forest.

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Mt. Graham Forest Reserve, Arizona. (Administrative map)

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1902.

1902. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 43 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Show forest reserve boundaries and he boundaries of Camp Grant Military Reservation, major roads, location of ranches roads, railroads, trails, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Map has five, blank legend boxes for thematic information not found on the map.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

# MOUNT TAYLOR FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1906-1908

This forest was named for the giant extinct volcano, Mount Taylor, which is sacred to the Navajo Nation. The mountain peak was named in September of 1849 by Lt. James H. Simpson, a member of Lt. Col. John Washington's expedition into Navajo country in honor of then President Zachary Taylor (Julyan, p. 348.) The area is now included in the Mount Taylor Ranger District of the Cibola National Forest, New Mexico, after first being independent forest (1906-1908), part of the Manzano National Forest (1908-1910), part of the Zuni National Forest, (1910-1914), the Manzano National Forest once again, (1914-1931), until the Manzano changed its name to the Cibola (1931-Present.) During its brief two year existence as an independent forest, the Mount Taylor Forest Reserve and National Forest was headquartered out of Forest Service offices in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, October 5	*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3239	Established Forest Reserve on 110,525
2) 1908, April 16	*Proclamation 803, 35 Stat. 2184	acres. Forest abolished; all lands transferred to
		the Manzano National Forest.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Mount Taylor Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated October 5, 1906. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.

Shows forest reserve boundaries, land grants, settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage features. In top right margin, "30°30' West from Washington." Locates the position of the 35°30' parallel. Includes 6 blank legend boxes. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Manzano National Forest, New Mexico [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 16, 1908]. Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)

See under Manzano National Forest for full citation for Proclamation No. 803 transferring the Mount Taylor National Forest to the Manzano National Forest.

# Zuni National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.

See under Zuni National Forest for full citation for Proclamation No. 1064, transferring the lands of the former Mount Taylor National Forest from the Manzano National Forest to the Zuni National Forest.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Manzano Folio (1908) for coverage of the Mount Taylor National Forest in thematic atlas format. The Mount Taylor National Forest portion of the atlas is entitled, Manzano Part 2 and is found on sheets 1 through 5 indicating that a Mount Taylor Folio was in the compilation stage when it was absorbed by the Manzano National Forest in 1908.

# PECOS RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1892-1908

The forest reserve was named for the Pecos River that flows through the center of the reserve. "This widespread name is likely a Spanish approximation of the Keresan Pueblo Indian language word *puyakona*, possibly derived in turn from a Towa Indian word *pa-koo-la* meaning "place where there is water," doubtless referring to a spring at Pecos Pueblo." (Julyan p. 260.) The Proclamation of May 27, 1898 added land to and extended the boundary of the Pecos River Forest Reserve to the east and to the north. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed text of the Presidential Proclamations of January 11, 1892 and May 27, 1898 together with a cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the territory of New Mexico of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest

reserve hand drawn in green and annotated on the first proclamation as being "311,040 acres" and on the second proclamation as being "431,040 acres." Santa Fe served as the location of the Forest Supervisors Headquarters.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1892, January 11	Proclamation, 27 Stat. 998	Established Forest Reserve on 311,040 acres in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains northeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico.
2) 1898, May 27	Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1773	120,000 acres added and boundary extended. Gross acreage: 431,040.
3) 1898, June 2	Executive Order	160 acres of land eliminated in Sections 27 & 34, T. 18 N., R12 E., New Mexico Meridian and returned to the public domain. Area reduced to 430,880 acres.
4) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Name officially changed to Pecos National Forest.

#### MAPS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Map of the Pecos River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico, First Proclamation (Jan. 11, 1892.)

Compiled by the U.S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico from official and unofficial data in conformity with the proclamation of the President, dated May 27, 1898, amending its boundaries; N.L. King, draftsman, 1899. 1899. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve and land grant boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. National Archives copy has forest reserve boundary hand drawn in green showing the boundary as proclaimed in 1892 on the General Land Office map of 1898.

Holdings: NA

# Map of the Pecos River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico.

Compiled by the U.S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico from official and unofficial data in conformity with the proclamation of the President, dated May 27, 1898, amending its boundaries; N.L. King, draftsman, 1899. 1899. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve and land grant boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.; NA. National Archives copy locates the 160 acres eliminated from the Pecos River National Forest south of Hamilton, New Mexico, in red, thus showing the boundaries of the forest reserve as of June 2, 1898. NMSU's copy has the date "May 26" altered in ink to read "June 2."

OCLC: 53867674

#### U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

# Map of the Pecos River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico

Compiled by the U.S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico from official and unofficial data in conformity with the proclamation of the President, dated May 27, 1898, amending its boundaries; N.L. King, draftsman, 1899. 1899. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 39 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve and land grant boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian. National Archives also has a hand colored copy of this map entitled "Grazing Map – 1907." Natural language map scale, "2 miles to the inch" is incorrect.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico; NA

## PECOS NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1908-1915

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters, like is predecessor, the Pecos River Forest Reserve were located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, however, between 1911 and 1913 maps show the Supervisor's Headquarters to be in Cowles, New Mexico, deep within the Pecos National Forest. This town most likely served as a summer headquarters. Official Forest Service directories do not show any other headquarters for the Pecos National Forest besides Santa Fe. After the Pecos National Forest joined the Jemez National Forest to establish the Santa Fe National Forest, the Pecos Ranger District had its winter headquarters in the town of Pecos and its summer headquarters in Cowles.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Pecos River National Forest on 430,880 gross acres without boundary changes.
2) 1909, January 28	*Proclamation 835, 35 Stat. 2218	191,442 acres added to the west and to the south. Pecos National Forest enlarged to 622,322 gross acres.
3) 1910, April 20	*Proclamation 1022, 36 Stat. 2686	129,819 acres added on the southern boundary (Glorieta Mesa and El Barro Peaks), and 31,561 acres eliminated on the northwestern edges of the forest. Forest area increased to 720,580 gross acres. 1911 resurvey adjusts the total area to 715,500 gross acres.
4) 1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2160	Combined with Jemez National Forest (742,260 acres) to establish the Santa Fe National Forest at 1,476,693 gross acres.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

## DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Pecos National Forest, New Mexico: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 28, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909; compiled from Public Land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 835. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows boundaries for the national forest, land grants and Indian Reservations as well as the former boundaries of the Pecos National Forest (before the date of this Proclamation), thereby showing where land was added. Also shown are settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

# Pecos National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 20, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; compiled from Public Land surveys. [Proclamation] No. 1022. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and land grant boundaries as well as land "Eliminations" and land "Additions' to the Pecos National Forest. Also shows are settlements, roads, railroads, and drainage. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 37949674

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

# Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pecos Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W105°50' – W105°25'/N36°15' – N35°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 9 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.)

Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "New Mexico Prin. Mer. & Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL. Yale, NAL, and LC have black and white edition only.

OCLC: 893607258

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Pecos National Forest, New Mexico, 1914. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 34 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, land grant, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, ranger district boundaries and stations, telephone lines, lookout stations, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Text on verso. Panel title: Map of Pecos National Forest and Directions to Campers and Travelers. No panel illustration.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NA; NAL

OCLC: 800096242

#### Santa Fe National Forest, Pecos Division, 1915. (Administrative map)

See under Santa Fe National Forest – U.S. Forest Service Mapping

# PELONCILLO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1906-1908

The Peloncillo National Forest takes its name from the Peloncillo Mountain Range that forms its center ridge, however, in 1906 when it was established as a forest reserve, the Peloncillo included two units, a unit in its namesake mountains running north and south along the Arizona – New Mexico border and a unit centered on the Animas Mountains east of the Peloncillo Range in New Mexico. After being absorbed by the Chiricahua National Forest in 1908, the area again changed jurisdictions when, in 1917, the Chiricahua was made part of the Coronado National Forest. On July 1, 1910, when under the administration of the Chiricahua National Forest, public lands immediately adjacent to the Peloncillo Range in Arizona were added and the land area of the Animas Mountains unit of the former Peloncillo National Forest was greatly reduced. After 1917, the area of the former Peloncillo National Forest became known as the Animas Division of the Coronado National Forest. On December 19, 1951 under Public Land Order 772, the Animas Mountains portion of the Coronado National Forest, then called the Indian Creek unit, was eliminated. Today, the Douglas Ranger District of the Coronado National Forest administers the lands of the former Peloncillo National Forest, now just the forested uplands of Peloncillo Mountain range straddling the border between New Mexico and Arizona. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The name comes from the Spanish meaning "hairless" or "bald" and probably refers to the largely unforested northern portion of the range that forms the boundary between Graham and Greenlee Counties in Arizona (Julyan p. 261.) This short-lived forest was headquartered in Douglas, Arizona.

# ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5 \*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3248 Established Forest Reserve on 178,977

acres in two units, one located in the Animas Range and the other in the

Peloncillo Range.

2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Forest abolished; all lands transferred (effective July 1, 1908) to the Chiricahua National Forest.

\*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Peloncillo Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours.

Shows forest reserve, state, and international boundaries and drainage. In lower left margin, "32° Longitude from Washington." Locates the position of the 31°30' parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." The two units of the Peloncillo Forest Reserve are shown centered on the Peloncillo Range and to the east, the Animas Range. Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51988084

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Chiricahua Folio</u> 1909 above. The lands of the Peloncillo National Forest, New Mexico were included in the Chiricahua Folio on sheets 6 through 9, reflecting the merger of the Peloncillo into the Chiricahua that occurred in the midst of the compilation stage of the folios. Eastern section of Peloncillo NF (Indian Creek) eliminated 1951. See under Coronado National Forest, Arizona-New Mexico.

See also <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coronado Folio (Animas Division), Arizona and New Mexico</u> (1923) above for 1:63,360-scale topographic coverage of the former lands of the Peloncillo Forest Reserve and National Forest.

## PINAL MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1905-1908

The Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve was located in mountain range with the same name to the southwest of Globe, Arizona. After a short three year history as a small but independently administered forest, the lands of the Pinal National Forest were transferred to the Tonto National Forest in January of 1908. However, after a six months stay with the Tonto National Forest, the lands of the former Pinal National Forest were transferred to help build the new Crook National Forest in July of 1908. Upon the demise of the Crook National Forest in 1953, the lands of the former Pinal National Forest were transferred back to the Tonto National Forest. The name comes from the Spanish, who called the Apaches who lived in the Pinal Mountains, "Pinaleños" probably from their name for deer, "pinal" (Barnes, p. 333-334.) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed text of the Presidential Proclamation of March 20, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. The town of Safford, Arizona served as the forest supervisor's headquarters.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, March 20	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 2991	Established Forest Reserve on 45,760
		gross acres centered on the Pinal
		Mountains.
2) 1908, January 13	*Proclamation 795, 35 Stat. 2176	Forest abolished; all 45,760 acres
		transferred to the Tonto National Forest.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona: Proclamation of March 20, 1905.

U.S. Forest Service.

1905. Scale, ca. 1:62,500. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 40 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights.

Forest reserve boundary drawn on the U.S. Geological Survey *Globe, Arizona*, 15-minute topographic map at 1:62,500-scale. Also shows roads, railroads, trails, populated places, rivers and streams. Title information written in manuscript.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 13, 1908.

See under Tonto National Forest for a full citation of Proclamation No. 795.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Crook Folio (1909), sheets 1 through 6, for coverage of the lands of the Pinal Mountains National Forest in atlas format.

# PORTALES FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1905-1907

This short lived Forest Reserve was named after Portales Springs, as was the nearby town of Portales, New Mexico. The springs were a rare source of fresh water for travelers along the Llano Estacado and were originally named by the Spanish as Los Portales. Julyan says that the springs were given this name because of their overhanging cliff formations that resembled the porches or *Portales* of Spanish adobe houses. The narrow, east to west forest reserve extended from the Texas-New Mexico border in northeast Roosevelt County west some 37 seven miles to extend into southwestern Curry County. The high point of the reserve is found in T.1 N., R. 33 E., New Mexico Meridian (see Figure 35.) The Proclamation revoking the Proclamation of October 3, 1905 establishing the Portales Forest Reserve states "Whereas, the public lands within the Portales National Forest ... are no longer required for experimental forest purposes" which indicates that this area was originally set aside, like a few others on the Great Plains, for tree planting and conservation purposes. The Portales Forest Reserve can be found represented on the 1906 General Land Office map of the United States (United States, including territories and insular possessions, showing the extent of public surveys, Indian, military and forest reservations, railroads, canals, national parks and other details.) The General Land Office maps of the Territory of New Mexico were issued in 1903 and the next one in 1908, completely missing the life of the Portales. The 1905 proclamation did not include a map, but described the forest reserve's boundaries with township, range and section references. The proclamation of 1907 merely revoked the earlier proclamation. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of October 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of New Mexico of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "172,680 acres."

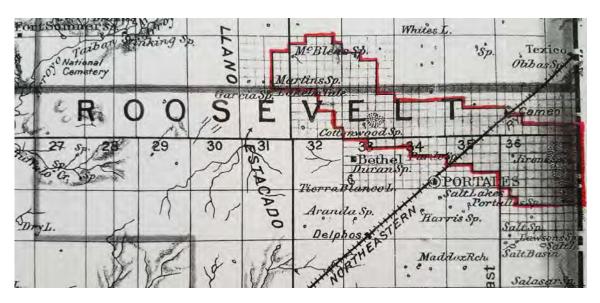


Figure 35: The boundaries of the Portales National Forest hand drawn onto a photocopy of the 1908 U.S. General Land Office map of the *Territory of New Mexico* after the Portales had been abolished. The public land grid of Township and Section lines has been completed for the area surrounding the former Portales Forest Reserve but nowhere else in this part of the state, like the foundation for a structure that no longer stands. Area shown is northern Roosevelt County and southern Curry County. High point shown by hachures north of Cottonwood Spring in T. 1 N., R. 33 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, October 3 Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3178 Established Forest Reserve on 172,680

acres

2) 1907, March 16 Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2120 Proclamation of October 3, 1905

revoked. All lands restored to the public domain, open to homesteading. Name

discontinued.

# PRESCOTT FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1898-Present

The name comes from Arizona's Territorial Capitol, Prescott. For the town of Prescott, Barnes writes that the name "was selected for the town at a public meeting held on May 30, 1864. The name was suggested by then Secretary of the Territory of Arizona, Richard Cunningham McCormick in honor of the famous American historian," William Hickling Prescott (1796-1859.) As established in 1898, the Prescott Forest Reserve covered a mere 16 square miles (10,240 acres) in T. 13 N., R. 3 W, Gila and Salt River Meridian southwest of Prescott, Arizona, with the purpose of preserving the water supply of the town. However, the very next year the Forest Reserve was greatly expanded and was enlarged again and again in its long history until it has reached its present size of 1.411 million acres. The city of Prescott was the administrative center for the Prescott National Forest, as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters were located in its namesake town from the forest's beginning. The National Archives has copies of the original printed text of the Presidential Proclamations of May 10, 1898 and October 21, 1899 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "10,240 acres" on the first proclamation and "423,680 acres" on the second proclamation, indicating the phenomenal growth of the reserve in a very short time. A large part of the Prescott National Forest including the Verde National Forest added to the Prescott in 1908 was withdrawn from settlement and entry at the request of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for watershed protection in connection with irrigation projects and interests. The Salt River Valley obtains a good deal of its water from the Verde River as does the city of Phoenix. While today the larger Central Arizona Project provides the majority of the water for the Phoenix area, in the early years of the twentieth century, the lands of the Prescott National Forest had a direct bearing on several irrigation projects, either developed or having potential.

The Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area was established on 47,320 acres of the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests in 1935. The area was frequently labeled on maps of the Prescott National Forest after establishment as being the "Sycamore Canyon Wild Area," but it had never been reclassified as "wild" under the U-2 regulations of 1939 and in reality remained a primitive area as originally designated under the L-20 regulations of 1929. After resource studies, Sycamore Canyon was made a Wilderness Area with the passage an individual act of Congress on March 6, 1972 at 47,757 acres. With an addition of 8,180 acres under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, the Sycamore Canyon Wilderness area now embraces 55,937 acres, of which, 23,325 acres are on the Coconino National Forest, 7,125 acres on the Kaibab National Forest, and 25,487 acres on the Prescott National Forest.

The Prescott National Forest shared the responsibility of managing the Pine Mountain Primitive area with the Tonto National Forest since the area's creation in 1933. This primitive area followed a similar history as the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area, joining the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1972 by an individual act of Congress. Today, at 20,061 acres, the Pine Mountain Wilderness Area on the Verde Rim has 8,609 acres under Prescott National Forest management and the rest, 11,452 acres under the Tonto National Forest.

These two wilderness areas on the Prescott National Forest were joined by six other wilderness areas under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984. These six new areas are all relatively small; none being more than 26,000 acres. From largest to smallest, these are the Castle Creek (25,215 acres), Cedar Bench (14,950 acres), Granite Mountain (9,762 acres), Juniper Mesa (7,406 acres), Woodchute (5,833 acres, and the Apache Creek (5,666 acres) Wilderness Areas.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1898, May 10 Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1771 Established Forest Reserve on 10,240 acres south of Prescott, Arizona.

2) 1899, October 21 Proclamation, 31 Stat. 1956 413,440 acres added greatly enlarging the

reserve to 423,680 acres.

3) 1907, November 26	*Proclamation 782, 35 Stat. 2162	319,808 acres on the northern boundary of the forest added. Area increased to
4) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	743,488 gross acres. Lands of the Verde National Forest (721,780 acres) added upon the Verde's discontinuation. Area increased to 1,465,268gross acres.
5) 1909, February 1	*Proclamation 836, 35 Stat. 2218	76,494 acres added on the periphery of the forest. Area increased to 1,541,762
6) 1910, October 7	*Proclamation 1094, 36 Stat. 2751	gross acres. 132,925 acres added and 81,081 acres eliminated. Forest area after 1911
7) 1918, September 16	Executive Order 2964	resurvey is 1,572,000 gross acres. Lands withdrawn from settlement along the border with the Coconino National Forest pending a determination to add such lands to the national forests.
8) 1919, June 19	Executive Order 3098	Lands withdrawn from settlement in portions of T. 15 & 16 N., R. 3 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, by Executive Order 2964 restored to the public domain.
9) 1919, September 29	*Proclamation 1537, 41 Stat. 1770	Land added from the Coconino National Forest. Other lands added (those previously withdrawn by Executive Order 2964 for the protection of the reclamation project on the Verde River.) Other lands
10) 1923, August 14	*Proclamation 1673, 43 Stat. 1923	eliminated. Area: 1,644,845 gross acres. Land transferred to Tonto National Forest. Area reduced to 1,365,169 gross
11) 1927, January 14	Executive Order 4566	Land eliminated in T. 13 & 14 N.,
12) 1934, October 22	Executive Order 6882	R. 2 E, Gila & Salt River Meridian. Tusayan National Forest (southern portion) added upon the Tusayan's discontinuation. Other Prescott National Forest lands transferred to the Tonto National Forest. Area increased to 1,456,469 gross acres.
13) 1935, August 27	Public Law 74-358, 49 Stat. 895	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to set aside a recreation area not to exceed 4,000 acres and is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the City of Phoenix for management.
14) 1962, March 23	Public Land Order 2638 27 Federal Register 2904	Land eliminated in T. 20 & 21 N., R. 2 W., T. 20 & 21 N., R. 3 W., and T. 20 N., R. 4 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian.
15) 1972, February 15	Public Law 92-230, 86 Stat. 38	Area: 1,405,215 gross acres. 20,061-acre Pine Mountain Wilderness Established from the Pine Mountain Primitive Area (designated 1933) on the Prescott and Tonto National Forests. Primitive area classification abolished.
16) 1972, March 6	Public Law 92-241, 86 Stat. 48	47,757-acre Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Established on the Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests from the former Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area (designated 1935.) Primitive area classification abolished.

17) 1980, September 26	Public Land Order 5762 45 Federal Register 63852	Transfers jurisdiction over 55 acres in Section 33 of T. 10 N., R. 1 W., Gila and Salt River Meridian, from the Bureau of Land Management under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act.
18) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat., 1485	,
19) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, Sec. 104 98 Stat. 1491	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" designates a 40.5 mile section of the Verde River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
20) 1994, October 14	Public Law 103-365 108 Stat. 3469	"Arizona Wilderness Land Title Resolution Act of 1994" authorizes payment to the Santa Fe Railroad Company and Perrin Properties, Inc. for 14,632.72 acres in a checkerboard pattern (former Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant) within the Prescott National Forest, largely within the Apache Creek and Juniper Mesa Wilderness areas.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

# MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

### Prescott National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 26, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907. [Proclamation] No. 782.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:315,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundary, "Luis Maria Baca Float no. 5," Military Reservation boundaries, and "Additions from the Public Lands." "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base.

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division.; LC; NA

OCLC: 51947706

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 1, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 836.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps. Hachures. Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Base map compiled from Public Land surveys and U.S.G.S. records. 50 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Western portion of the Prescott National Forest.

<u>Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.)</u> Compiled from Public Land surveys and U.S.G.S. records. 54 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Eastern portion of the Prescott National Forest.

Both maps show national forest boundaries, "Additions" to the Prescott National Forest, settlements, roads, railroads, streams, springs, and mines. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 7, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1094.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps. Hachures. **Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.)** 52 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Western portion of the Prescott National Forest.

Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Compiled from Public Land surveys and U.S.G.S. records. 54 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Eastern portion of the Prescott National Forest showing the Verde River and settlements. Both maps show national forest and land grant boundaries, additions to and eliminations from the Prescott National Forest. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

### Prescott National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated Sept. 29, 1919.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys. Printed by the U.S. Geological survey. [Proclamation] No. 1537.

1919. Scale, 1:253,440. W113°15'- W111°45'/N35°15'- N33°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 67 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, land "Eliminations," land "Additions," and "Lands transferred from Coconino National Forest" [to the Prescott National Forest] in patterned reds. Land on the west side of the Verde River belonging to the Coconino National Forest were transferred to the Prescott National Forest by this Proclamation. Not a standard U.S. Forest Service administrative map due to lack of detail. Includes an enlargement of T.16 N., R.3 E., Sections 7, 8, 9 & 16, 17, 18, Gila and Salt River Meridian showing an oxbow in the Verde River where national forest land was eliminated. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

#### Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 14, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, October 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°15' – W33°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 69 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries and, in a patterned red, areas "Transferred to the Tonto National Forest." Also shows roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, Forest Service improvements, and land grant, military reservation, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1673. Southeast portion of the Prescott National Forest transferred to the Tonto National Forest south of East and West Cedar Mountains.

Holdings: LC; NAL; NA

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1934: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Oct. 22, 1934.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, Aug. 1926; revised by F.G.R., 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°25' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 65 cm., folded to 27 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, and in patterned red screen, lands "Transferred from the Tusayan National Forest to the Prescott National Forest," lands "Transferred from the Prescott National Forest to the Tonto National Forest," and lands "Eliminated from the Tusayan National Forest by Executive Order No. 6806, dated August 4, 1934." Also shows roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, Forest Service improvements, and military reservation, land grant, and county boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 6882. Southeast portion (Bloody Basin) of the Prescott National Forest transferred to the Tonto National Forest.

Reference: Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1935, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 39. Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

### Prescott Forest Reserve of the Territory of Arizona.

United States, General Land Office; [signed] George Christ, Surveyor General.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundaries as of the "Proclamation dated October 21, 1899," settlements, main roads, and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

OCLC: 137361292

# U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Prescott Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey; land lines by General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb. 1908 & Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°15' – N33°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, land grant, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, railroad land grant limit, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to sheets 1-9 alone (Prescott National Forest before the addition of the Verde National Forest) found on the front cover of some atlases. National Archives copies have sheet indexes to all 20 sheets. Sheets 1 through 9 dated Feb., 1908 (Prescott); Sheets 10-20 (Verde) dated, Jan., 1909. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

References: 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71 & 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Yale, National Archives, and the National Agricultural Library have 1 complete black and white edition and sheets 5 thru 9 only in the colored edition.

OCLC: 893683697

Note: The lands of the Verde National Forest were added to the Prescott National Forest on July 2, 1908. Perhaps two distinct folios were originally undertaken, one for the Prescott and another for the Verde National Forest, which were later combined under one <u>Prescott Folio</u> after the forests were merged under that name. This would account for the different dates represented on the sheets for the <u>Prescott Folio</u>, the two distinct references to this folio in the <u>Annual Reports</u> of the U.S. Geological Survey, and the fact that on some front covers, the index to sheets show only sheets 1 to 9. Before the merger, the two forests were approximately the same size.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Prescott National Forest Arizona, 1920, North Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°12' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 133 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# Prescott National Forest Arizona, 1920, South Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°10' – W111°30'/N34°30' – N33°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 133 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: NA

#### Prescott National Forest Arizona, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°15' – N33°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC

# Prescott National Forest Arizona, 1921, North Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn;

revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°12' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 133 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# Prescott National Forest Arizona, 1921, South Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°10' – W111°30'/N34°30' – N33°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 133 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: NA

# Prescott National Forest Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; traced by F.E. Landon and F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°15' – N33°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, Aug., 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, 1:253,440. W113°10' – W 111°37'/N35°15' – N33°59' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, military reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Sharlot Hall Museum Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Stanford Univ.; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38222914

#### Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1927. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figures 14, 15, and 16

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; B.E. Jan. 1927. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 27 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows entire forest and all county boundaries relative to the forest. Also shows national monument boundaries, improved motor highways and secondary roads, ranger stations, fire lookouts, settlements, railroads, trails, springs streams and dry stream beds. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona and western New Mexico showing the location of the Prescott National Forest and the state's highways and major towns.

Text, distance chart, black & white illustrations, and directory information on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "A mountain road near Prescott, Arizona."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 394 (October 1927), page 208.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA; NAL

# Prescott National Forest (Bradshaw Mountain Division), Arizona, 1930. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1929 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by C.G. Johnson, August, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°40'- W112°05'/N34°34' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 88 cm. Relief shown by contours (in brown) and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest and mining claim boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service ranger stations and other improvements. Contours shown in brown, water features shown in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Bradshaw District located in the Bradshaw Mountain area south of the town of Prescott, Arizona.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 38295546

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1926 from U.S.G.S. G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, August, 1926; revised Nov. 1928 by C.G.J. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253, 440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°15'/N33°59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, mines, tanks, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 51831265

## Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, Aug. 1926; revised by F.G.R., 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°25' – N33°59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers lakes, and streams. Shows boundaries effective after Executive Order of Oct. 22, 1934 adding portions of the Tusayan National Forest. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Arizona Univ.; Sharlot Hall Mus. Arch & Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38295547

#### Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1926, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott, August, 1926; revised February, 1935, by F.G.R. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13522 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°30'/N35°12' – N33°59'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers lakes, and streams. Shows boundaries effective after Executive Order of Oct. 22, 1934. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 214327729

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1939 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and state-wide H.P. surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by J.A. Schoedinger and F.D. Rawlins, 1940. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°40'/N35°15' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona State Library; Sharlot Hall Museum; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

### **Prescott National Forest, Arizona.** (Forest Visitor's booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, N. Mex. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1941.

1941. 24 pages. Booklet 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration: uncaptioned photograph of the Hassayampa River as a rushing mountain stream.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 565 (January/February 1942), page 13.

Holdings: NA; LC & 55 other libraries.

OCLC (Book): 13441053

# ----- Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1941. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region; F.G. Rawlins 6-40. Map has "655" in lower right corner.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 35 cm., folded into a 24-page booklet to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map shows national forest boundaries, place names, hachures, and water features in black. Primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, roads and road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and camp grounds in red. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Prescott National Forest in relation to the state of Arizona and the state's road network.

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1945. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, 1940 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and state-wide H.P. surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by J.A. Schoedinger and F.G. Rawlins.

1945. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°10' – W111°40'/N35°15' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Sharlot Hall Museum; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Western New Mexico Univ.; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10397126

# [Prescott National Forest Quadrangles, 1948]. (Topographic maps)

Mapped, edited, and published by the U.S. Forest Service; control by U.S. Forest Service, U.S.G.S. and U.S.C. & G.S.; topography by stereo photogrammetric methods (KEK plotter); aerial photographs taken 1946; field check 1947. Printed 1948.

1948. Scale, 1:63,360. W113°00' – W112°00'/N35°15' – N34°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 15 sheets, each 56 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 feet.) Also issued in editions without green vegetation layer.

On fifteen, 15-minute topographic quadrangles, shows the western portion of the Prescott National Forest south and northwest of the city of Prescott Arizona from about state highway 69 (now Interstate 17) west to 112°45' meridian in typical U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle format and standard U.S. Geological Survey mapping symbols. Woods and brushwood shown in green; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue; main highways and built-up areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and trails. All quadrangles except the Prescott quadrangle have "Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1948." Prescott quadrangle was printed by the "Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C. 1675 January 1948." Most sheets, but not all, will have in their top margins, "Limited edition for administrative use only. Not for public distribution." All maps were later revised and reprinted by the U.S. Geological Survey at the Survey's standard scale for its 15-minute quadrangles, 1:62,500 at various times after 1948. The Prescott quadrangle was published in 5 distinct editions unlike all other quadrangles that were published in only two editions, with and without green vegetation layer. The Prescott quadrangles appear in the following five editions: 1) Topography with green vegetation layer; 2) Topography without green vegetation layer; 3) Topography with green vegetation layer with black & white orthophoto quadrangle on its verso; 4) Topography with green vegetation layer overprinted onto an orthophotoquadrangle base; 5) Topography without green vegetation layer overprinted onto an orthophotoquadrangle base. National Archives lacks the Turkey Canyon (No. 1), Ash Fork (No. 3), Camp Wood (No. 4), Paulden (No. 6), Sheridan Mtn. (No. 7), and Mt. Union (No. 11) quadrangle.

Holdings: LC; NA

## From Northwest to Southeast:

- 1. Turkey Canyon, Ariz. (Provides coverage of the south half only.)
- 2. Picacho Butte, Ariz. (Provides coverage of the south half only.)

- 3. Ash Fork, Ariz.
- 4. Camp Wood, Ariz.
- 5. Simmons, Ariz.
- 6. Paulden, Ariz.
- 7. Sheridan Mtn.
- 8. Iron Springs, Ariz.
- 9. Prescott, Ariz.
- 10. Kirkland, Ariz. (Provides coverage of the east half only.)
- 11. Mount Union, Ariz.
- 12. Mayer, Ariz.
- 13. Wagoner, Ariz. (Provides coverage of northeast quarter only.)
- 14. Crown King, Ariz. (Provides coverage of the north half only.)
- 15. Bumblebee, Ariz. (Provides coverage of the northwest quarter only.)

#### Prescott National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°05' – W111°45'/N35°10' – W34°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red, "live streams' in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, military reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map of "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Prescott National Forest. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Prescott National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a highway with automobiles in the forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Arizona Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Kansas; Dallas Public Library; LC

OCLC: 12491300

# Prescott National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1964.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. W113°05' – W111°45'/N35°10' – W34°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 78 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest are shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red, "live streams' in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, military reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map of "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Prescott National Forest. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Prescott National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a highway with automobiles in the forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of New Mexico; LC

OCLC: 21687383

### Walnut Creek Hunters' Map, Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W113°05' – W112°30'/N35°10' – N34°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 48 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; important water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, fire lookouts, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Map covers the northwestern portion of the Prescott National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a deer.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

#### Prescott National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1969.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964; interim 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. W113°05' – W111°40'/N35°10' – W34°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest are shown in gray. Also shows national forest, national monument, military reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, roads and road numbers, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service recreation sites, towns and settlements, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites, Prescott city map, and key map of "National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Prescott National Forest. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; Sharlot Hall Museum

OCLC: 785738946

# <u>Prescott National Forest (North Half)</u>, <u>Arizona</u>, <u>1970</u>. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°05' – W111°48'/N35°15' – N34°31'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Prescott National Forest in Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries OCLC (As a two map set): 5570681

# Prescott National Forest (South Half), Arizona, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°45'/N34°33' – N34°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Prescott National Forest in Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries OCLC (As a two map set): 5570681

# Prescott National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1972. See Figure 24

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. W113°05' – W111°45'/N35°10' – W34°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest are shown in green; Indian lands in yellow; roads, urban areas, wilderness and primitive area boundaries, trails, and recreation site information in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, and county boundaries, populated places, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the Prescott National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian." Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Prescott National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Granite Basin Lake."

http://azmemory.azlibrary.gov/cdm/ref/collection/shmmaps/id/153

Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 5440402

# Prescott National Forest (North Half), Arizona, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°05' – W111°48'/N35°15' – N34°31'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 108 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Prescott National Forest in Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library

OCLC: 10750007

### Prescott National Forest (South Half), Arizona, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°45'/N34°33' – N34°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Prescott National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Prescott National Forest in Arizona. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Western Michigan Univ.

OCLC: 10749944

Holdings: LC; NA

### SACRAMENTO NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1907-1908

Named for the mountain range where the forest is situated, it now forms the Sacramento Mountains Ranger District of the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico. After combining with the Guadalupe National forest in 1908 to form the Alamo National Forest, the Alamo was subsequently absorbed by the Lincoln National Forest in 1917. During its two years as an independent national forest its headquarters were located in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, April 24	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2127	Established National Forest from lands formerly part of the Lincoln National Forest and from public lands. Area at
2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	establishment: 881,841 gross acres. Combined with the Guadalupe National Forest to its south to establish the Alamo National Forest.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Sacramento National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 24, 1907.

Compiled in part from G.L.O. plats; Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown but drainage direction is indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and areas "Formerly in the Lincoln National Forest" transferred to establish the Sacramento National Forest by this Proclamation. Also shows settlements, ranches, roads, drainage, springs, tanks, wells, and corrals. In lower center border, "Longitude West, 28°30' from Washington." Locates the position of the 32°45' parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Alamo Folio (1909 sheets 1 through 14) for coverage of the Sacramento National Forest in atlas format.

# SAN FRANCISCO MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVES, SAN FRANCISCO FOREST RESERVE, AND NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1898-1908

The San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves and after April 12, 1902 the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve was named for the mountain range on which it was centered. The plural "Reserves" was used in the 1898 proclamation which established the federal forest on alternate sections of land in the heart of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe) land grant. Initially, only even numbered sections were reserved in a large area of north central Arizona forming a checkerboard pattern of seemingly isolated squares, or "reserves" while the odd numbered sections belonged to the railroad. Thus, there was no contiguous land base for the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves when proclaimed. The only other forest where the word "Reserves" was used was in the name of the Gallatin Forest Reserves in Montana, which was also founded on even numbered sections of land within the Northern Pacific Railway land grant in 1899.

In the proclamation of April 12, 1902, President Roosevelt wrote that one objective in issuing another proclamation was to consolidate the lands of the San Francisco Forest Reserves into one reserve and add public lands adjacent to the forest. There follows the traditional forest reserve description, "Beginning at the northwest corner of township twenty-two (22) North, range one (1) east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona; thence southerly along the said meridian...." Under the proclamation of 1902 the forest reserves were "consolidated" into one unified reserve including both federal and private lands. Lands were added to the Forest Reserve in 1902 and again in1908 when the entire San Francisco Mountains National Forest was combined with portions of the Black Mesa, Grand Canyon, and Tonto National Forests, as well as additional lands from the public domain lands for establish a new national forest. This new large national forest at 3,689,982 gross acres was named the Coconino National Forest.

The Coconino National Forest would soon be reduced. In 1910, the western and northern portions of the Coconino, 1,756,131 acres, were transferred to create the Tusayan National Forest and other lands on the Coconino's eastern boundary, 283,344 acres were eliminated and returned to the public domain. Total area of the Coconino was thus reduced to 1,679,282 gross acres, closer to the average size of the national forests of District 3 at the time.

The National Archives has copies of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of August 17, 1898 describing the boundaries and naming the reserves and a copy of the original printed proclamation of April 12, 1902 together with a cut out section of General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,975,321 acres." The forest was headquartered in Flagstaff, Arizona.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1898, August 17	Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1780	Established San Francisco Mountains
		Forest Reserves on 975,360 gross acres
		in north central Arizona.
2) 1899, January 10	Public Law, 30 Stat. 783	Right-of-way granted across the Forest
		Reserves to the Saginaw Southern
		Railroad Company to build a line from
		Williams to Jerome, Arizona.
3) 1900, June 6	Public Law, 31 Stat. 657	Right-of-way granted to the town of
		Flagstaff, Arizona for a water pipe line.
4) 1902, April 12	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1991	999,950 acres added and all lands of the
		San Francisco Forest Reserves
		consolidated into a single Forest Reserve.
		Area: 1,975,310 gross acres.
5) 1908, July 2	*Proclamation 818, 35 Stat. 2196	Entire forest combined with other forest
(effective July 1, 1908)		land to establish the Coconino National
•		Forest. Name discontinued. Area of the
		Coconino at establishment: 3,689,982 acres.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Map of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves in Arizona Territory, Proclamation of April 12, 1902. [U.S. General Land Office]; I. P. Berthrong.

1902. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 47 cm. Relief shown by shading. Blackline print.

Shows forest reserve boundary including lands added by the proclamation. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137361299

#### Coconino National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.

For full citation and maps of Proclamation No. 818 see under Coconino National Forest.

### U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

# Map of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves in Arizona Territory.

[U.S. Surveyor General's Office]; I.P. Berthrong.

[1898]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 47 cm. Relief shown by shading

Shows forest reserve boundary, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad grant boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map provides some information on the vegetation within the reserve with such descriptions as "Open Park" and "Heavy Pine Timber." Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. "Even Sections Only" referring to the conditions set forth in the proclamation establishing the reserve. Holdings: NA

#### U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

# San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve Arizona, showing land classification.

U.S. Geological Survey. [Printed by] A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore.

1904. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W112°20' – W 111°10'/N35°32' – N34°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 44 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Main report title: <u>Forest conditions in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona.</u> By John B. Leiberg, Theodore F. Rixon, and Arthur Dodwell; introduction by F.G. Plummer, 1904.

Shows seven land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, scattering Pinyon & Juniper or barren, cut timber, and burned timber areas. Includes diagram showing areas of responsibility for data compilation.

(Series: <u>U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper</u> No. 22; Plate I) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number: 4710 (58<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session), H. Doc. 710.

http://azmemory.azlibrary.gov/cdm/ref/collection/shmmaps/id/91

Holdings: Northern Arizona Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC

OCLC (book): 903628037; (map): 491932355

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

# [Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: San Francisco Mountains Folio].

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; [land] Title from U.S.G.S. twp. maps; compiled by H.S. Meekham; [traced by] G.T.T. - 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°22' - W112°10'/N35°05' - N35°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 numbered sheet without portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet.) Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Sheet is titled, San Francisco Mtn's, and designated as being [sheet] 5. Map is centered on the Bill Williams Mountains, providing coverage of Townships 20, 21 & 22 North, and 1 & 2 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, and includes the town of Williams, Arizona. Area transferred to create the new Coconino National Forest in 1908. In 1910 the area was made a part of the new Tusayan National Forest and then transferred to the Kaibab National Forest in 1934 upon the termination of the Tusayan in July of that year. Sheet corresponds to sheet number 21 in the 1909 Coconino National Forest atlas and sheet number 17 in the 1914 Tusayan National Forest grazing atlas, however, neither of these two sheets reference the earlier sheet of 1907. This sheet has all the hallmarks of being a sample or review copy sent to experts in advance of atlas production. The only known copy of this map is found at the Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library and is noted as being "Acquired by Gift Jul 16, 1921 from Dr. I. Bowman" that is Dr. Isaiah Bowman (1878-1950), director of the American Geographical Society from 1915 to 1935 and author of the landmark work, Forest Physiography (New York: Wiley, 1911.) Ink handwriting on this sheet states, "Part of Forest Atlas of U.S.A. (issued for use of Forest Officers only)" and on the back of the sheet in crayon, "Forest Atlas Sample Page." Extensive

typescript descriptive notes on the sheet address map standards, suggest ways to deal with non-conforming legend symbols, and the general size of sheets.

Reference: No reference found in U.S.G.S. or Forest Service annual reports.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

# SAN MATEO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1906-1908

The San Mateo National Forest was named for the San Mateo Mountains within its boundaries. Like other small federal forest areas in the southwestern region, the land that made up the original San Mateo Forest Reserve has been transferred several times and absorbed into other national forests, namely to the Magdalena National Forest in 1908; to the Datil National Forest in 1909 and finally to the Cibola in 1931 where it remains today. The area is now home to the 44,650-acre Apache Kid and the 18,869-acre Withington Wilderness Areas created in 1980. The town of Magdalena served as the headquarters for the San Mateo.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5

\*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3249

Established Forest Reserve with an area

of 424,663 gross acres.

2) 1908, July 2

(effective July 1, 1908)

Executive Order 908

Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Magdalena National Forest.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

### San Mateo Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown but drainage direction is indicated.

Shows forest reserve boundary, settlements, springs, roads, ranches, cemetery, cabins and "Antelope and Mogul mining claim." In lower center border: "30°30' West from Washington." "New Mexico Meridian and Base Line."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 51987996

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Datil Folio (1909) for coverage of the San Mateo National in folio format. The San Mateo National Forest is shown on 10 sheets numbered 13 through 15, 21 through 23, and 31 through 33.

# SANTA CATALINA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1902-1908

The Santa Catalina Mountain Range gives its name to this forest reserve which was centered on Mount Lemon north of Tucson. On July 1, 1908, the Santa Catalina National Forest joined the Santa Rita National Forest south of Tucson and the Dragoon National Forest covering the mountain range of the same name north of Tombstone to establish the Coronado National Forest. The lands of the former Santa Catalina National Forest have been administered by the Coronado National Forest ever since (Barnes, p. 389.) See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of July 2, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. Benson, Arizona served as the host town for the forest supervisor's headquarters.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, July 2

Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2012

Established Forest Reserve on 155,520 acres in the Santa Catalina Mountains northeast of Tucson, Arizona.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

2) 1907, July 19	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2147	251,170 acres added in the	Tanque Verde
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and Rincon Mountains east of Tucson and on the northern slopes of the Santa Catalina Mountains. Forest enlarged to

406,690 gross acres.

3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908

Entire forest combined with the Dragoon and the Santa Rita National Forests to establish the Coronado National Forest.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Santa Catalina National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 19, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries, "Additions from Public Lands," settlements (including Tucson), roads, railroads, canyons and drainage. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 52064067

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coronado Folio (1908 & 1909, sheets 1-7) for coverage of the Santa Catalina National Forest in atlas format.

### SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1915-Present

The Santa Fe National Forest is located in north-central New Mexico and encloses two topographically distinct divisions, between which is the broad, semi-desert valley of the Rio Grande River. In 1915, Executive Order 2160 ordered the merger of the Pecos National Forest and the Jemez National Forest and named the newly combined area the Santa Fe National Forest. The Pecos or eastern division of the Santa Fe National Forest is named for the Pecos River, which has its source in the division. The mountains of the Pecos division includes the southernmost extension of the Sangre de Cristo Range, part of the Rocky Mountain system. The Jemez Division is an isolated mountainous area is west of the Rio Grande. The Santa Fe National Forest is named for the Santa Fe Mountains that rise between the Pecos and the Rio Grande Rivers (Julyan, p. 324-236.) The forest supervisor's headquarters have been located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, midway between the eastern (Jemez) and western (Pecos) divisions, for the forest's entire history.

Proclaimed on February 11, 1916, the Bandelier National Monument preserves the 13<sup>th</sup> century Pueblo Indians' cliff houses and dwellings. The Forest Service managed the lands until the Congress, acting in February of 1932, added nearly 4,700 acres to the monument from adjacent national forest lands and transferred all administrative responsibility to the National Park Service. Supervision, management, and control over all national monuments was conveyed to the National Park Service under Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2 of June 10, 1933, effective August 10, 1933. Conveyance of the Bandelier National Monument occurred only a year earlier.

The San Pedro Parks Wilderness began as a Primitive Area of 41,132 acres on the Jemez Division of the Santa Fe National Forest, established by the Chief of the Forest Service in 1931. On September 16, 1940, the Secretary of Agriculture reclassified the San Pedro Parks Primitive Area as a Wild Area under the 1939 U-2 regulation for areas under 100,000 acres. Similarly, in 1933, the Chief of the Forest Service created the 136,640 acre Pecos Primitive Area on both the Carson and the Santa Fe National Forests. After some adjustments to its boundaries, the Secretary of Agriculture, using the 1939 U-1 regulation for areas over 100,000 acres in size, reclassified the Pecos Primitive Area as a 167,416 acre Pecos Wilderness Area on March 11, 1955. With the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, both areas became charter members of the National Wilderness Preservation System. In 1980, 55,000 acres were added to the Pecos Wilderness on the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests. The Chama River Canyon Wilderness was created by Congress in 1978 at 50,300 acres on both the Santa Fe and Carson National Forests. In 1980, the 5,200 acre Dome Wilderness, the smallest national forest wilderness in the southwest, became part of the wilderness system. Located adjacent to the Bandelier

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

Wilderness in Bandelier National Monument, the wilderness area continues the canyon-land environments of the national monument upstream and to the west.

The Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2000 signed by President Clinton on July 25, 2000, created the Valles Caldera National Preserve within the National Forest System managed by the Valles Caldera Trust, a wholly-owned government corporation. The legislation provided for the federal purchase of this historical ranch nestled inside a volcanic caldera, financed through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a fund derived from royalties the federal government receives from offshore petroleum and natural gas drilling. The Dunigan family sold the entire surface estate of 95,000 acres and seven-eighths of the geothermal mineral estate to the federal government for \$101 million. As some sites of the Baca Ranch are sacred and of cultural significance to the Native Americans, 5,000 acres (20 km²) of the purchase were obtained by the Santa Clara Pueblo, which borders the property to the northeast. This area includes the headwaters of Santa Clara Creek that is sacred to the pueblo. On the southwest corner of the land 300 acres have been added to Bandelier National Monument. On December 19, 2014, the Valles Caldera Trust transferred its responsibilities from the Forest Service to the National Park Service.

The Southwestern Region still continues to manage one Land Utilization Project. This is the 240 acre Cuba – Rio Puerco LUP (NM-22) just to the north of the town of Cuba, New Mexico. It is the location of the Cuba Ranger District office of the Santa Fe National Forest. Today, the Santa Fe National Forest includes 1,680,580 acres.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1915, April 6 (effective July 1, 1915)	Executive Order 2160	Established Santa Fe National Forest by combining lands formerly administered by the Jemez and Pecos National Forests. Area: 1,476,693 gross acres.
2)	1916, February 11	*Proclamation 1322, 39 Stat. 1764	Land transferred to establish the Bandelier National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
3)	1918, March 27	*Proclamation 1437, 40 Stat. 1762	Land added and land eliminated. Area increased to 1,491,393 gross acres.
4)	1920, October 30	Proclamation 1578, 41 Stat. 1806	Land added and land eliminated. Area reduced to 1,489,987 gross acres.
5)	1923, June 16	*Proclamation 1668, 43 Stat. 1920	Land transferred to the Carson National Forest. Area reduced to 1,394,118 gross acres.
6)	1926, April 21	Public Law 69-138, 44 Stat. 303	Authorizes the acquisition of private lands within the Mora Grant by exchange of lands or timber within existing national forests under the authority of the Exchange Act of 1922. Land so acquired to be added to the Carson, Manzano, or the Santa Fe National Forests.
7)	1928, April 16	Public Law 70-279, 45 Stat. 431	Exchange Act of 1922 extended to include all former Spanish and Mexican land grants within or contiguous to the Carson, Manzano, or Santa Fe National Forests.
8)	1932, February 25	Proclamation 1991, 47 Stat. 2503	4,699 acres transferred to the Bandelier National Monument. Jurisdiction over 26,026 acres of the Bandelier National Monument transferred to the National Park Service. Area reduced to 1,368,092 gross acres.
9)	1939, January 30	Secretary of Agriculture Order 4 Federal Register, 485	Lands acquired in the Ojo de San Jose Grant under the Bankhead-Jones Act (LI-NM-9 – Jemez Project) transferred to the Santa Fe National Forest. Area increased to 1,381,075 gross acres.
10)	1950, January 27 (effective January 1, 1950)	Public Land Order 632 15 Federal Register, 603	Land transferred to the Carson National Forest in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Area reduced to 1,369,938 gross acres.

11) 1952, June 28	Public Law 82-419, 66 Stat. 284	Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer 26,464 acres of the El Pueblo Tract described in the law to the Santa Fe
12) 1952, November 17	Secretary of Agriculture Order 17 Federal Register 10637	National Forest. El Pueblo tract added under the authority of Public Law 82-419 of June 28, 1952. Area increased to 1,396,518 gross acres.
13) 1953, March 28	Public Land Order 886 18 Federal Register 1857	116 acres added in T. 13 N., R. 15 E., New Mexico Meridian (land withdrawn from the public domain by Executive Order 8459 June 27, 1940 for use by the Farm Security Administration.)
14) 1954, March 25 (effective July 1, 1954)	Public Land Order 947 19 Federal Register 1763	Land added from the Carson National Forest in the vicinity of the Rio Chama in T. 24-26 N, R. 2-4 W., New Mexico Meridian.
15) 1956, August 6	Public Law 84-1006, 70 Stat. 1069	Land in Los Alamos County transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission. Area as of June, 1957: 1,362,993 gross acres.
16) 1962, March 23	Public Land Order 2638 27 Federal Register 2904	Land transferred to the Carson National Forest in the Sangre de Cristo Mtns. Area reduced to 1,361,256 gross acres.
17) 1962, September 5	Public Law 87-631, 76 Stat. 432	Lands of the Ojo de San Jose Grant (NM-9,) Juan de Gabaldon Grant (NM-12), portions of the Northern New Mexico Grant Lands (NM-25) Land Utilization Projects of the Bankhead-Jones Act added. Area increased to 1,484,300 gross acres.
18) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Pecos Wilderness Area on the Santa Fe and Carson National Forests and the San Pedro Parks Wild Area the Santa Fe National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." The former wild area becomes San Pedro Parks Wilderness Area.
19) 1967, February 27	Public Land Order 4174 32 Federal Register 3747	2,086 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
20) 1968, April 1	Public Land Order 4394 33 Federal Register 5419	283 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
<ul><li>21) 1972, October 6</li><li>22) 1972, October 9</li></ul>	Public Law 92-465, 86 Stat. 777 Public Law 92-474, 86 Stat. 790	Land added and boundaries modified Secretary of Agriculture authorized to exchange 1,060 acres in the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests for the Ghost Ranch Museum complex (310 acres of private land) to be added to the Carson National Forest. As of June 30, 1973, the gross area of the Santa Fe National Forest stands at 1,718,805 acres.
23) 1978, February 24	Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40	"Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" establishes the Chama River Canyon Wilderness on the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests.

24) 1980, December 19	Public Law 96-550, 94 Stat. 3221	added to the Pecos Wilderness on the Santa
25) 1984, July 9	Public Law 98-344, 98 Stat. 315	Fe and Carson National Forests. Santa Cruz Spring tract transferred to the Department of the Interior.
26) 1988, November 7	Public Law 100-633 102 Stat. 3320	Designates 30.4 miles of the Rio Chama between El Vado dam Abiquiu Reservoir as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System to be jointly administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.
27) 1990, June 6	Public Law 101-306, 104 Stat. 260	Certain segments of the East Fork of the Jemez River and the Pecos River designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
28) 1990, November 8	Public Law 101-536 104 Stat. 2368	Land comprising the Civil War's Glorieta Battlefield transferred to the Pecos National Historic Park as the Park's Glorieta Unit.
29) 1990, November 15	Public Law 101-556 104 Stat. 2762	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to purchase 36 acres (Baca Location No. 1) for addition to the Santa Fe National Forest.
30) 1993, October 12	Public Law 103-104 107 Stat. 1025	The 57,000 acre Jemez National Recreation Area established on the Santa Fe National Forest.
31) 1998, August 12	Public Law 105-224 112 Stat. 1252	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to convey to the town of Jemez Springs one acre of Santa Fe National Forest land for the construction and operation of a fire substation.
32) 2000, July 25	Public Law 106-248 114 Stat. 598	Valles Caldera National Preserve established on 89,716 acres, formerly, Baca Location No. 1.
33) 2000, November 1	Public Law 106-425 114 Stat. 1890	"Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000" authorizes the sale of 7,355 acres of Santa Fe National Forest land to partially satisfy the claims of the Santo Domingo Pueblo among other provisions.
34) 2005, December 20	Public Law 109-132 119 Stat. 2570	"Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2005" amends Public Law 106-248 of November 1, 2000 to improve the preservation of the Valles Caldera National Preserve.
35) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1131-1133	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" authorizes a land exchange for 154 acres of non-federal land for 160 acres of Santa Fe National Forest land. The 154 acres of non-federal land to be added to the Pecos National Historic Park.
36) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1134	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" authorizes the conveyance of 6.20 acres in lot 10, sec. 22, T. 18 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico Meridian, to private claimants in exchange for a scenic easement, protects the land under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and release by the claimants of this claim and any other related claims by the claimants against the United States.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Bandelier National Monument within the Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation Dated Feb. 11, 1916.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1322.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:158,400. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 21 cm, folded with text to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Map shows the Santa Fe National Forest and the Bandelier National Monument boundaries, pueblo ruins, and cliff dwellings. Proclamation establishes the Bandelier National Monument. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: American Museum of Natural History; LC; NA

OCLC (book): 31846134

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 27, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. [Proclamation] No. 1437. 1918. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 75 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries and "Additions" to and "Eliminations" from the Santa Fe National Forest are shown in patterned gray tints. Also shown are settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and drainage features. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: LC; NA

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 16, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, March, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 77 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries and areas "Transferred to the Carson National Forest" in a patterned red. Also shows roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service improvements. "New Mexico Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1668. Area transferred to the Carson National Forest north of the Pecos River drainage divide in the far northeastern section of the forest.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Jemez Folio (1909) and Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pecos Folio (1909) for coverage of the Santa Fe National Forest in atlas format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez Division, 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture], Forest Service District 3.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 127 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Meridian.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 799060274

# Santa Fe National Forest, Pecos Division, 1915. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture], Forest Service District 3; F.E. Landon, drafts., May 1915.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 127 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Meridian.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, March 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other Surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°05' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 69 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian." Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 800109694

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1920, West Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, March, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°00' – W106°00'/N36°30' – W35°10'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 126 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

## Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1921, West Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, March, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°00' – W106°00'/N36°30' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 126 x 85 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 849507819

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, March 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service Surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Meridian." Holdings: LC

#### Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, March 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Reflects the land transfer to the Carson National Forest by the Proclamation dated June 16, 1923. Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico. (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by B. Elliott, Nov., 1923. Government Printing Office. [1924]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid without values. Color. 32 x 38 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, and Indian Reservation boundaries, populated places, main roads

(shown in red), railroads, and major drainage features.

Illustrated text and directory information (6 pages) on verso. Title panel same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a mountain peak framed by evergreens. LC copy date stamped "May 23 1924." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 353 (May 1924), page 683.

Holdings: LC; NA

#### Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, Jan., 1927; traced by B. Elliott. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 801691990

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, N.M., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, Jan., 1927; traced by B. Elliott; revised 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 801507193

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1929. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 18

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.G.R. 8-29. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35, 41 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and game refuge boundaries, three classes of roads, railroads, towns and settlements, drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map," with "F.G.R. 8-29," of north central New Mexico showing the location of the Santa Fe National Forest in relation to the region's roads, and towns. The map shows the Santa Fe National Forest consisting of two divisions (also divided into seven ranger districts), the Jemez Division and the Pecos Division, the two independent national forests that were merged into the Santa Fe in 1915.

Text, directory information, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The Aspens." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern District, Issued 1930."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 424 (April 1930), page 790.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 68802554

#### Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott 1927; revised by F.G. Rawlins, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°05' – W105°10'/N36°30' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; New Mexico State Univ.; NA; NAL

OCLC: 53866229

#### Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Jan., 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott; revised Sept., 1933. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°05' – W105°10'/N36°30' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black

& white. 64 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NA; NAL

OCLC: 123991056

#### Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1936, East Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1927 at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced and revised by B. Elliott. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12226 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' – W105°10'/N36°20' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 140 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Harvard Univ., Tozzer Library; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 801416556

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1936, West Half. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1927 at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott; traced and revised by B. Elliott. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12226 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°10' – W106°00'/N36°30' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 140 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 801976292

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled 1927 at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott. Traced and revised by B. Elliott. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Forth Humphreys, D.C. 12226 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Shows those portions of the Santa Fe National Forest administered by the Carson National Forest and those portions of the Carson administered by the Santa Fe.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; NA

OCLC: 35130670

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, January, 1927; traced by B. Elliott, 1933; revised October, 1938 by F.G.R. Engineer Reproduction Plan, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13946 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440.  $W107^{\circ}10' - W105^{\circ}10'/N36^{\circ}32' - W35^{\circ}10'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $70 \times 78$  cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Harvard Univ., Tozzer Library; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 12933976

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Dist. Office, Albuquerque, N. M. from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, Jan., 1927; traced by B. Elliott; revised 1941. Smith-Brooks Press,

Denver -8-25-41-1500.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10' – W105°10'/N36°32' – W35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 56949600

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1946. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1946 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson and F.G. Rawlins; traced by F.G. Rawlins. [U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] A-3222-0(1)++.

1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10" – W105°10'/N36°35' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Harvard College Library; Museum of New Mexico; Oklahoma State Univ.; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10397137

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1946 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson and F.G. Rawlins; traced by F.G. Rawlins; corrected Jan. 47 F.G.R.; [Jan.] 48 E.W.J., Nov. 48 F.G.R.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°10" – W105°10'/N36°35' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley (blue line print); Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 805561906

# [Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1950, Eastern sheet]. (Administrative map)

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1946 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson and F.G. Rawlins; traced by F.G. Rawlins.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W $106^{\circ}15'$ --W $105^{\circ}00'$ /N $36^{\circ}30'$ --N $35^{\circ}15'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  $125 \times 85$  cm. or smaller. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map has subtitle, "Santa Fe Nat'l Forest – Pecos Division." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." Title and author information from western sheet, below.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Western Michigan Univ.; New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC (As a two map set): 53866491

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1950 [Western sheet]. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1946 from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., S.C.S. aerial and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F.G. Rawlins. (corrected and reprinted 1952) 1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°10′ – W106°05′/N36°30′ – N35°10′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 124 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service administrative and other structures. Map has subtitle, "Santa Fe Nat'l Forest – Jemez Division." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC (As a two map set): 53866491

### Recreation Map, Santa Fe National Forest, Pecos Division, New Mexico, 1950.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.G. Rawlins 1-50. Printed by the Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico, May 1950 5000 M-213.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:560,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 22 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Roads, highways, trails, wilderness area boundary, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest boundaries, railroads, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a national forest entrance sign.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 805158196

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, Jemez Division, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S., Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1950 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., S.C.S. aerial, and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson and F.G. Rawlins; corrected 1954.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°15'--W105°00'/N36°30'--N35°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 125 x 85 cm. or smaller. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

# Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, Pecos Division, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., 1946 from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., S.C.S. aerial and U.S.F.S. surveys by B.D. Anderson; traced by F.G. Rawlins; corrected 1954.

1954. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°10' – W106°05'/N36°30' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 124 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, drainage features, Forest Service administrative and other structures. "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

#### Santa Fe National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1960. See Figure 24

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W107°05' – W105°10'/N36°35' – N35°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 59 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Santa Fe National Forest shown in green, major water features in blue, roads, trails, recreation sites, and Forest Service special area boundaries in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor streams. Includes index to recreation sites and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" with the Santa Fe National Forest highlighted. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a pack train in a mountain meadow.

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 11366292

# Jemez Mountains Sportsman's Map, Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1966. See Figure 25

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1966.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°03' – W106°10'/N36°32' – N35°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 65 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows the lands of the Santa Fe National Forest in green; other lands administered by the Forest Service in a patterned green; roads and trails, road and trail numbers, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, national monument, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, springs, and tanks. Includes inset: "The National Forests in New Mexico" highlighting the location of the area shown on the map, or the entire western portion of the Santa Fe National Forest (former Jemez Division.) Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of dramatic rock formations in the Jemez Mountains. Back and front folded panels have, "U.S. Department of Agriculture,

Forest Service, Southwestern Region." Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

# Santa Fe National Forest (East Half), New Mexico, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' – W105°10'/N36° 05' – N35°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows lands of the Santa Fe National Forest in green; roads, road numbers, and built-up areas in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, minor roads, recreation areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the eastern half of the Santa Fe National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 5474334

# Santa Fe National Forest (West Half), New Mexico, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps, 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°05' – W106°00'/N36°35' – N35°33'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows lands of the Santa Fe National Forest in green; other federal lands administered by the Santa Fe National Forest in light green; roads road numbers, and built-up areas in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, national monument, Indian Reservation, land grant, and county boundaries, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of New Mexico highlighting the location of the western half of the Santa Fe National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Southern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; Brown Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5474345

#### Santa Fe National Forest Recreation Map, New Mexico, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W107°05' – W105°10'/N36°35' – N35°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 69 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Santa Fe National Forest shown in green; other federal lands administered by the Santa Fe National Forest in light green; water features in blue; roads, road numbers, trails, built-up areas, special area boundaries, restricted areas, and recreation sites in red. Also shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" with the Santa Fe National Forest highlighted. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Pecos Wilderness" showing a pack train crossing a meadow.

Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries.

OCLC: 5440412

### Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1967, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W107°00' – W105°12'/N36°32' – N35°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 82 x 67 cm. and 98 x 82 cm., on sheet 100 x 85 cm., folded to 12 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple; National Park Service lands shown in pink; roads, road numbers, wilderness boundaries, recreation site information, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Both sides of sheet have index to recreation sites and "Vicinity Map and U.S.G.S. [topographic map] index. East Half – West Half. West Half has legend. Text and color illustrations on the East Half. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of mountainside with aspens in full fall color.

Holdings: NA; LC and 27 other libraries

OCLC: 6057835

#### SANTA RITA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1902-1908

Because it was located on the high peaks of the Santa Rita Mountains, these mountains gave their name to this forest reserve. On July 1, 1908, the Santa Rita National Forest joined the Santa Catalina National Forest north of Tucson and the Dragoon National Forest centered the mountain range of the same name north of Tombstone to establish the Coronado National Forest. The lands of the former Santa Rita National Forest have been administered by the Coronado National Forest ever since (Barnes, p. 390.) See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of April 11, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green. Benson, Arizona, served as the forest supervisor's headquarters.

Founded in 1903 on lands of the Santa Rita National Forest as proclaimed in 1902, the Santa Rita Experimental Range was the first experimental range operated by the U.S. Forest Service. The Range, initially called the Santa Rita Range Reserve, lies adjacent to the Santa Rita Division of the Coronado National Forest on its western slope, about 35 miles south of Tucson, Arizona. Since 1915 the area has been under continuous grazing management by the Forest Service with the objectives of improving range management practices and more efficient livestock husbandry. In 1987 the University of Arizona College of Agriculture took over administration of the 52,000-acre site with Congress ratifying the transfer under provisions of the "Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988" (Public Law 100-696 (102 Stat. 4571.)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, April 11	Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1989	Established Forest Reserve on 387,300 gross acres in the Santa Rita Mountains including the area that became the Santa Rita Experimental Range.
2) 1907, May 27	*Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2139	103,258 acres added to the southern and southeastern boundaries of the forest and the entire Whetstone Mountains unit.
3) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)	Executive Order 908	Area now stands at 490,558 gross acres. Combined with Santa Catalina & Dragoon National Forests to establish Coronado National Forest.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

# DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Santa Rita National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated May 27, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest and land grant boundaries, location of Old Camp Crittenden Military Reservation and "Additions from public land." "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 52063076

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coronado Folio (1908 & 1909, sheets 8-13) for coverage of the Santa Rita National Forest in atlas format.

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### SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1908-Present

The Sitgreaves National Forest is located in east central Arizona along the southern edge of what is geologically known as the Colorado Plateau. Beginning at a point about 9 miles east of the Navajo-Apache County line, the forest extends in a westerly direction for 80 miles along the Mogollon Rim and the Colorado-Salt River drainage divide. Practically all of the drainage in the forest is toward the north, tributary to the Little Colorado River. The Sitgreaves National Forest was named after Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves of the U.S. Army Topographical Engineers who visited the area during the years 1851 and 1852. Sitgreaves was sent to make a "cross-country survey for a wagon road via the Zuni River in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona, thence down Little Colorado via the San Francisco mountain region to the Colorado River – this was the first real survey of this region. The military escort was commanded by Major H.L. Kendrick for whom one of San Francisco Peaks was named" (Barnes, p. 409.)

There were no primitive areas established on the Sitgreaves National Forest between 1929 and 1939, nor were any wild or wilderness areas created under the 1939 U regulations between 1939 and 1964. The Congress has not set aside any wilderness areas since the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The National Park Service properties are far away, so there have been no land exchanges or transfers between the Forest Service and the Park Service. Apart from the transfer and then return of lands of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, some additions from the public lands, and transfers made under the Taylor Grazing Act, the land base of the Sitgreaves National Forest has been rather stable, relative to other national forests in the Southwestern Region. As a consequence, the need for new mapping was far less than it was for other national forests in the region that were experiencing more rapid changes in their boundaries and land base.

In 1974 the Sitgreaves National Forest was administratively combined with its larger neighbor to the east, the Apache National Forest. Since then, it has been called the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, with headquarters in Springerville, Arizona, and managed as one forest. This administrative decision was not announced in the *Federal Register* because no land had been transferred only that now, one supervisor would administer both forests. Both the Apache and the Sitgreaves National Forests remain independent forests. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Sitgreaves National Forest was first located in Snowflake, Arizona until late 1922 when it was moved to the larger town of Holbrook, Arizona on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad and the main highway, later designated as U.S. Route 66. Since the 1974 administrative merger, the headquarters for the combined forests is now in Springerville, Arizona the headquarters of just the Apache National Forest.

# ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1000 11 1	F	E-t-11:-1 -d Ni-ti1 Et for an 1d-
1)	1908, July 1	Executive Order 868	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Black
			Mesa and Tonto National Forests on
			749,084 gross acres.
2)	1909, March 2	*Proclamation 859, 35 Stat. 2236	721,280 acres, formerly part of White
_)	1505, 11410112	1100famation 000, 00 Stat. 2200	Mountain Apache Indian Reservation,
			added. Area now stands at 1,470,364
			gross acres.
3)	1910, August 24	*Proclamation 1080, 36 Stat. 2739	23,966 acres of public land added and
			68,415 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey
			puts the total area at 1,615,000 gross acres.
4)	1912, February 17	Executive Order 1479	Land restored to the White Mountain
	(effective March 1, 1912)		Apache Indian Reservation added in 1909.
			Sitgreaves National Forest now confined to
			the table land north of the Mogollon Rim.
5)	1920, June 26	Executive Order 3291	Area: 893,720 gross acres. Sections 1 to 18 of T. 10 N., R. 23 E.,
5)	1920, Julie 20	Executive Order 3291	Gila and Salt River Meridian withdrawn
			from the public domain for classification
			purposes pending a decision to add them to
			the Sitgreaves National Forest.

6) 1923, October 13	*Proclamation 1677, 43 Stat. 1926	3291 of June 26, 1920 added; other land eliminated. Area reduced to 880,941
7) 1927, September 16	Executive Order 4722	gross acres. 140 acres of land eliminated in Section 11, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., Gila & Salt River Meridian for townsite purposes.
8) 1937, January 12	Executive Order 7534 2 Federal Register 87	3.35 acres eliminated in T. 11 N., R. 19 E., sections 11 and 14., Gila and Salt River Meridian for townsite purposes. Area as of June 30, 1937: 883,919 gross acres.
9) 1964, September 23	Public Land Order 3448 29 Federal Register 13426	1,761.91 acres added in T. 9 & 10 N., R.22 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.) Area now stands at 884,895 gross acres.
10) 1965, August 10	Public Land Order 3785 30 Federal Register 10195	560 acres of land added in Secs. 2, 3, & 11, T. 9 N., R. 22 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian in Navajo County under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act (48 Stat. 1272.)
11) 1980, September 26	Public Land Order 5758 45 Federal Register 63851	Transfers jurisdiction over 341.13 acres in Section 7 of T. 13 N., R. 13 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian from the Bureau of Land Management under Sec. 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Area: 884,481 gross acres.
12) 1998, November 2	Public Law 105-344 112 Stat. 3204	Secretary of Agriculture prohibited from conveying the 583 acre Woodland Lake Park Tract unless the Tract is conveyed to the city of Pinetop-Lakeside, Arizona or authorized by law enacted after the date of this Act of November 2, 1998.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 868.

1908. Scale, ca. 1: 370,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 48 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. No relief shown.

Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Sitgreaves National Forest of 1908: "Formerly part of Black Mesa National Forest (Proclamation of July 12,1907) [746,364 acres]; Formerly part of Tonto National Forest (Proclamation of Jan. 13, 1908) [2,720 acres]." Shows national forest boundary, Leonard Canyon, boundary line of White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation, and where watershed boundaries coincide with national forest boundaries. "Gila and Salt Lake Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; NA OCLC: 51947809

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 859.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundary, "Rim Rock forming National Forest boundary," and "additions" to the Sitgreaves National Forest, "(Formerly part of White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation.)" Also shows major drainage features

and boundary of the Fort Apache Indian Reservation and Fort Apache Military Reservation. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated August 24, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1080.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundary, lands eliminated from and areas added from the public lands to the Sitgreaves National Forest and the area that was formerly "Part of White Mt. Apache Indian Reservation included in Sitgreaves National Forest, March 2, 1909 [Proclamation No. 859]. Also shows Indian Reservation and Fort Apache Military Reservation boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC; NA

### Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated October 13, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, N.Mex., April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20'-W109°20'/N34°55' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 80 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Land additions and eliminations shown with red patterned overprint. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1677.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

#### U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See <u>Land-classification map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve Arizona</u> above under Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona for early thematic coverage of the future Sitgreaves National Forest.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

# Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United Stats: Sitgreaves Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Dec., 1908.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111°08' – W109°43'/N34°44' – N34°08'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Reference: 30th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American

Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 844003295

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1912. (Topographic map)

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1912; compiled from Public Land surveys and Forest Service timber reconnaissance surveys; compiled by J.H. Allison, Dave Windbray; Frank C. Keefer, draftsman. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 111 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also printed in a thematic edition. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, military reservation, and county boundaries, roads, trails, settlements, topography (brown), water features (blue), telephone lines, and Forest Service ranger stations. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." National Archives copy shows four classes of land cover in four colors/patterns, showing the

areas of Yellow Pine, woodland, grassland, and burns.

Holdings: LC; NA

## Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1914. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Office of Geography, District 3, A.C. Ringland, District Forester; compiled from public land surveys and Forest Service timber reconnaissance surveys.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, and drainage features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 38222915

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1914. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, compiled in the Office of Geography, District 3, A.C. Ringland, District Forester; compiled from public land surveys and Forest Service timber reconnaissance surveys.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 55 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Fire prevention information (fire district lines, ranger patrols, primary lookouts, etc.) shown in red; "Y.[ellow] P.[ine] Timber line" and district ranger headquarters shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, and drainage features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: *Map of Sitgreaves National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers*. No panel illustration.

Holdings: NA; NAL

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°25' – W109°30'/N35°10' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

#### Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1921 (East Half.) (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°30'-W109°28'/N35°10' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, "Proposed Apache Railroad," trails, ranches, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; NA

OCLC: 51830993

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1921 (West Half.) (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°25'-W110°30'/N35°10' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 124 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°25' – W109°30'/N35°10' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 79 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC

#### Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, N. Mex., April, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn; revised January, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°25' – W109°30'/N35°10' – N33°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Map reflects the boundary changes ordered by Proclamation 1677 of October 13, 1923.

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Boston Public Library (blueline print); LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 51786338

#### Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1930. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 18

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern District. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930. 1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 101 cm, folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the state of Arizona highlighting the location of the Sitgreaves National Forest relative to the state's major cities, roads, and highways. Key Map has "F.G.R. 8-29" in lower right corner.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Forest Capital Protected" being a view of a stand of timber. Author information provided from information from the panel title.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 426 (June 1930), page 1046.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Northern Arizona State Univ.; San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; NAL

OCLC (Book): 21767238; (map): 694807662

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1933. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Jan., 1932 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°07′ – W109°40′/N34°55′- N34°03′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 114 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.)

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Utah; NA

OCLC: 22150806

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott, April, 1934; traced by B. Elliott, 1935; corrected 2-35 F.G.R. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 11720 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°30'/N34°55'- N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River

Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New Mexico;

LC; NA: NAL OCLC: 10427175

#### Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled April, 1934, at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott; traced by B. Elliott; revised April, 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 14997 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°30'/N34°55'- N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. or Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10464495

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott, April, 1934; traced by B. Elliott; corrected 1-49 by FGR.

[1949]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20′ – W109°30′/N34°55 – N34°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 44 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

OCLC: 38194649

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson and B. Elliott, April, 1934; traced by B. Elliott.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20' – W109°30'/N34°55' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 41 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Harvard College Library

OCLC: 49981594

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1958. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1958 by Fabiola G. Rawlins, from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs; control by U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and U.S. Geological Survey; Forest Service road information correct as of February 28, 1958.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°22' – W109°30'/N34°55' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 140 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Sitgreaves National Forest as of February 28, 1958 shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes, "Authority Diagram," and "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the Sitgreaves National Forest. "Forest Service Map – Class A within National Forest boundary." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 38295549

# Sitgreaves National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W111°10' – W109°40'/N34°50' – N34°04'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 78 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Sitgreaves National Forest shown in green; roads, trails, and recreational facilities in red; major water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, minor streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation sites and key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Sitgreaves National Forest. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black &white photograph, "Woods Canyon Lake."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Northern Arizona Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Pittsburg; LC

OCLC: 11308584

# Chevelon-Heber Hunters' Map, Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1962.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°08' – W110°25'/N34°50' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 58 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Sitgreaves National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; important water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, fire lookouts, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Map covers the entire western half of the Sitgreaves National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of mule deer.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137359220

#### Sitgreaves National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1964.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. W111°10' – W109°40'/N34°50' – N34°04'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 78 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows Sitgreaves National Forest in green; roads, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries, and recreational facilities in red; major water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation facilities and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Sitgreaves National Forest. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Woods Canyon Lake."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 137375663

# Chevelon-Heber, Hunters' Map, Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°08' – W110°25'/N34°50' – N34°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 58 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Sitgreaves National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; important water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, fire lookouts, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Map covers the entire western half of the Sitgreaves National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of mule deer.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines

OCLC: 56044251

### Chevelon-Heber, Hunters' Map, Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 58 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Sitgreaves National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; important water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, fire lookouts, towns and settlements, minor roads, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Map covers the entire western half of the Sitgreaves National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of mule deer. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

Holdings: Louisiana State Univ. OCLC (book): 918990038

# Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°10' – W109°40'.N34°45' – N33°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Sitgreaves National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, minor roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the Sitgreaves National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5572796

# Sitgreaves National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1972.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440 W111°10' – W109°40'/N34°55' – N34°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 62 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows Sitgreaves National Forest in dark green; adjacent national forest land in light green; Indian Reservations in yellow; roads, trails, road numbers, and recreational facilities in red; major water features in blue. Also shows National Forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to recreation facilities and "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the Sitgreaves National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Woods Canyon Lake."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kentucky; Ohio State Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440409

#### Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, Arizona, 1977. (Forest Visitor's map)

See under Apache National Forest, above.

# TAOS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO 1906-1908

Named for the Taos Pueblo, the lands of the Taos National Forest now comprise the eastern portion of the Carson National Forest in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains (Julyan, p. 346-347.) The Taos Forest Reserve and National Forest was administered out of New Mexico's capitol city, Santa Fe.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 7 \*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3262 Established Forest Reserve on 233,200 acres to the east of Taos Pueblo.

2) 1908, June 26 Executive Order 848 Forest combined with part of Jemez to

\*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

# DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# <u>Taos Forest Reserve, New Mexico: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 7, 1906.</u> Figure 36 Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows the boundaries of the new forest reserve as well as land grant boundaries in the area. In lower center margin, "28°30' West from Washington." Locates the position of the 36°30' parallel. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Carson Folio (1909), sheets 5 and 6, and 17 through 19, for coverage of the lands of the Taos National Forest in atlas format.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

# Taos Forest Reserve, New Mexico, 1906. (Topographic map.)

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from G.L.O. plats.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 115 x 86 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Shows forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, drainage features, and land grant boundaries and names. In top center margin, "105°30' Longitude West from Greenwich" at lower center margin, "28°30' Longitude West from Washington." Locates the position of the 36°30' parallel. Includes a blank set of legend boxes. "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base."

Holdings: LC

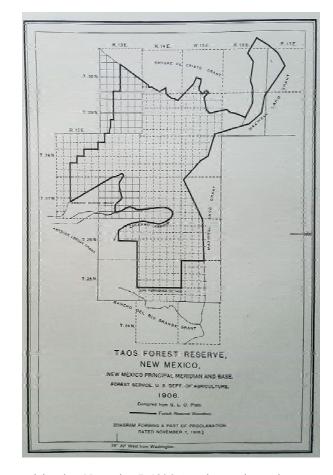


Figure 36: Taos Forest Reserve as proclaimed on November 7, 1906. Area is now the northwestern part of the Carson National Forest

# TONTO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1905-Present

At the very center of the Tonto National Forest is the Tonto Basin, from which the forest derives its name. "Tonto" means fool in Spanish, and was applied to the native Apache peoples by the early explorers. How this happened is unclear. The Tonto National Forest, at nearly three million acres, is one of the nation's largest outside of Alaska and was set aside to protect the watershed of the upper Salt River in 1905 about the same time as the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation began working in earnest on its Salt River Project with the building of its centerpiece, the Roosevelt Dam (Barnes, p. 447-448.) Watershed protection is the reason why the Tonto includes a large area of brush and grassland bordering on semi-desert country. With a present-day area of nearly 2.9 million acres, the Tonto National Forest includes the Sierra Ancha, Mazatzal, Pinal, and Superstition mountain ranges with the Mogollon Rim forming its northern boundary. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters was initially located in Roosevelt, Arizona near the dam of the same name, but were moved to Phoenix, Arizona in 1923 where they have remained ever since. Early in 1908, the Tonto National Forest had a Northern Division headquartered in Roosevelt and a Southern Division headquartered in Safford, Arizona. After the reorganization of the forest in July 1908, these divisions seem to have disappeared and the town of Roosevelt is listed in Forest Service publications alone as the supervisor's headquarters. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of October 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Arizona of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated "1,115,200 acres."

One entire section of 640 acres (Section 34, T. 4 N., R. 12 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian) was set aside as the Tonto National Monument to protect ancient cliff dwellings of the Salado Culture by President Roosevelt on December 19, 1907. The monument was administered by the Forest Service from its founding until August 10, 1933 when it was turned over to the National Park Service for management. The monument was expanded by 480 acres of national forest land on its northeastern margins in 1937, when it reached its present size of 1,120 acres.

The vast expanses of the Tonto National Forest have been the home of several early primitive areas. Created under the 1929 L-20 regulations were the Mazatzal, established in 1932 and the Sierra Ancha, established in 1933. The Superstition Wilderness Area was established on May 17, 1940 under the new wilderness and wild area regulations (U-1 & U-2.) The 205,157 acre Mazatzal Primitive Area was reclassified under the U-1 regulation as a wilderness area on June 13, 1940 while the smaller 20,850-acre Sierra Ancha Primitive Area was reclassified as a wild area under the U-2 regulation on February 13, 1951. All three areas were confirmed as wilderness in 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act of the same year. Under the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, the Mazatzal Wilderness was enlarged and now covers portions of the neighboring Coconino National Forest. Other wilderness areas were created and existing areas enlarged following the 1964 Act as the administrative history, below, will show.

The Tonto National Forest shared the responsibility of managing the Pine Mountain Primitive area with the Prescott National Forest since the area's creation in 1933. This primitive area was never reclassified under the U-2 regulations of 1939 as a Wild Area. Instead of becoming a wilderness area under the Wilderness Act of 1964 as the reclassified Mazatzal and Sierra Ancha did, the Pine Mountain Primitive Area joined the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1972 by an individual act of Congress. Today, at 20,061 acres, the Pine Mountain Wilderness Area on the Verde Rim has 11,452 acres under the Tonto National Forest and 8,609 acres under Prescott National Forest management.

The Forest Service established research plots on the future Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest in 1925 located on the Tonto National Forest. The research area was named the Parker Creek Experimental Forest in 1932 devoted to the study watershed management. This experimental forest was expanded to 13,255 acres and renamed the Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest in 1938. The area is typical of watershed and vegetation conditions throughout the Southwest, particularly in Arizona. A special map was made of the area in 1938 at 1:45,000-scale (see below VII, Part C.)

Section 3003 entitled "Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation" (128 Stat. 3732) a part of the "Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015" (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) transferred ownership of 2,422 acres of the Tonto National Forest land to Resolution Copper in the vicinity of Oak Flat Campground in Pinal County. Resolution Copper transferred 1,194 acres in five parcels located in as many Arizona counties to the Forest Service and an additional 4,150 acres in three parcels located in as many Arizona counties to the Bureau of Land Management. The town of Superior, Arizona was given 30 acres or the federal portion of the Fairview Cemetery as well as a total of 515 acres of federal land comprising the Superior Municipal Airport. The law established the Apache Leap Special Management area of 807 acres within the Tonto National Forest to preserve the natural character of Apache Leap, allow for traditional uses of the area by Native Americans, and to protect and conserve the cultural and

archeological resources of the area. The land exchange and the law's other provisions are quite controversial and will remain so for some time to come.

# ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, October 3	Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3166	Established Forest Reserve on 1,115,200 acres in central Arizona.
2) 1907, December 19	*Proclamation 787, 35 Stat. 2168	640 acres transferred to establish the Tonto National Monument to be
3) 1908, January 13	*Proclamation 795, 35 Stat. 2176	administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Lands of the Pinal Mountains National Forest (45,760 acres) added upon the discontinuation of this national forest. Other public land (1,288,320 acres)
4) 1908, July 1	Executive Order 869	added. Area enlarged to 2,449,280 acres. Land added from the Black Mesa National Forest. Land transferred to Coconino (640 acres), Crook (539,840 acres) and Sitgreaves (2,720 acres) National Forests. Tonto reduced in
5) 1909, February 10	*Proclamation 837, 35 Stat. 2219	area of 2,067,614 gross acres. 42,740 acres of public land added, mostly located in T. 2 N., R. 7 & 8 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, south of the Salt River. Area increased to 2,110,354 gross
6) 1910, September 26	*Proclamation 1087, 36 Stat. 2745	acres. 52,940 acres added from the Crook National Forest. Another 7,040 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey of the Tonto National Forest calculates the forest to 2,156,000 gross acres.
7) 1923, August 14	*Proclamation 1672, 43 Stat. 1923	Land added from the Prescott National Forest. Land transferred to the Coconino National Forest. Area increased to 2,302,859 gross acres.
8) 1928, July 12	Executive Order 4930	85 acres of land eliminated in T. 10 N., R. 10 E., Sections 5 & 9, Gila and Salt
9) 1933, June 10 (effective August 10, 1933)	Executive Order 6166	River Meridian, for townsite purposes.  Tonto National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the U.S. National Park Service.
10) 1934, October 22	Executive Order 6882	Land added from Prescott National Forest. Area increased to 2,454,059 gross acres.
11) 1937, April 1	Proclamation 2230, 50 Stat. 1825 2 Federal Register 644	480 acres of Tonto National Forest land transferred to enlarge the Tonto National Monument. Area decreased to 2,453,579 gross acres.
12) 1953, October 23 (effective July 1,1953)	Public Land Order 924 18 Federal Register 6823	Land added from Crook National Forest (former lands of the Pinal National Forest)
13) 1954, February 22	Public Land Order 943 19 Federal Register 1119	upon the discontinuation of the Crook. Public Land Order 924 of Oct. 23, 1953 corrected. Gross area within the boundaries of the Tonto National Forest increased to 2,961,905 acres.
14) 1960, January 19	Public Land Order 2047 25 Federal Register 595	Certain Tonto National Forest lands withdrawn from all forms of public appropriation so they can be used by the Dept. of the Army for flood control purposes and maintenance of Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek.

15) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Mazatzal and Superstition Wilderness Areas and the Sierra Ancha Wild Area on the Tonto National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964." Sierra Ancha Wild Area becomes the Sierra Ancha Wilderness Area.
16) 1972, February 15	Public Law 92-230, 86 Stat. 38	Pine Mountain Wilderness established from the Pine Mountain Primitive Area (designated 1933) on the Prescott and Tonto National Forests. Primitive area classification abolished.
17) 1972, October 6	Public Law 92-470, 86 Stat. 783	Provides for the acquisition of a village site for the Payson Community of the Yavapai-Apache Indians of up to 85 acres from lands of the Tonto National Forest in Gila County.
18) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, 98 Stat. 1485	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Four Peaks, Hellsgate, Salome, and Salt River Canyon Wilderness Areas; 46,670 acres added to the Mazatzal Wilderness; 35,640 acres added to the Superstition Wilderness.
19) 1984, August 28	Public Law 98-406, Section 104 98 Stat. 1491	"Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984" designates a certain section of the Verde River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
20) 1986, November 7	Public Law 99-632 100 Stat. 3520	Secretary of Agriculture directed to transfer 30.9 acres of land from the Tonto National Forest to the town of Payson Arizona for use as a public park (North Rumsey Park.)
21) 1987, November 9	Public Law 100-157, 101 Stat. 894	Secretary of Agriculture directed to transfer 60 acres from the Tonto National Forest known as the "Payson School Site" to the Payson Unified School District No. 10.
22) 2003, December 19	Public Law 108-190 117 Stat. 2867	Land exchange authorized between private land owners and the Coconino and Tonto National Forest for management efficiencies, forest land consolidation, and to preserve riparian habitat along Beaver Creek adjacent to Montezuma Castle National Monument.
23) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11 123 Stat. 1147	"Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009" designates 3 segments of Fossil Creek (16.8 miles total) as parts of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
24) 2014, December 19	Public Law 113-291 128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3732)	"Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation" law transfers ownership of 2,422 acres of the Tonto National Forest to Resolution Copper for mining purposes in exchange for 5,344 acres of land owned by Resolution Copper (1,194 acres to the Forest Service and 4,150 acres to the Bureau of Land Management.) 545 acres in three parcels transferred to the town of Superior, Arizona. Apache Leap Special Management Area of 807 acres established.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### Tonto Forest Reserve, Arizona: Proclamation of Oct. 3, 1905.

U.S. Forest Service.

1905. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 60 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, populated places, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Map appears to have been compiled by the General Land Office.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

OCLC: 137361304

# Tonto National Monument, Arizona: Diagram attached to and made a part of the Proclamation dated December 19, 1907.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Richard A. Ballinger, Commissioner. [Proclamation] No. 787. [1907] Scale, ca. 1:15,840. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 29 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures

Map covers all of "Unsurveyed Sec. 34, T. 4 N., R. 12 E, Gila and Salt River Meridian" and "Containing 640 acres" on a scale of 1 inch to one eighth of a mile, map shows the location of Cliff Dwelling No. 1 and Cliff Dwelling No. 2 and the distance of the two cliff dwellings to the northeast corner of Section 34. The Tonto National Monument was administered by the Forest Service until 1933.

Holdings: LC; NA

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 13, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907. [Proclamation] No. 795.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundaries, addition to the Tonto National Forest from the public lands, and an addition to the Tonto National Forest from lands, "Formerly in Pinal Mountains National Forest." Also shows boundaries of the Mojave Apache and the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservations. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 869.

1908. Scale, ca. 1:360,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 39 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. No relief shown.

Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized Tonto National Forest of 1908: "Part of Tonto National Forest (Proclamation of Jan. 13, 1908); Part of Black Mesa National Forest (Proclamation of July 12, 1907.)" Also shows national forest, national monument, and Indian Reservation boundaries, and where rim rock and drainage divides form the boundaries between the national forests. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; NA

OCLC: 51948007

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 10, 1909].

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 837.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundaries, "Addition" to the Tonto National Forest and the line where rim rock and drainage divides form national forest boundaries. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Also shows the boundaries of the Mojave Apache and the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservations and the location of the Tonto National Monument. The addition to the Tonto National Forest found in T. 2 N., R. 7 & 8 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, south of the Salt River.

Holdings: LC; NA

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 26, 1910.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1087.

1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundaries, area added to the Tonto National Forest "Formerly part of Crook National Forest," land eliminated from the Tonto National Forest, and lines where rim rock and drainage divides form national forest

boundaries. Also shows Indian Reservation, military reservation, and national monument boundaries, location of the town of Roosevelt, at this time, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 14, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, October, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Davis [i.e. Daves] and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°12' – W110°30'/N34°40' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 67 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, lands "Transferred from the Prescott National Forest" to the Tonto National Forest, and lands "Transferred to the Coconino National Forest" from the Tonto National Forest. Land transfers shown with a patterned red overprint. Also shows Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1672.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1934: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Oct. 22, 1934.

See under Prescott National Forest for full citation of Executive Order 6882 transferring land from the Prescott to the Tonto National Forest.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Tonto Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps and Wheeler Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Jan., 1909.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W111 40' – W110 45'/N34 35' – N33 25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet.) Also issued in a black & white edition.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Reference: 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1908/1909), page 87 as "now in the hands of the engraver" & 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87 in a list of "folios...finished." Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library OCLC: 844003347

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona, (temporary base map), 1915. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, drainage features, tool boxes, lookout stations, and "desirable" camp sites. Includes an authority diagram with the note, "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two-color map when entire forest has been accurately mapped." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 38194653

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona (temporary base map), 1915. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 50 cm., folded to 24 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, desirable campsites, Forest Service administrative facilities, tool boxes, lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes an

authority diagram with the note, "This compilation to be eventually succeeded by a two-color map when entire forest has been accurately mapped." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: Map of Tonto National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers. No panel illustration.

Holdings: NA; NAL

## Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Oct., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F. E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°55' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: surmise

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Oct., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F. E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°52' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 127 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Oct., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F. E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°55' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Oct., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F. E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; revised 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' – W110°30'/N34°40' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt [River] Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 38295550

# <u>Tonto National Forest, Arizona.</u> (Forest Visitor's map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by C. H. Tuke, Jan. 1924.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:625,000. No geographic grid. No public land grid. Black & white.  $24 \times 20$  cm., folded to  $22 \times 10$  cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest boundaries, ranger stations, "auto roads," Tonto National Monument, Roosevelt Lake, and major streams and peaks.

Text and photographs of Roosevelt Lake and Reservoir and Tonto National Monument on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph of a waterfall entitled, "In the Sierra Anchas." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 352 (April 1924), page 592.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Oct., 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Davis [i.e. Daves] and F. E. Landon; revised and traced by C.G. Johnson, March, 1927. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°40'/N34°30' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Boston Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38295551

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1928. (Forest Visitor's map) See Figure 17

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. O – U.S. Government Printing Office.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 30 cm., on sheet 36 x 61 cm., folded to 18 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, permanent streams, and arroyo or dry stream beds. Includes large 24 x 25 cm. "Key Map" to the right of the main map, showing the Tonto National Forest and its vicinity from Tucson to Flagstaff, from the New Mexico border to Wickenburg, showing roads, railroads, principal towns, neighboring forests, and major streams. Map has "Gila and Salt River Meridian" but no public land grid.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, "Roosevelt Lake – View from Grapevine Spring." Title panel also has, United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 410 (February 1929), page 549.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Museum of New Mexico; NA; NAL

OCLC: 68802403

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Aug., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°40'/N34°30' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10427211

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N.M., Aug. 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins; revised by B. Elliott, Nov., 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Aug., 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins; revised by B. Elliott, Nov., 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' - W110°35'/N34°35' - N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black

& white. 60 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; LC; NA: NAL

OCLC: 214327648

## Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, Aug. 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by C.G. Johnson, traced by F.G. Rawlins; revised by D.C.M., 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13046 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110° 35'/N34°30' – N33°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

OCLC: 10676209

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, August, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins; revised 1938 by F.G. Rawlins. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13997 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA: NAL

OCLC: 137366183

#### Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, August, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by C.G. Johnson; traced by F.G. Rawlins; F.E. Landon, Chief Draftsman; revised 1941. The Smith-Brooks Press, Denver.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°15' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Harvard College Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 10427232

# **Tonto National Forest, Arizona.** (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943.

1943. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 110 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

# <u>Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1946.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced, 1943 by B. Elliott. 1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10′ – W110°35′/N34°35′ – N33°18′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, experimental forest, and county

boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Western New Mexico Univ.; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 21572621

## Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced, 1943 by B. Elliott; [latest revision] 2-50.

[1950]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 115 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian. Note in lower right corner: "Tonto 1943."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 38961776

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1950. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F.E. Landon and B. Elliott, 1943; revised and traced, 1943 by B. Elliott; [latest revision] 2-50.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°10' – W110°35'/N34°35' – N33°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 58 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, settlements, ranches, corrals, streams, springs, mines, and Forest Service ranger stations and other Forest Service improvements "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

# Recreation Map, Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1958.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1958. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1958 O-468663.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W112°10′ – W110°30′/N34°30′ – N33°10′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 53 cm., on sheet, 53 x 81 cm., folded to 21 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in green; major roads, trails, and recreation facilities in red; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national monument, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor streams. Includes table of recreation areas, drawings and key map, "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico – The Southwest Region (3)," highlighting the location of the Tonto National Forest. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Tonto National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of hikers on forest road in the mountains. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, August 1958."

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 769 (February 1959), page 33.

Holdings: NA; LC and 33 other libraries

OCLC: 12919163

## Welcome to the Tonto National Forest, Arizona. (Forest Visitor's map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1960?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 36 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest lands in green, water features in blue and roads in red. Also national forest and Indian reservation boundaries and recreation facilities. Map is centered on the Salt River from Granite Reef Dam to Bagley Flat.

Descriptive text, black & white photographs of recreation pursuits such as camping, skiing, and fishing, and inset map showing the location of the recreation area in relation to central Arizona on verso. Panel title: *Lower Salt River Recreation Area, Tonto National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned green & white photograph of a sailboat, "Saguaro Lake." Statement of responsibility from folded title panel.

Holdings: private collection

### Tonto National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1962.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W112°10' – W110°30'/N34°30' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 53 cm., on sheet, 81 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; major roads, road numbers, Forest Service special area boundaries, trails, and recreation facilities in red; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor streams. Includes table of recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Includes location map: "Southwestern National Forests" highlighting the location of the Tonto National Forest. Panel title: *Tonto National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Superstition Wilderness Area" a desert scene with saguaro cactus in foreground.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; San Francisco Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; LC

OCLC: 10884767

# Cave Creek - Mazatzal Mountains Area, Sportsman's Map, Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1966.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1966.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°20'/N34°30' – N33°33'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 66 cm., folded to 21 x 132 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows the lands of the Tonto National Forest in green; other lands administered by the Forest Service in a patterned green; roads and trails, road and trail numbers, and Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, land grant, national monument, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, springs, and tanks. Includes inset: "The National Forests in Arizona" highlighting the location of the area shown on the map. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of mountain stream and desert vegetation. Title panel also has: "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Texas Tech Univ.

OCLC: 14766130

# Tonto National Forest (North Half), Arizona, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°48'/N34°30' – N33°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the northern half of the Tonto National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 5565571; (Single sheet): 68802404

## Tonto National Forest (South Half), Arizona, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°30'/N33°50' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the southern half of the Tonto National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 5565571; (Single sheet): 68802405

#### Tonto National Forest Recreation Map, Arizona, 1969.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W112°10' – W110°30'/N34°30' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 53 cm., on sheet, 83 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; major roads, road numbers, Forest Service special area boundaries, trails, and recreation facilities in red; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and minor streams. Includes table of recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Includes location map: "Southwestern National Forests" highlighting the location of the Tonto National Forest. Panel title: *Tonto National Forest, Arizona*. Panel illustration, captioned, photograph, "Superstition Wilderness Area" a desert scene with saguaro cactus in foreground.

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division

OCLC: 51833387

# Tonto National Forest (North Half), Arizona, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°48'/N34°30' – N33°48'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the northern half of the Tonto National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Phoenix Public Library; Museum of New Mexico; New Mexico State Engineering Library; Univ. of Oklahoma; Texas A & M Univ.

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 10676192

# Tonto National Forest (South Half), Arizona, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°10' – W110°30'/N33°50' – N33°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness, national monument, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the southern half of the Tonto National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona State Library; Phoenix Public Library; Museum of New Mexico; New Mexico State Engineering Library; Univ. of Oklahoma; Texas A & M Univ.

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 10676192

# Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1975. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1969 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps; revised 1975. \*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-680-755. Map was revised in 1985 and reissued in 1986.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°08' – W110°45'/N34°25' – N33°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map printed on both sides of sheet, 70 x 127 cm., folded to 15 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tonto National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; National Park Service properties shown in pink; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; state lands shown in purple, military reservations shown in brown; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation areas, and wilderness boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Ranger District, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Vicinity Map and U.S.G.S. [topographic map] index," "Key Map" of Arizona showing the location of the Tonto National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities, index to recreation facilities, text, and color illustrations. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of cactus and mountain view with an arm of Roosevelt Reservoir in the background. North Half – South Half.

Holdings: NA; LC and 24 other libraries

OCLC: 7693778

#### TUMACACORI FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1906-1908

Barnes (p. 457) states that Tumacacori is a Spanish pronunciation of the Papago word meaning Caleche Bluffs: 'Chuuma' (white stone) and 'Kakuli' (bending over.) It was also the name given to the Franciscan mission (visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691) and to the mountain range that rises to the west of the mission. The mission site was reserved as the Tumacacori National Monument September 1, 1908, but was never administered by the Forest Service. The forest supervisor's headquarters were located in Nogales, Arizona. The Tumacacori National Forest was one of three components that went into the making of the Garces National Forest on July 1, 1908, which, after a short three years of existence, was entirely absorbed by the Coronado National Forest in 1911. See Figure 30 on the origins and growth of the Coronado National Forest. The lands of the former Tumacacori National Forest have been administered by the Coronado National Forest ever since this date.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 7 \*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3263 Established Forest Reserve on 203,550

acres in southeastern Arizona.

2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Combined with the Baboquivari and the (effective July 1, 1908)

Huachuca National Forests to establish the Garces National Forest.

#### DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

# Tumacacori Forest Reserve, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 7, 1906.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906.

1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows forest reserve boundaries, roads, settlements, houses, ranches, cabins, "Old Tumacacori Church," and drainage patterns. In lower right margin, "Longitude 34° West from Washington." Provides the location of the 31°30' parallel. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51988597

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Garces Folio (1908) for coverage of the Tumacacori National Forest in folio format, sheets 3, 4, & 5.

### TUSAYAN NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1910-1934

The place name, Tusayan, is derived from a Navajo word meaning 'a country of isolated buttes' and was applied by the Spanish to a region surrounding the present Hopi villages (Barnes, p. 460-461.) The lands of the Tusayan National Forest were first set aside in 1898 as the part of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve and the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves. On July 1, 1908, the San Francisco Mountains National Forest, with other lands, became the 3,689,982-acre Coconino National Forest. On July 1, 1910 the Tusayan National Forest was created from the northern and western portions of the Coconino National Forest with the Supervisor's headquarters located in Williams, Arizona. In two 1934 Executive Orders, the majority of the Tusayan National Forest lands were, in the first executive order, transferred to the Kaibab National Forest and, in the second executive order, a smaller, southwestern portion was added to the Prescott National Forest, thus eliminating the Tusayan National Forest. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Tusayan National Forest was located in Williams, Arizona for its entire 24 year history.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1910, June 28 (effective July 1, 1910)	*Proclamation 1049, 36 Stat. 2709	Established National Forest from 1,756,131 acres formerly administered by the Coconino National Forest and other public lands. A 1911 resurvey puts the area at 1,800,000 acres.
2) 1919, February 26	Public Law 65-277, 40 Stat. 1175	Grand Canyon National Park established. Tusayan National Forest transfers 312,689 acres and the Kaibab National Forest transfers 320,000 acres to the U.S. National Park Service for management. U.S. Forest Service officially transfers its jurisdiction of the area to the U.S. National Park Service on August 15, 1919. Area reduced to 1,476,129 gross acres.
3) 1924, April 25	Executive Order 3999	67.5 acres in Sections 11 and 12, T. 30 S., R. 2 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, withdrawn for classification and pending legislation.
4) 1927, February 25	Public Law 69-645, 44 Stat. 1238	7,100 acres transferred to Grand Canyon National Park and 24,571 acres added to the Tusayan National Forest from the Grand Canyon National Park through a revised boundary description. Land withdrawn by Executive Order 3999 also added. Area increased to 1,511,720 gross acres.
5) 1930, May 23	Public Law 71-250, 46 Stat. 378	115,500 acres of Tusayan National Forest land transferred to Western Navajo Indian Reservation – Marble Canyon /Painted Desert area. Area reduced to 1,396,220 gross acres.
6) 1934, August 4	Executive Order 6806	Land transferred to Kaibab National Forest. Another 5,760 acres eliminated In T. 22 N., R. 2 W, Gila and Salt River Meridian.
7) 1934, October 22	Executive Order 6882	Entire remaining Forest transferred to the Prescott National Forest. Name discontinued.

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

# MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

# <u>Tusayan National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.</u>

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 1049.

1910. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Part 1 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Scale, ca. 1:150,000. 62 x 70 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.) Shows national forest boundary, areas "Formerly part of Coconino National Forest," areas "Reserved by this Proclamation" [or areas added to the National Forest from the Public Domain], and "Eliminations (formerly part of Coconino National Forest.)" Also shows settlements, roads, trails, railroads, tanks springs, and drainage features. Map centered on the town of Williams. The southern half of the National Forest was also known as the Williams Division.

Part 2 of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Scale, ca. 1:315,000. 54 x 45 cm. No relief shown. Shows national forest boundary and boundary of the Grand Canyon National Monument. The northern half of the National Forest was also known as the Tusayan Division. All lands in this northern half of the Tusayan National Forest were formally part of the Coconino National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA

OCLC: 33830077

# Prescott National Forest, Arizona, 1934: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Oct. 22, 1934.

See under Prescott National Forest for full citation to the maps of Executive Order 6806 (August 4, 1934) and 6882 (October 22, 1934) that effectively distributed the lands of the Tusayan National Forest to the Kaibab and to the Prescott National Forests.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See above, <u>Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coconino Folio</u> (1909, sheets 1-16, 19-23, & 26-29) for coverage of the Tusayan National Forest in folio format.

#### [Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Tusayan Folio]. Grazing Atlas.

Grazing classification and base map by A.D. Reed, 1912; compiled by H.S. Meekham, 1913; [traced by] J.M.W., S.L.A., G.T.T.; approved April, 1914 [signed] A.F. Potter, Associate Forester. Printed by the Geological Survey.

[1914]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°10' – W111°43'/N35°33' – N34°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Potentially [10] numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet.) Also issued in a base edition with topography and water features in blue but without color grazing themes.

A specialized grazing atlas with its own colored legend and explanation of "Letter symbols" in the left margin of each sheet. Contours shown in brown, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not have an index to map sheets. The sheet arrangement does not conform to the 1909 Coconino Folio, but are compatible with the 1913 Coconino Grazing Atlas. The Tusayan Grazing Atlas covers only the western and southern portions of the Tusayan National Forest, centered on Williams, Arizona. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

No USGS reference to this folio in its annual report series.

Holdings: NA; LC; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. NA & LC have only six of potentially 10 sheets, namely, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, & 23. National Archives & Univ. of Wisconsin edition also has a sheet 14, with topography in brown, water features in blue and with a green overlay indicating parks, timberland, woodland, brush and alienated lands, but without color grazing themes.

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

#### Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°50' – W111°30'/N36°35' – N34°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 156 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and national monument boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, tanks, springs and drainage features. The two units of the Tusayan National Forest are shown: 1) The southern unit centered on the town of Williams, Arizona; 2) the northern portion on the south rim of the Grand Canyon. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA

OCLC: 56957536

# Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, July, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°30'/N36°35' – N34°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 86 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and national monument boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, tanks, springs and drainage features. The two units of the Tusayan National Forest are shown. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA OCLC: 12994727

#### Tusayan National Forest (Williams Division), Arizona, 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, July 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.C. Daves and F.E. Landon; traced by F.E. Washburn and F.E. Landon; revised January 1, 1921. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°30'/N35°35' – N34°47'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, tanks, springs and drainage features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: LC

## Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, 1927. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Albuquerque, Oct., 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.I. Neiman; traced by L.I. Neiman. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°30'/N36°30' – N34°47'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, tanks, springs, and drainage features. Also covers Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 38194639

# Tusayan National Forest, Arizona. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; C.G.J. 12-29. O U.S. Government Printing Office.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 30 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the two sections of the Tusayan National Forest (Grand Canyon or Tusayan Section and the Williams Section) in their correct geographic relationship. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. The central area of the Grand Canyon National Park is shown in detail on this map. Includes "Key Map" of Arizona highlighting the location of the Tusayan National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and roads.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The Loop Drive" being a view of a road through the forest. Panel title also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, prepared by Regional Forester, Albuquerque, N.Mex., 1932" and "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932" on the back folded panel.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 448 (April 1932), page 811.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL

OCLC: 222309169

#### Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 1926 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.I. Neiman; traced by L.I. Neiman, 1927; revised Feb., 1934. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50' – W111°30'/N36°30' – N34°47'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, tanks, springs, and drainage features. Also covers Grand Canyon National Park. "Gila and Salt River Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 4474837

# VERDE NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA 1907-1908

Named for the Verde River (Spanish for "green") which forms a good part of the eastern boundary of this National Forest (Barnes, p. 468.) The Verde National Forest was on the map for only a short six months before being wholly transferred to the Prescott National Forest, its western neighbor. Forest headquarters were established at Prescott with a station at Camp Verde.

# ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, December 30

\*Proclamation 789, 35 Stat. 2170

Established National Forest on 721,780 acres in central Arizona.

2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908

Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Prescott National Forest.

\*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

# DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

## Verde National Forest, Arizona: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated December 30, 1907.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907. [Proclamation] No. 789.

1907. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest boundary and the course of the Verde River where it coincides with the national forest boundary. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base."

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division; LC; NA

OCLC: 51988763

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See above, Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Prescott Folio (1909, sheets 10-20) for coverage of the Verde National Forest in atlas format.

### ZUNI NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA - NEW MEXICO 1909-1914

Named for the Native American nation that long inhabited the area, the Zuni National Forest was created largely from the Navajo and Zuni Indian Reservations together with a large area of public lands. The Zuni National Forest administered territory in both Arizona and New Mexico until Executive Order 1482 of February 17, 1912 returned lands formerly part of the Zuni and Navaho Indian Reservations back to the native peoples. After that date, the Zuni occupied lands only in the state of New Mexico. National forest maps from this time period do not indicate the location of the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Zuni National Forest. A supervisor's headquarters was not established until late in 1909 in Gallup, New Mexico, however in late 1910, the forest's headquarters were moved to Albuquerque.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1)	1909, March 2	*Proclamation 864, 35 Stat. 2242	Established National Forest from parts of the Zuni (103,041 acres) and the Navajo (346,213 acres) Indian Reservations and 221,727 acres of public land in Arizona and New Mexico. Total area at establishment: 670, 981 gross acres.
2)	1910, July 1	*Proclamation 1064, 36 Stat. 2722	Land added from Manzano National Forest (former Mount Taylor National Forest, 215,601 acres.) 126,001 acres of public land added and 5,219 acres eliminated. January 1, 1911 resurvey determines that the total area of the Zuni National Forest to be 1,005,200 acres.
3)	1911, May 31	Executive Order 1367	The 83,200-acre Fort Wingate Military Reservation added, but to remain subject to use by the War Department. Area increased to 1,088,400 gross acres.
4)	1912, February 17 (effective March 1, 1912)	Executive Order 1482	Land restored to the Zuni (93,950 acres) and to the Navajo (384,070 acres) Indian Reservations. Area reduced to 652,710 gross acres. The Zuni National Forest now exclusively a New Mexico forest.
5)	1914, September 10	Executive Order 2045	Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Manzano National Forest, after 1931, the Mount Taylor Ranger District of the Cibola National Forest

<sup>\*</sup>Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

#### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

# Zuni National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico: [Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1909. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 864.

1909. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. No relief shown.

Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Compiled from Public land surveys and U.S. Geol. Survey. Scale, ca. 1:315,000. 34 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Western portion of the Zuni National Forest on the Arizona/New Mexico border showing lands that were "Formerly part of Navajo Indian Reservation." Also shows location of Old Fort Defiance.

<u>Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.)</u> Scale, ca. 1:270,000. 54 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Eastern portion of the Zuni National Forest showing lands, "Formerly part of Zuni Indian Reservation," lands "Formerly part of Navajo Indian Reservation," and "Other lands included in the Zuni National Forest." Shows boundaries and location of Fort Wingate Military Reservation.

Both maps show national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, streams, ranches, tanks, corrals, and ruins. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

# <u>Zuni National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.</u> Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1064.

1910. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Scale, ca. 1:200,000. 63 x 82 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown. Shows "Additions from Public Lands," "Eliminations," "Part of Navajo Indian Reservation included in Zuni National Forest, Mar. 2, 1909," and "Part of Zuni Indian Reservation included in Zuni National Forest, Mar. 2, 1909." Also shows Indian Reservation, Fort Wingate Military Reservation, and El Moro National Monument boundaries as well as houses, cabins, corrals, ruins, and lakes.

Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts.) Scale, ca. 1:150,000. 54 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet.) Map shows lands of the former Mount Taylor National Forest, New Mexico shown as being "Transferred from the Manzano National Forest" and added to the Zuni National Forest. No other changes to national forest boundaries shown. Also shows land grant boundaries.

Both maps show national forest, state, and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, springs, and drainage features. "Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base." "New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base." Holdings: LC; NA

#### U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

#### Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Zuni Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by D.C. Harrison 1909 and 1910; traced by S.L.A., C.L.T., A.E.F. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[1910]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°28' – W107°57'/N35°46' – N35°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 16 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet.)

Shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this folio in its annual report series.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library. Univ. of Wisconsin edition incomplete.

OCLC: 844003423

# VIII. Maps of Wilderness, National Grasslands, and other Special Areas.

# A. Wilderness Areas

# Blue Range Primitive Area Hunter Map, Apache National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, 1962.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W109°45' – W108°20'/N34°10' – N33°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Apache National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, Forest Service special area boundaries shown in red; important water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian and New Mexico Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso entitled, "Mr. Hunter – Welcome to the Blue Range Primitive Area." Panel title: *Hunters' Map, Blue Range Primitive Area, Apache National Forest, Arizona & New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a buck deer in the snow. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137359226

# Gila Wilderness Area, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1959.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; EMS 4/16/59.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 32 cm., folded to 17 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows wilderness area, primitive area, national monument, and county boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, cabins, state lands, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Meridian. The Gila Wilderness was the first administratively designated wilderness in the United States, so designated on June 3, 1924.

Descriptive text (5 panels) and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Gila Wilderness Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, pack train and horsemen crossing a stream. Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Gila National Forest, New Mexico."

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 894122182

# Hunters' Map, Gila Wilderness Area, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1961.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1961

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°52' – W108°07'/N33°25' – N32°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; Gila Wilderness boundary, roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and primitive area boundaries, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and minor streams. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico." Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a pack train and horsemen crossing a stream.

Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 898148014

### Gila Wilderness Area, Hunters' Map, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1962.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°52' – W108°07'/N33°25' – N32°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; Gila Wilderness boundary, roads, road numbers, and trails shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and primitive area boundaries, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and minor streams. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico." Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Hunters' Map, Gila Wilderness Area, Gila National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a pack train and horsemen crossing a stream.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 137389278

## Gila Wilderness Hunter's Map, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°54' – W108°02'/N33°28' – N32°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; national forest, wilderness boundaries, and county boundaries are shown along with towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, "live streams," recreation sites, Forest Service ranger stations, and private lands within national forest boundaries. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" showing the location of the Gila Wilderness Area in relation to the forests of the Southwestern Region. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hunter's map, Gila Wilderness Area, Gila National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of two riders in a forest.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico; Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 10909169

# Gila Wilderness Sportsman's Map, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, 1968. See Figure 25

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W108°54' – W108°02'/N33°28' – N32°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; "live streams" shown in blue; roads, trails, road numbers, recreation sites, and wilderness boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor drainage features, fences, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Gila Wilderness. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of two riders in the forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of New Mexico; New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC: 53463624

#### Mazatzal Wilderness, Tonto National Forest, Arizona.

U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 100 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows wilderness, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers and streams. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

#### Mt. Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest, Southwest Region.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

[1972?]. Scale, ca. 1:100,000. No geographic grid. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

22 x 19 cm., on sheet 22 x 28 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest and wilderness boundaries are shown along with trails, state highways, improved roads, and primitive roads. Includes "Vicinity map" of the New Mexico/Arizona border area showing the location of the Mt. Baldy Wilderness. Includes descriptive text. Mount Baldy Primitive Area designated in 1932; Wilderness status conferred by an Act of Congress in 1970.

On verso: 3 panels of text and black & white illustration. Panel title: *Mount Baldy Wilderness*, *Apache National Forest*. Holdings: private collection

# Hunter's Map, Pecos Wilderness Area, Santa Fe and Carson National Forests, New Mexico, 1961.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°53' – W105°22'/N36°38' – N36°07'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, improved recreation sites, trails, and wilderness area boundary shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and minor streams. Includes key map

"The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Pecos Wilderness Area. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text, descriptive index to trails, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a hunter overlooking a mountain meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of New Mexico; New Mexico State Univ.

OCLC: 53867761

# Hunter's Map, Pecos Wilderness Area, Santa Fe and Carson National Forests, New Mexico, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W105°53' – W105°22'/N36°38' – N36°07'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, improved recreation sites, trails, and wilderness area boundary shown in red; live streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, land grant, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and minor streams. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the location of the Pecos Wilderness Area. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text, descriptive index to trails, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a hunter overlooking a mountain meadow.

Holdings: Museum of New Mexico

OCLC: 913487802

### Pecos Wilderness Sportsman's Map, Santa Fe and Carson National Forests, New Mexico, 1968.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°00' – W105°40'/N36°15' – N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; national forest and wilderness boundaries are shown along with towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, "live streams," recreation sites, Forest Service ranger stations, and private lands within national forest boundaries. Includes key map "The National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico" highlighting the Pecos Wilderness. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a pack train and riders in a mountain meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 56606455

#### The Pecos Wilderness.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region. \*GPO 783-310.

[1970?]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 41 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green, wilderness boundaries and "Travel zones" and travel zone numbers shown in red. Also shows paved, all-weather, dirt, and primitive roads, recreation sites, ranger stations, administrative sites, trails, and drainage. Includes text entitled "Trail guides and maps" being a list of travel sources for the Pecos Wilderness. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Visitor's Guide to the Pecos Wilderness, Carson and Santa Fe National Forests, New Mexico. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a pack train moving across a mountain meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 857790084

# Pine Mountain Wilderness, Tonto and Prescott National Forests.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, [Southwestern Region].

[1973?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on yellow paper. 22 x 28 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted 1980 with \*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-679-416.

Shows national forest and wilderness boundaries, springs, primitive roads, trails and trail numbers, and forest roads and numbers. Includes inset of the state of Arizona shown main highways and location of the Pine Mountain Wilderness. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridians. The Pine Mountain Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service in 1933 and Wilderness status was bestowed by an Act of Congress in 1972.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of

a pack train moving through the pines.

https://nfsl.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p17053coll2/id/163317/rec/167

Holdings: private collection

#### The San Pedro Parks Wilderness.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region. \*GPO 783-352.

[1968?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 36 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green, wilderness boundaries and "Travel zones" and number shown in red. Also shows paved, all-weather, dirt, and primitive roads, trails, and drainage. Public land grid based on the New Mexico Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Visitor's Guide to the San Pedro Parks Wilderness, Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a mountain park. Holdings: Univ. of New Mexico

### Superstition Wilderness, Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1966.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 66 cm., folded to 18 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, highways, trails, wilderness area boundary, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and permanent springs shown in blue. Also shows selected buildings and ephemeral streams. Includes key map of Arizona highlighting the location of the Superstition Wilderness in relation to the state's roads, cities, and national forests.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Weaver's Needle, a column of rock that forms a major landmark in the Superstition Wilderness Area. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of New Mexico

OCLC: 694574486

#### Superstition Wilderness, Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1969.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque. 1969. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black line print. 52 x 67 cm., folded to 18 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, highways, trails, wilderness area boundary, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and permanent springs shown in blue. Also shows selected buildings and ephemeral streams. Includes key map of Arizona highlighting the location of the Superstition Wilderness in relation to the state's roads, cities, and national forests. Public land grid based on the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Weaver's Needle, a column of rock that forms a major landmark in the Superstition Wilderness Area. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Northern Illinois Univ.; Ball State Univ.; Oklahoma State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 6048661

# Superstition Wilderness, Sportsman's Map, Tonto National Forest, Arizona, 1970.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 65 cm., folded to 18 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; roads, highways, trails, wilderness area boundary, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and permanent springs shown in blue. Also shows selected buildings and ephemeral streams. Includes key map of Arizona highlighting the location of the Superstition Wilderness in relation to the state's roads, cities, and national forests.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a rock outcropping (Weaver's Needle?)

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 361887863

#### **B.** National Grasslands

# Black Kettle National Grassland, Oklahoma, 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1971. Scale, ca. 1:215,000. W100°00' – W99°30'/N35°50' – N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Black Kettle National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 10698104

# Black Kettle National Grassland, Oklahoma, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1971.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W100°00' – W99°30'/N35°50'/N35°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 36 cm., on sheet, 63 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Black Kettle National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Indian Meridian."

Holdings: NA; 23 libraries

OCLC: 41589206

# Caddo National Grassland, Texas, 1966. (Forest Visitor's Map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1966. Scale. ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 34 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows the lands of the Caddo National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes location map.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of grassland vista.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Texas, Arlington

OCLC: 10884522

# Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grasslands, Caddo-Cross Timbers Ranger District, Texas, 1972. (Administrative map)

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in Regional Office, Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia in 1972, from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 48 x 74 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Both maps show national grassland in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Texas showing Forest Service administered land in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Contents: <u>Caddo Unit.</u> W96°11' – W95°50'/N33°50' – N33°20'. 41 x 28 cm.; <u>Cross Timbers Unit.</u> W97°50' – W97°28'/N33°28' – N33°12'. 24 x 28 cm. Cross Timbers Unit later became the LBJ National Grassland.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Florida; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Detroit Public Library;

Texas A & M Univ.; Texas Tech. Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5477616

# <u>Caddo & Cross Timbers National Grasslands, Caddo-Cross Timbers Ranger District, Texas, 1973.</u> (Forest Visitor's map)

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region – 9 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 45 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Both maps show national grassland in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key

Map" of Texas showing Forest Service administered land in relation to the state's major cities and highways.

Contents: <u>Cross Timbers Unit.</u> 24 x 28 cm. Cross Timbers Unit later became the LBJ National Grassland.; <u>Caddo Unit.</u> 41 x 28 cm.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Caddo and Cross Timbers National Grasslands, Texas*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of grassland vista.

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 139.

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC: 5477219

# Cross Timbers National Grassland, Texas, 1966. (Forest Visitor's Map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1966. Scale. ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 46 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows the lands of the Caddo National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes location map.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of grassland vista.

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 10896612

# Lake McClellan Recreation Area, Panhandle National Grasslands, Texas, 1961. (Forest Visitor's map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:7,000. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color photomap. 39 x 48 cm., on sheet, 60 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

One-color photomap serving as a base map, shows roads and parking areas in red; water features in blue. Includes black & white photograph captioned, "Lake McClellan" showing a ranger and passenger in a boat at the lake's boat launching area. Lake McClellan Recreation Area would become the McClellan Creek National Grassland on December 6, 1962.

Text, black & white illustrations, and map entitled, "Panhandle National Grasslands" on verso. Map extends from New Mexico to Oklahoma showing the locations of the Kiowa, Rita Blanco, Black Kettle, Cross Timbers, and Caddo Grasslands in the three state area (see Figure 13). Panel title: *Panhandle National Grasslands, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Lake McClellan.

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Univ.

OCLC: 317017385

#### Panhandle National Grasslands (Kiowa National Grassland), New Mexico, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Two maps on one sheet, 60 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

[Western Unit – Ray, New Mexico]: W104°25' – W104°00'/N36°15' – N35°55'. 35 x 36 cm.

[Eastern Unit - Clayton, New Mexico]: W103°15' - W103°00'/N36°43' - N36°15'. 49 x 25 cm.

Shows the lands of the Kiowa National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Kiowa National Grassland in relation to the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. "Forest Service Map Class A." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Supervisor Headquarters, Amarillo, Texas."

Holdings: NA; LC and 13 other libraries

OCLC: 5474319

# Panhandle National Grasslands (Rita Blanca National Grassland), Oklahoma and Texas, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service planimetric maps.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W $103^{\circ}00'$  – W $102^{\circ}10'$ /N $36^{\circ}35'$  – N $36^{\circ}18'$ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.  $50 \times 71$  cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in relation to the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Cimarron Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Forest Supervisor Headquarters, Amarillo, Texas."

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Eastern New Mexico Univ.;

LC: NA OCLC: 5474321

#### Rita Blanca National Grassland, Oklahoma and Texas, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service Planimetric maps.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W103°00' – W102°10'/N36°35' – N36°18'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 71 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the lands of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in green; roads and road numbers in red; water features in blue; dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas and other cultural features in black. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Rita Blanca National Grassland in relation to the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Cimarron Meridian." "New Mexico Principal Meridian." "Administered by Cibola National Forest, Supervisors Headquarters, Albuquerque, New Mexico."

Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries

OCLC: 5565565

# C. Special Areas

#### Gila River Recreation Area, Gila National Forest, New Mexico.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region. \*GPO 781-132.

[1970?] No scale give. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. Black on yellow paper. 21 x 8 cm., in booklet, 23 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Map shows main roads from Silver City and Bayard, New Mexico entering the Gila Recreation Area to Gila Visitor Center and Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. Also shows trails, campgrounds, primitive and wilderness boundaries, rivers and streams.

Text describing the recreation area and its history, visitor center, wilderness area, and Lake Roberts within booklet along with black and white photographs. Title and author information from panel title. Panel illustration uncaptioned, black and white photography of a fisherman along a mountain stream.

Holdings: private collection

# Sabino Canyon Recreation Area, Coronado National Forest.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

[1966?] Scale, ca. 1:21,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 26 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the Sabino Canyon Recreation Area (Forest Service land) northeast of Tucson, Arizona in green; roads, recreation sites, and horse and foot trails in red; water features in blue. Also shows intermittent streams, horse hitching posts, dams, cliffs, and visitor center. Map carries no date.

Text, recreation area rules, and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of still water in Sabino Canyon.

Holdings: Arizona State Univ.

OCLC: 695578338

# <u>Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest: Southwestern Forest and Range Experimental Station Parker Creek Branch, 1938.</u> (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from surveys by H.W. Yeo - W.E. Burton and aerial photographs.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:45,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows location of Peterson Ranch, Kyles Camp, Rose Creek Lodge, Aztec Lodge, Zimmerman Point, mines, erosion and revegetation plots. Experimental Forest, established as the Parker Creek Experimental Forest in 1932, located on the Tonto National Forest in Gila County, Arizona. Name changed to Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest in 1938.

Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Division

OCLC: 51988942

# IX. Index to Cartographers

## A. U.S. Forest Service

District 3 cartography staff comes together rather late in 1916. Before that, the Washington, D.C. office was the primary map making body for the Southwestern District. The Southwestern Region had fewer staff working on its maps, but those that worked for the region stayed a long time, and in some cases, returned. An \* by the cartographer's name indicates that this person could not be found in any directories.

Acker, Sara Lillian. S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1941, she worked on maps for all Forest Service areas except Alaska and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories. Later editions of the city directories list her name as "S. Lillian Acker," but in all cases, employed as "draftsman" for the Forest Service. Her last map credit was for tracing the Sequoia National Forest of 1941.

Coconino Grazing Atlas, 1912, traced by Kaibab Forest Type Folio, 1913, traced by Tusayan Grazing Atlas, 1914, traced by Zuni Folio, 1910, traced by

\*Allison, J. H. Allison could have been based in Snowflake, Arizona, the forest supervisor's headquarters for the Sitgreaves National Forest but there are no city directories of small towns published for this time period that would allow confirmation. The name was not found in Albuquerque city directories of the era.

Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1912, (Topographic map), compiled by

Anderson, Burton D. B. D. Anderson. B.D.A. Anderson is first listed in the 1930 edition of the city directory of Albuquerque. His occupation is listed as "Draftsman, U.S. Forest Service." For three years thereafter, the directory states that he worked for the Forest Service as a "Blueprinter," then back as a draftsman in 1935 onward. Anderson's absence from the Albuquerque city directories during the war years indicate military service. His name returned to the directory identifying him as working for the U.S. Forest Service after the war until 1956.

Carson National Forest, 1948, compiled by

Cibola National Forest (Sandia Division), 1936, Topographic map, compiled by

Coronado National Forest, 1939 (East Half & West Half), revised by

Gila National Forest, 1948 (North & South sheets), revised by in 1947

Kaibab National Forest, 1942, compiled by (1949)

Lincoln National Forest, 1941, compiled by (1949)

Prescott National Forest, 1940, compiled by (1945)

Santa Fe National Forest, 1946, compiled by (1948)

Santa Fe National Forest, Eastern and Western Sheets, 1950, 1:126,720-scale administrative maps, compiled by Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez and Pecos Divisions, 1954, 1:126,720-scale administrative maps, compiled by

**Bassett, Charles C.** C. C. Bassett. (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington, D.C. city directories from 1910 to 1915 indicate that Bassett worked for the Department of Agriculture as a "draftsman" as well as a "soil cartographer."

Manzano Folio, 1908, compiled by

**Bradford, Frederick D.** F. D. Bradford. F. D.B. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1919 primarily with Proclamation diagrams for all Districts and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as working for the Forest Service.

Coronado National Forest Proclamation diagram, 1912, traced by Jemez National Forest Proclamation diagram, 1913, compiled and traced by Kaibab National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1913, traced by Kaibab National Forest, 1917, Forest Visitor's map, traced by \*Burton, W. E. This cartographer might have been attached to the Forest Service Forest and Range Experiment Stations or Research staff. The name could not be found in the Albuquerque or Phoenix Directories.

Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest: Southwestern forest and range experimental station Parker Creek branch, 1938, Compiled from surveys by.

Corn, Inez A. I. A. Corn. (Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah) The former Inez V. Adams who married Thompson Corn in 1923 continued her career with the Forest Service as a draftsman for the Intermountain District begun in 1919. Polk's Ogden city directory for 1931 and 1932 lists her as the wife of Thompson Corn and not affiliated with the Forest Service, however, the April 1932 edition of the *Forest Service Directory* through the Nov. 1936 edition includes her name as a staff member of Region 4 under "drafting." Ogden city directories after 1937 do not indicate that she continued as a Forest Service employee.

Kaibab National Forest, 1930, traced by (1934)

<u>Daves, Lee C.</u> L. C. Daves. The name was misspelled as L.C. Davis, on the 1923 proclamation diagrams for the Coconino and Tonto National Forest proclamation diagrams and on the 1927 Tonto National Forest administrative map. Between 1916 and 1919, Daves was listed as being a "Surveyor, U.S. Forest Service" according to Hudspeth's city directory for Albuquerque, thereafter, the name vanishes from the directory.

Apache National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921)

Carson National Forest, 1919, compiled by

Coconino Proclamation diagrams of 1919 and 1923, compiled by

Coconino National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921, 1924)

Santa Fe Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921, 1924 Administrative map)

Santa Fe National Forest, West Half, 1920, compiled by (1921)

Sitgreaves National Forest, East Half – West Half, 1921, 1:126,720-scale administrative map, compiled by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1924, compiled by

Tonto Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled by

Tonto National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921, 1924, 1927)

Tusayan National Forest, 1919, compiled by

Tusayan National Forest (Williams Division), 1921, compiled by

\*R.C.E. These could be the initials of a draftsman working in Albuquerque in 1949 named Richard Elliott, but it cannot be confirmed that Elliott revised this map, or if he is related to Bertrand Elliott listed below.

Apache National Forest, 1948, revised by

Elliott, Bertrand. B. Elliott. B. E. Elliott first appeared in the Albuquerque city directory in 1923, listed as a "draftsman, S.W. District, U.S. Forest Service." The map record and city directories indicate he remained an active and productive cartographer working in the Albuquerque office of the Forest Service until about 1946. His name does not appear in the city directory after 1946.

National Forests, District 3, Showing Main Highways, 1925, revised by

Apache National Forest, 1924, traced by

Apache National Forest, 1926, Forest Visitor's map, [drawn by]

Apache National Forest (West Half), Arizona, 1929, topographic map, compiled, traced, and revised by

Apache National Forest, 1932, topographic map, traced and revised by

Apache National Forest, 1935, compiled and traced by (1938, 1941, 1948)

Taos Division, Carson National Forest, 1924, traced by

Carson National Forest, 1934, compiled and traced by (1935, 1937, 1941)

Cibola Executive Order map, 1931, compiled and traced by

Cibola National Forest, 1931, compiled and traced by

Cibola National Forest, 1934, traced by – all administrative versions (1938, 1948)

Cibola National Forest (Sandia Division), 1936, Topographic map, compiled and traced by

Coconino National Forest, 1928, compiled and traced by (1931, 1935 administrative map, 1937, 1941, 1946, 1949)

Coconino National Forest, Arizona, 1928, Forest Visitor's map, [compiled by]

Coconino National Forest, 1935, topographic map, compiled and traced by

Coronado Folio (Animas Division), 1923, traced by

Coronado National Forest, 1927, revision traced by (1931, 1934, 1937, 1940, 1953)

Coronado National Forest (Santa Catalina Division), 1933, Topographic map, compiled and traced by (1938)

Coronado National Forest (Chiricahua Division), 1938, Topographic map, revised by

Crook Proclamation diagram, 1925, traced by

Crook National Forest, 1925, traced by

Crook National Forest, 1926, compiled and traced by

Crook National Forest (Clifton Division), 1928, Topographic map, compiled and traced by (1938)

Crook National Forest (Mt. Graham Division), 1932, Topographic map, compiled and traced by

Datil National Forest, 1924, traced by

Datil National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by

Gila Executive Order map, 1931, compiled and traced by

Gila National Forest, 1928, drawn by

Gila National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1931, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1941)

Gila National Forest (McKenna Park and Pinos Altos RDs), 1931, Topographic map, compiled and traced by

Gila National Forest, 1946, compiled, traced, and revised by (1948, 1949, 1959)

Kaibab National Forest, 1938, Forest Visitor's map, compiled and traced by

Lincoln National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1935)

Lincoln National Forest, 1941, 1:253,440-scale Administrative map, traced by

Prescott Executive Order map, 1934, compiled and traced by

Prescott National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by (1931, 1934, 1938)

Prescott National Forest, 1927, Forest Visitor's map, [drawn by]

Santa Fe National Forest, 1924, Forest Visitor's map, traced by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by (1929-Administrative map, 1931, 1933, 1938, 1941)

Santa Fe National Forest (East and West Halves), 1936, 1:126,720-scale administrative maps, compiled, traced, and revised by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1936, 1:253,440-scale administrative maps, compiled, traced, and revised by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1935, compiled and traced by (1940, 1948, 1951)

Tonto National Forest, 1933, revised by (1934)

Tonto National Forest, 1943, compiled by

Tonto National Forest, 1946, compiled, revised, and traced by (1950)

<u>Farmer, Charles F.</u> C. F. Farmer. (Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Southwestern Region) Compiled folios and engaged in topographic work for the Northern District, Missoula, Montana during the period 1910 to 1917 as well as administrative maps and proclamation diagrams after his student years at the University of Montana. These 1918 maps of the Lincoln National Forest were his last map credits. City directories of Albuquerque for the 1917-1925 period do not list Farmer as a resident. He might have received the Lincoln National Forest map assignments while working in Missoula, Montana perhaps due to the staff shortages caused by World War I.

Lincoln Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by

Lincoln National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921)

<u>Fearn, Albert E.</u> A. E. F. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1908 & 1910 editions of Polk's Washington, D.C. directory lists Fearn as employed by the "Bur. of Print."

Coronado Folio, 1909, traced by Zuni Folio, 1910, traced by

<u>Ferguson, John A.</u> J. A. Ferguson. Ferguson appeared in the 1942 Albuquerque city directory as a "draftsman" for the U.S. Forest Service. The name does not appear either before or after 1942.

Kaibab National Forest, 1942, compiled by (1949)

<u>Fisher, William B.</u> W.B. Fisher. His only map credit just before listing cartographer's names on the maps of the Southwestern Region ceased.

Gila National Forest, 1959, boundary revision by

<u>Gilmore, Fabiola R.</u> F. R. Gilmore. Miss Gilmore is listed in the 1920 edition of Hudspeth's city directory of Albuquerque as working as a "draftswoman" for the U.S. Forest Service. Directories for the years 1921 through 1923 listed her simply as a "draftsman." Between 1924 and 1930 she no longer appears in the city directory, but continued her career as a draftsman for the Southwestern Region in 1931 under her married name, Fabiola G. Rawlins (see below.)

Taos Division, Carson National Forest, 1924, traced by Coronado Folio (Animas Division), 1923, traced by

<u>Harrison, Dabney C.</u> D. C. Harrison. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1910 Washington, D.C. directory lists Harrison as working for the Forest Service.

Coronado Folio, 1909, compiled by Zuni Folio, 1910, compiled by

<u>Hooyer, Harry P.</u> H. P. Hooyer. City directories indicate that Hooyer worked for the Forest Service's Southwestern Region from 1940 to 1942 as a "draftsman."

Kaibab National Forest, 1942, traced by (1949)

<u>Jensen, Elof W.</u> E. W. J. Jensen was listed in the 1950 Albuquerque city directory as being employed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service, and later in 1952 and 1953, as a private surveyor and engineer. 1954 finds Jensen employed as a draftsman for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Albuquerque Area Office.

Coconino National Forest, 1949, corrected by Crook National Forest, 1949, corrected by Santa Fe National Forest, 1948, corrected by

Johnson, Clarence G. C. G. Johnson. C. G. J. Clarence Johnson first appeared in the Albuquerque city directory in 1921 and was listed as a "stenographer" for the federal Bureau of Public Roads, then an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. After an absence from the city directories of 1922 and 1923, he reappeared as a "draftsman" for the Albuquerque architectural and engineering firm of Trost & Trost. 1925 finds Johnson as a partner in the architectural firm of Williamson and Johnson, but by next year, he is once again listed as a Forest Service "employee" and in the years following, until 1935, as a "draftsman."

Carson National Forest, 1930, Forest Visitor's map, (drawn by)

Cibola National Forest, 1934, compiled by – all administrative versions (1938, 1948)

Coconino National Forest, 1935, topographic map, compiled by

Coronado National Forest, 1927, revision traced by (1931, 1934, 1937, 1940, 1953)

Crook National Forest, 1931, compiled by (1934, 1937, 1941, 1949)

Crook National Forest (Mt. Graham Division), 1932, Topographic map, compiled by

Lincoln National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1935)

Prescott National Forest (Bradshaw Mountain Division), 1930, Topographic map, compiled and traced by

Prescott National Forest, 1931, revised by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1933, Topographic map, compiled by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1940, 1948, 1951)

Tonto National Forest, 1927, revised and traced by

Tonto National Forest, 1932, compiled by (1933, 1934, 1937, 1939, 1941)

Tusayan National Forest, 1932, [drawn by]

**<u>Kadish, Walter.</u>** W. Kadish. For a single year only, 1922, the Albuquerque city directory lists Kadish as a "draftsman" for the U.S. Forest Service.

National Forests, District 3, Showing Main Highways, 1922, traced by (1925)

**Keefer, Frank C.** Frank C. Keefer. F. C. Keefer (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington, D.C. directories list Keefer as being with the Department of Agriculture (1911), the Coast and Geodetic Survey (1912), then back with Agriculture (1914.) He drew maps primarily for the Southwestern District, which, when the 1912 map of District 3 was drawn, included proclaimed National Forests that would eventually become a part of the Southern Region.

National Forest, District 3, 1912, drawn by

Gila National Forest, New Mexico (Temporary Base Map), 1915, Administrative map, draftsman Manzano Proclamation diagram, Part 2, 1917, drawn by Sitgreaves National Forest, 1912, Topographic map, draftsman

Landon, Frederick E. Fred E. Landon F.E. Landon. Landon's name first appeared in the 1916 Albuquerque city directory as Frederic C. Landon, but subsequent editions corrected this error giving his full name as, Frederick E. Landon. Between 1916 and 1922, he is listed as being employed as a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service. He is a "Lumberman, S.W. District, U.S. Forest Service" in the 1923 city directory, then back the next year as a "draftsman," and rising to "Chief Draftsman" in 1927. This long-serving cartographer for the Southwestern Region left the employ of the Forest Service around 1948, retiring in Albuquerque.

Alamo Proclamation diagram, 1916, drafted by

Apache National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921)

Apache National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1938, 1941, 1948)

Carson National Forest, 1919, compiled by

Cibola Executive Order map, 1931, compiled by

Cibola National Forest, 1931, compiled by

Coconino Proclamation diagrams of 1919 and 1923, compiled by

Coconino National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921, 1924)

Coconino National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1931, 1935 administrative map, 1937)

Coronado Folio (Animas Division), 1923, chief draftsman

Crook Proclamation diagrams 1919 and 1925, compiled and traced by

Crook National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by (1925)

Crook National Forest, 1926, compiled by

Crook National Forest (Clifton Division), 1928, Topographic map, compiled by (1938)

[Crook National Forest, 1949], traced by

Datil National Forest, 1930, compiled by

Gila Executive Order map, 1931, compiled by

Gila National Forest, 1929, compiled by (1931, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1959)

Lincoln Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by

Lincoln National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921)

Manzano Proclamation diagram, Part 2, 1917, [compiled by]

Prescott Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled and traced by

Prescott Executive Order map, 1934, compiled by

Prescott National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by (1921)

Prescott National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1931, 1934, 1938)

Santa Fe Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled by

Santa Fe National Forest, Pecos Division, 1915, drafted by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921, 1924-Administrative map)

Santa Fe National Forest, West Half, 1920, compiled by (1921)

Santa Fe National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1929-Administrative map, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1938, 1941)

Santa Fe National Forest (East and West Halves), 1936, compiled, traced, and revised by

Sitgreaves Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921, 1924)

Sitgreaves National Forest, East Half - West Half, 1921, 1:126,720-scale administrative map, compiled by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1921, compiled by (1924)

Tonto Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled by

Tonto National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1921, 1924)

Tonto National Forest, 1927, compiled by

Tonto National Forest, 1941, chief draftsman

Tonto National Forest, 1943, compiled by (1946, 1950)

Tusayan National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by

Tusayan National Forest (Williams Division), 1921, compiled and traced by

<u>Lewis, Melvin H.</u> M. H. Lewis. (Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah) Lewis's name first appears in Polk's Ogden city directory for 1929 and lists Lewis as being employed as a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service." His is employed by Region 4 in various capacities as a surveyor, transitman, employee, engineer, and clerk up until 1959. The *Official Register of the United States* has Lewis as the head of the Cartographic Section, Division of Engineering in Region Four throughout the 1950s.

Kaibab National Forest, 1930, revised by

Lubeck, Ernest A. Ernest Lubeck. E. Lubeck E. A. L. E.L. There were three Lubecks on staff in District 4 in 1912, Anton I. Lubeck, Ernest A. Lubeck, and Harold Lubeck. Anton served as a watchman and later as a janitor leaving in 1919; Harold was a packer, but left the Forest Service in 1914; Ernest remained until 1920, first as a printer, and from 1916 to 1920 as a "draftsman." Ogden city directories from 1920 onwards list Ernest A. Lubeck as a draftsman and later as an engineer for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, then an agency of the Department of Agriculture.

Dixie National Forest, Utah Division, 1915, [traced by]

Marquez, Daniel C. D. C. M. First listed as an "employee" of the Forest Service in the 1937 edition of the Albuquerque city directory, then as a "draftsman" in 1938, Marquez can no longer be found in subsequent editions, which matches his single recorded map credit.

Tonto National Forest, 1937, revised by

\*McCullough, T. E. McCullough might have been a staff member on the Coconino National Forest based in Flagstaff. Unfortunately, city directories do not go back this far for Flagstaff and other smaller cities. He is not listed in any Albuquerque, New Mexico directory.

Fire Map, Coconino National Forest, 1913, compiled by

Mangel, John J. J. J. Mangel. Mangel became a draftsman for the Forest Service's Southwestern District in 1921. He is last listed in the Albuquerque city directory in 1925 as "Senior compiler, U.S. Forest Service." Thereafter, he is no longer listed as a resident of the city of Albuquerque.

Apache National Forest (West Half), Arizona, 1929, topographic map, compiled and traced by

Apache National Forest, 1932, topographic map, traced by

Carson Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled and traced by

Carson Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled and traced by

Carson National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by (1925, 1926)

Coronado Folio (Animas Division), 1923, compiled by

Crook Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled and traced by

Crook National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by

Lincoln Proclamation diagram, 1924, compiled and traced by

Lincoln National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by (1925, 1931)

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all Districts beginning in 1907, the flurry of Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915, and moving on to administrative maps, especially of the Eastern District, after 1920. His output for the Southwestern District typifies his work on all other Districts other than the Eastern District, Manzano Folio of 1908, Proclamation diagrams, 1912-1924, administrative maps for all Districts up to the early 1920s. Then, as District cartographic operations came up to speed, his name disappears from administrative maps. He continued to work on Proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District, including southern forests, until about 1932 when the Washington, D.C. city directory ceases to record his name. Meekham was first listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the "Dept. of Agr."

Coconino Grazing Atlas, 1912, compiled by Coronado Proclamation diagram, 1912, compiled by Kaibab Forest Type Folio, 1913, compiled by Lincoln Folio, 1910, compiled by Manzano Proclamation diagrams, 1923 and 1924, compiled by

Manzano Folio, 1908, compiled by

Manzano National Forest (Eastern & Western Divisions), 1922, compiled by (1924) (1926)

[San Francisco Mountains Folio], 1907, compiled by

Tusayan Grazing Atlas, 1914, compiled by

<u>Mehurin, Ellen L.</u> E. L. Mehurin E. L. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Mehurin's name appears as the tracer for many folio sheets, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Apache Proclamation diagram, 1925, traced by

Apache National Forest, 1925, traced by (1926, 1928)

Coronado National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by (1922, 1927, 1931, 1934, 1937, 1939, 1940, 1953)

Datil Proclamation diagrams, 1921 and 1925, compiled and traced by

Datil National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1921, 1925)

Gila Proclamation diagram, 1921, compiled and traced by

Gila National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1921, 1924)

Manzano Proclamation diagram, 1924, traced by

Manzano National Forest (Western Division), 1922, traced by

Manzano National Forest (Eastern & Western Divisions), 1924, traced by (1926)

Neiman, Lloyd I. L. I. Neiman. L. I. N. (Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia) Neiman is first listed in the 1925 edition of the Albuquerque city directory as a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service." According to the map record and Forest Service directories, Neiman transferred to Atlanta, the newly created Southern Region's headquarters in 1935. His name last appeared in the 1934 Albuquerque city directory and listed first in the Atlanta directory in 1935 working as a draftsman for the Department of Agriculture up to 1942. With Helen O'Neill, he became one of most productive cartographers of the Southern Region with a remarkable number of map credits to his name

National Forests, Region 3, Showing Main Highways, 1934, traced by

Carson National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by

Carson National Forest, 1934, compiled by (1935, 1937, 1941)

Coronado National Forest (Chiricahua Division), 1929, Topographic map, compiled and traced by (1938)

Coronado National Forest, Santa Rita Division, 1932, Topographic map, compiled and traced by

Crook National Forest, 1931, traced by (1934, 1937, 1941, 1949)

Kaibab National Forest, 1934, compiled and traced by

Kaibab National Forest, 1938, Administrative map, compiled and traced by

Tusayan National Forest, 1927, compiled and traced by (1934)

Nichols, George L. G. L. Nichols. (Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah) Nichols joined the Engineering staff in District 4 in 1925 as "Chief Draftsman" according to Polk's Ogden city directory for that year and continued in the surveys and map section until late 1936 when he was put in charge of Buildings Section later known as the Structures and Related Buildings Section. Ogden city directories identify Nichols as being an Architectural Engineer with the Forest Service.

Kaibab National Forest, 1926, traced by

Noel, Joseph Snider. J. S. Noel J. S. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noel worked mostly on tracing folio sheets for forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "draftsman, Dept. Agr." Noel is also credited with the tracing and lettering of the special edition of the General Land Office map of Alaska, made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909

Coconino Grazing Atlas, 1912, compiled by Lincoln Folio, 1910, traced by

Noyes, Clare B. C. B. Noyes C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography. The name first appears on the Snoqualmie Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. from 1915 and thereafter.

Dixie National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by (1924)

Manzano Proclamation diagrams, 1923 and 1924, traced by

Manzano National Forest (Eastern Division), 1922, traced by (1924)

Manzano National Forest (Eastern & Western Division), 1926, traced by

\*Power, W. H. Power could have been based in Flagstaff, Arizona, but there are no city directories of Flagstaff published that would allow confirmation. Albuquerque directories do not list the name.

(Part of) Coconino National Forest, 1908, by W.H. Power, Forest Ranger

Grand Canyon National Game Preserve within Kaibab and Coconino National Forests, 1909, his map of the Grand Canyon used

Grand Canyon National Monument within Grand Canyon National Forest, 1908, his map of the Grand Canyon used

Rawlins, Fabiola G. F.G. Rawlins F.G.R. Fabiola G. Rawlins is the married name of the former Miss Fabiola R. Gilmore, who was employed as a draftsman for the Forest Service between 1920 and 1923. From 1924 to 1930 she was not listed in the Albuquerque city directory under either name. In 1931, she and her husband, Frank B. Rawlins, appeared for the first time in the Albuquerque city directory, continuing her career as a "Draftsman, U.S. Forest Service" to 1959. The 1960 directory lists her and her husband as "Ranchers." Her last map credit for a published map was the 1958 administrative map of the Sitgreaves National Forest and a 1959 revision of the North half of the Kaibab National Forest map.

[National Forests of the Southwestern Region – Arizona and New Mexico, 1940, traced by]

Apache National Forest, 1940, [traced by]

Carson National Forest, 1948, traced by

Cibola National Forest, 1934, traced by – all administrative versions

Cibola National Forest, 1934, Forest Visitor's map, compiled by

Cibola National Forest, 1938, traced and revised by – all administrative versions (1948)

Sandia Ranger District, Cibola National Forest, [1941, traced by]

Coconino National Forest, 1941, retraced by (1946, 1949)

Coronado National Forest, 1939 (East Half & West Half), revised by

Coronado National Forest, 1942, compiled by

Crook National Forest, 1934, revised by

Crook National Forest, 1937, revised by

Gila National Forest, 1949, revised by

Kaibab National Forest, 1942, traced by (1949)

Kaibab National Forest, North Half, Arizona, 1959, [revised by?]

Lincoln National Forest, 1941, traced by (1949)

Manzano National Forest, 1926, Forest Visitor's map, [drawn by]

Prescott National Forest Executive Order map, 1934, revised by

Prescott National Forest, 1934, revised by (1938)

Prescott National Forest, 1940, traced by (1945)

Prescott National Forest, 1941, [drawn by]

Santa Fe National Forest, 1929, Forest Visitor's map, [drawn by]

Santa Fe National Forest, 1931, revised by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1938, revised by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1946, compiled and traced by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1948, compiled, traced, and corrected by

Santa Fe National Forest, Eastern and Western Sheets, 1950, 1:126,720-scale administrative map, compiled and traced by

Recreation Map, Santa Fe National Forest, 1950, [drawn by]

Santa Fe National Forest, Jemez and Pecos Divisions, 1954, 1:126,720-scale administrative maps, compiled by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1930, Key map, drawn by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1933, Topographic map, traced by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1935, corrected by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1948, corrected by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1958, compiled and drawn by

Tonto National Forest, 1932, traced by (1933, 1934, 1937, 1941)

Tonto National Forest, 1939, traced and revised by

\*Reed, A. D. Reed could not be found in the Washington, D.C. or Albuquerque Directories. He or she could have possibly been stationed in Williams, Arizona, the headquarters of the Tusayan National Forest when work began on this grazing atlas in 1912.

Tusayan Grazing Atlas, 1914, grazing classification and base map by

Ringland, Arthur C. A. C. Ringland At the time this map was made, Ringland was the District Forester for District 3.

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1914, compiled by

\*E. M. S. This cartographer, whose initials could not be matched with a complete name using the city directories for Albuquerque for the late 1950s, early 1960s, was the last to be given credit for a map of the Southwestern Region.

Gila Wilderness Area, Gila National Forest, 1959, [drawn by]

\*W. A. S. Not found in the Albuquerque directories. W.A.S. could have been working out of the Lincoln National Forest Capitan, New Mexico, in 1914, the forest's headquarters.

Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico (Temporary Base Map), 1914, [drawn by]

<u>Schach, Audrey C.</u> A. C. Schach A. C. S. 1916-1923 listed as being a "draftsman, U.S. Forest Service" in the Albuquerque city directory.

Carson National Forest, 1919, traced by Crook Proclamation diagram, 1919 and 1925, compiled and traced by Crook National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by (1925) Manzano National Forest, New Mexico, 1915, [compiled by]

**Schach, Marie A.** Over a three year period, 1917-1919, Marie A. Schach, perhaps the sister of Audrey C. Schach (above), was listed in Hudspeth's Albuquerque city directory as being employed as a "Map colorist, U.S. Forest Service." Even though her name does not appear on any map, she deserves credit here and a place in this listing.

Schoedinger, Jack A. Jr. J. A. Schoedinger. Schoedinger appeared in the 1938 edition of the Albuquerque city directory, but without an occupation. His name appeared again in the 1939 directory, this time as being a "draftsman" for the Forest Service. Subsequent directories do not list his name, reflecting his one map credit.

Prescott National Forest, 1940, traced by (1945)

**Shank, Henry M.** H. M. Shank. (Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah) Shank joined District 4 in 1923 as a "draftsman" but Polk's Ogden city directory for the years following lists several occupations for Shank: draftsman; engineer; department manager; assistant engineer; clerk; and sometimes, just employee. The year 1936 finds Shank as the Forest Supervisor for the Idaho National Forest serving until 1941 when he was named Assistant to the Assistant Regional Forester and later, in 1944 as Assistant Regional Forester. Shank is no longer found in directories after 1947.

Kaibab National Forest, 1926, compiled by Kaibab National Forest, 1930, compiled and revised by (1934)

Sizer, Francene E. F. E. Sizer (Washington Headquarters Office) Sizer was active from 1921 to the late 1940s working in the Washington Headquarters office as assigned on maps of all Districts except the Rocky Mountain District. She later came to focus on mapping the southern forests, although she did not transfer to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the Southern Region. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. during her active period until 1941.

Lincoln Proclamation diagram, 1924, revised by Lincoln National Forest, 1923, revised by

**Smith, Ralph C.** R. C. Smith. In 1944 Smith worked as a "draftsman" for the U.S. Grazing Service, an agency of the Department of the Interior and merging in 1946 with the General Land Office to establish the Bureau of Land Management. His one map citation and city directories of Albuquerque indicate that he transferred to the U.S. Forest Service in 1946.

Gila National Forest, 1946, revised by (1948, 1949, 1959)

<u>Stowell, Henry W.</u> Henry W. Stowell. (Washington Headquarters Office) Stowell is listed as a "draftsman" for the Department of Agriculture in the 1935 edition of Polk's Washington, D.C. city directory.

National Forests of Region 3 (Southwestern Region), 1935, compiled and traced by (1941, 1954)

<u>Taylor, Charles L.</u> C.L.T. (Washington Headquarters Office) Taylor is listed in the 1908 Washington, D.C. city directory as being employed by the Department of Agriculture and in the 1910 directory by the Forest Service.

Zuni Folio, 1910, traced by

<u>Trembly, Guy T.</u> G. T. Trembly G. Trembly G. T. T. (Washington Headquarters Office) With Ellen L. Mehurin, the most productive map tracer in the Washington Office, working first on tracing Proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907 then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, all the way to the mid-1930s with a map of Puerto Rico of 1935. In 1910 he was listed as a "draftsman" in the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Coconino Grazing Atlas, 1912, traced by Kaibab Forest Type Folio, 1913, traced by Manzano Folio, 1908, traced by [San Francisco Mountains Folio], 1907, traced by Tusayan Grazing Atlas, 1914, traced by

**Tuke, Clement H.** C. H. Tuke. C.H.T. Tuke is listed in the city directory for Albuquerque for two years, 1924 and 1925 with an occupation of "draftsman, S.W. District, Forest Service."

Gila National Forest [1924], Forest Visitor's Map, [drawn by] Tonto National Forest, 1924, Forest Visitor's map, traced by

\*L. V. This cartographer's name appeared on a single forest visitor's map and could have been based in Alamogordo, New

Mexico, headquarters of the Lincoln National Forest, but there are no city directories of the city published at this time that would allow confirmation with a complete name. The name cannot be found in Albuquerque city directories of the time.

Lincoln National Forest, 1930, Forest Visitor's map

<u>Waggaman, Josephine M.</u> J. M. Waggaman J. Waggaman J. M. W. (Washington Headquarters Office) Waggaman made maps for most Districts beginning in 1912, including administrative, folio and grazing atlas sheets and proclamation diagrams. She was given credit as being the tracer for two grazing atlases for Region 3, and for four maps of areas that later became part of the Southwestern Region.

Coconino Grazing Atlas, 1912, traced by Dixie Executive Order map, 1922, compiled and traced by Dixie National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by (1922) Kaibab Forest Type Folio, 1913, traced by Kaibab National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced by Tusayan Grazing Atlas, 1914, traced by

Washburn, Frank E. F. E. Washburn. Washburn. F.E.W. (Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon; Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado) Washburn became the Chief of Drafting for the Rocky Mountain District in 1927, after leaving the North Pacific District where he had worked since 1921. Previous to 1921, he was a cartographer for the Southwestern District working in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Washburn worked for the Forest Service in Denver until 1957 when he became an engineer for Denver's City Board of Water Commissioners.

Apache Proclamation diagram, 1925, traced by Apache National Forest, 1918, traced by (1921, 1925, 1926, 1928) Coconino Proclamation diagrams of 1919 and 1923, traced by Coconino National Forest, 1919, traced by (1921, 1924) Lincoln Proclamation diagram, 1918, traced by Lincoln National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1921) Prescott Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled and traced by Prescott National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by (1921)

Santa Fe Proclamation diagram, 1923, traced by

Santa Fe National Forest, 1918, traced by (1921, 1924-Administrative map)

Santa Fe National Forest, West Half, 1920, traced by (1921)

Sitgreaves Proclamation diagram, 1923, traced by

Sitgreaves National Forest, 1918, traced by (1921, 1924)

Sitgreaves National Forest, East Half - West Half, 1921, 1:126,720-scale administrative map, traced by

Tonto Proclamation diagram, 1923, traced by

Tonto National Forest, 1919, traced by (1921, 1924)

Tusayan National Forest, 1919, traced by

Tusayan National Forest (Williams Division), 1921, traced by

\*Windbray, Dave. Windbray could not be found in the city directories for Albuquerque. He is also credited as being the surveyor on the preliminary reconnaissance survey of the 1917 Wichita National Forest of Oklahoma.

Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, 1912, (Topographic map), compiled by

\*Yeo, H.W. This cartographer might have been attached to the Forest Service Forest and Range Experiment Stations or Research staff. The name could not be found in the Albuquerque or Phoenix Directories.

Sierra Ancha Experimental Forest: Southwestern forest and range experimental station Parker Creek branch, 1938, compiled from surveys by.

# **B.** U.S. Geological Survey

#### **Barnard, E. C.** (Edward Chester Barnard)

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Geographer in charge New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1948, Geographer in charge

## Dodwell, Arthur.

Land-Classification Map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona, 1904 (PP 23) notes by San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve Arizona, showing land classification, 1904 (PP 22), by

## Ecklund, C. A. (Conrad A. Ecklund)

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Topography by New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Topography by

#### Gowsell, M. G.

Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico, showing land classification and stand of merchantable timber, 1904 (PP 33), by

## Leiberg, John B. (John Bernhard Leiberg)

San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve Arizona, showing land classification, 1904 (PP 22), by

# Manning, Van H.

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Topography by New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Topography by

# Marshall, R. B. (Robert B. Marshall)

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Chief Geographer New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Chief Geographer

# Plummer, F.G. (Fred G. Plummer)

Land-Classification Map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona, 1904 (PP 23), prepared by Lincoln Forest Reserve, New Mexico, showing land classification and stand of merchantable timber, 1904 (PP 33), by San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve Arizona, showing land classification, 1904 (PP 22), by

#### Rixon, Theodore F.

Land-classification map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona, 1904 (PP 23), notes by Land-classification map of the Gila River Forest Reserve New Mexico, 1905 (PP 39), by San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve Arizona, showing land classification, 1904 (PP 22), by

#### Robertson, R. B.

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Control by New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Control by

# Tatum, Sledge.

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Geographer in charge New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Geographer in charge

# Trimble, K. W. (Kelley W. Trimble)

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Control by New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Control by

# Wilke, J. H. (John H. Wilke)

New Mexico, Alamo National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), 1914, Topography by New Mexico, Lincoln National Forest (exclusive of Guadalupe Mtns.) (Topographic map), (1948), Topography by

# C. U.S. General Land Office

## Bauman, William Jr.

Territory of Arizona, 1909, lettering by Territory of New Mexico, 1908, traced and lettered by State of Arizona, 1912, lettering by State of New Mexico, 1912, traced and lettered by

## **Berthrong**, **I.P.** (Ishamar P. Berthrong)

Territory of New Mexico, 1894, traced and lettered by Territory of New Mexico, 1896, traced and lettered by Map of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserves in Arizona Territory, 1898, drawn by

## Berthrong, I.P., As Chief, Drafting Division

Territory of Arizona, 1909 Territory of New Mexico, 1908 State of Arizona, 1912 State of Arizona, 1921 State of New Mexico, 1912

#### Bond, Frank, Chief Drafting Division

Territory of Arizona, 1903 Territory of New Mexico, 1903

#### Christ, George.

Map of Grand Canon Forest Reserve, 1898. Prescott Forest Reserve of the Territory of Arizona, 1899.

## Cudlipp,

Map of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve in Arizona: First Proclamation (Aug. 17, 1898), del.

#### **Dinsmore**, A. F. (Andrew F. Dinsmore)

Territory of New Mexico, 1908, compiled by State of New Mexico, 1912, compiled by

## Gales, T. W. (Timothy W. Gales)

State of Arizona, 1933, compiled and drawn by State of Arizona, 1941, compiled and drawn by State of New Mexico, 1936, revised by

# Helm, Charles J.

Territory of New Mexico, 1903, revised and drawn by

#### Higgins, A. L. (Arthur L. Higgins)

State of Arizona, 1921, traced and lettered by

## King, Harry, Chief Drafting Division

Territory of Arizona, 1897 Territory of New Mexico, 1894 Territory of New Mexico, 1896

King, N. L. (Norman Leontine King, General Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico)

Map of the Gila River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico, 1899, draftsman

Map of the Gila River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico (First Proclamation March 2, 1899), draftsman

Map of the Pecos River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico, Proclamations of 1892 and 1898, draftsman

Map of the Pecos River Forest Reserve, Territory of New Mexico, 1899, draftsman

## Morton, Robert H.

Territory of New Mexico, 1894, compiled and drawn by Territory of New Mexico, 1896, compiled and drawn by

Naylor, Wm. (William Naylor)

Territory of New Mexico, 1894, traced and lettered by

Territory of New Mexico, 1896, traced and lettered by

# O'Hare, Daniel

Territory of Arizona, 1903, compiled and drawn by Territory of Arizona, 1909, compiled and drawn by State of Arizona, 1912, compiled and drawn by State of Arizona, 1921, compiled and drawn by

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Encyclopedia of American Forest and Conservation History. Richard C. Davis, editor. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company; London: Collier Macmillan Publishers, 1983. 2 volumes.

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Julyan, Robert. The Place Names of New Mexico. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1996.

Moffat, Riley Moore. <u>Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States, 1882-1940.</u> Santa Cruz, Calif.: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1986. (WAML Occasional Paper No. 10)

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Polk's Washington (District of Columbia) City Directory, Annual. Richmond, Virginia: R. L. Polk & Co., 1900-

<u>Presidential Executive Orders, numbered 1 – 8030, 1862-1938.</u> Clifford L. Lord, editor, Joseph E. Vaughan, Charles E. Baker, associate editors ... Sponsored by the mayor of the city of New York and Columbia university; Prepared by the Historical records survey, New York city. New York, Archives publishing company, a division of Hastings House [1944].

Stark, Peter L. <u>Cartobibliography of Separately Published U.S. Geological Survey Special Maps and River Surveys.</u>
Santa Cruz, Calif.: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1990. (WAML Occasional Paper No. 12).

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New York: Atheneum, 1975.

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Pinchot, Gifford. **Breaking New Ground.** Commemorative edition. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1998.

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Steen, Harold K. <u>The U.S. Forest Service: a History.</u> Harold K. Steen; with a new preface by the author. Centennial edition. Seattle: Forest History Society in association with University of Washington Press, 2004.

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Record Group 95.4.1	Records of the Division of Engineering, U.S. Forest Service.
Record Group 49.3.6	Cartographic Records of Division "E" (Surveying Division) General Land Office.
Record Group 49.16	Cartographic Records of the General Land Office.
Record Group 287.2	Records of the Government Printing Office, Publications of the U.S. Government.
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c. Miscellaneous

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